

Currency Exchange International, Corp.

Consolidated Financial Statements

For the Years Ended October 31, 2025 and 2024
(Expressed in U.S. Dollars)



CURRENCY EXCHANGE
INTERNATIONAL

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Independent auditor's report

To the shareholders of

Currency Exchange International, Corp

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Currency Exchange International, Corp. and its subsidiaries ("the Group"), which comprise the consolidated statements of financial position as at October 31, 2025, and October 31, 2024 and the consolidated statements of income and comprehensive income, consolidated statements of changes in equity and consolidated statements of cash flows for the years then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Group as at October 31, 2025 and October 31, 2024 and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (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 Consolidated Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the consolidated financial statements in Canada, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

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

Assessment of the recoverable amount of cash generating units ("CGU") to which goodwill has been allocated or indicators of impairment exist

Refer to Notes 2, 3, 6, 7, 8 and 9 of the consolidated financial statements.

IAS 36 – *Impairment of Assets* ("IAS 36") requires indefinite life intangible assets to be tested for impairment at least annually, and whenever there is an indication that the asset may be impaired. The

Group has recorded goodwill of \$1.310 million and other intangible assets, which have finite lives, of \$2.350 million as at October 31, 2025.

The recoverable amount of a CGU (or group of CGUs), which is a significant estimate, is the higher of its value in use and its fair value less costs of disposal. In determining the recoverable amount of the CGU (or group of CGUs) on a value in use basis, the Group uses significant assumptions including projected future revenues, income, terminal growth rate and discount rate.

Given the significance of management's judgements and estimates in determining the value in use of each CGU, we have identified the assessment of the recoverable amount of CGU's to which goodwill has been allocated or indicators of impairment exist as a key audit matter.

Our audit procedures included, amongst other procedures:

- We evaluated the reasonableness of management's cash flow projections used to establish the recoverable amount of the CGUs by comparing them to the Group's historical cash flows
- We compared management's historical forecasts of cash flow projections with actual results to assess management's ability to accurately predict cash flows
- We involved valuation professionals with specialized skills and knowledge, who assisted in evaluating the reasonableness of the terminal growth rates and discount rates used by management. This included an assessment of the reasonableness of the required inputs into the two rates
- We assessed how management addressed estimation uncertainty by obtaining support for management's sensitivity analysis of their calculations of each CGU's value in use, future cash flows and terminal growth and discount rates.

Information Other than the Consolidated Financial the Consolidated Financial Statements and Auditor's Report Thereon

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Management Discussion and Analysis but does not include the consolidated financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the consolidated 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 consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

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 Consolidated Financial Statements

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

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Group'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 Group or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Group's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these consolidated financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group'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 Group'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 consolidated 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 Group to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Plan and perform the group audit to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business units within the Group as a basis for forming an opinion on the group financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and review of audit work performed for purposes of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

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

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated 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 of the adverse

consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Grant Cuyllé.

Doane Grant Thornton LLP

Toronto, Canada
January 21, 2026

Chartered Professional Accountants
Licensed Public Accountants

Consolidated Statements of Financial Position

As of October 31, 2025 and 2024
(Expressed in U.S. Dollars)

	October 31, 2025	October 31, 2024
ASSETS		
Current assets	\$	\$
Cash (Note 5)	95,503,795	66,218,081
Accounts receivable (Note 15)	3,387,120	8,743,640
Forward and option contract assets (Notes 14 and 16)	280,989	113,511
Other current assets (Note 21)	2,283,755	1,418,886
Total current assets	101,455,659	76,494,118
Property and equipment (Note 6)	1,820,789	2,366,782
Right-of-use assets (Note 8)	5,396,040	5,422,660
Intangible assets (Note 7)	2,349,970	2,122,185
Goodwill (Note 7)	1,309,701	1,309,701
Deferred tax asset, net (Note 10)	1,027,197	1,260,430
Other assets	182,347	164,497
	113,541,703	89,140,373
Assets held for distribution to shareholder (Note 13)	7,438,712	42,021,211
Total assets	120,980,415	131,161,584
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		
Current liabilities		
Accounts payable	21,148,274	15,091,074
Accrued expenses	4,719,224	3,656,947
Holding accounts	188,676	70,084
Deferred revenues	384,136	488,773
Income taxes payable	65,776	175,557
Lease liabilities (Note 8)	1,574,780	1,147,711
Total current liabilities	28,080,866	20,630,146
Long term liabilities		
Lease liabilities (Note 8)	4,319,240	4,605,599
Other long term liabilities	1,465,044	2,067,587
Total long term liabilities	5,784,284	6,673,186
Liabilities directly associated with the assets held for distribution to shareholder (Note 13)	2,416,622	24,465,897
Total liabilities	36,281,772	51,769,229
Equity		
Share capital	6,135,120	6,333,931
Equity reserves	29,622,216	34,399,399
Retained earnings	55,501,604	45,182,810
Amounts recognized in AOCL associated with assets held for distribution to shareholder (Note 13)	(6,560,297)	(6,523,785)
Total equity	84,698,643	79,392,355
Total liabilities and equity	120,980,415	131,161,584

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

Nature of operations (Note 1)
Contingencies (Note 22)
Subsequent events (Note 23)

Consolidated Statements of Income and Comprehensive Income

For the years ended October 31, 2025 and 2024
(Expressed in U.S. Dollars)

	Year ended October 31, 2025	Year ended October 31, 2024
Revenues	\$	\$
Commissions revenue	68,427,995	65,095,869
Fee revenue	4,020,102	3,825,457
Total revenues (Note 4)	72,448,097	68,921,326
Operating expenses (Note 19)	48,517,851	47,288,112
Net operating income	23,930,246	21,633,214
Other (loss) income		
Interest revenue	183,754	137,523
Gain on disposal of assets, net	50,058	-
Restructuring and impairment charges (Note 9)	(975,355)	(63,387)
Other income	89,680	-
Total other (loss) income	(651,863)	74,136
Earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization	23,278,383	21,707,350
Interest expense (Note 12)	201,462	267,164
Interest on lease liabilities (Note 8)	371,441	198,157
Depreciation and amortization	1,587,853	1,456,912
Depreciation of right-of-use assets (Note 8)	1,962,840	1,827,302
Income before income taxes from continuing operations	19,154,787	17,957,815
Income tax expense (Note 10)	5,127,898	4,769,246
Net income from continuing operations	14,026,889	13,188,569
Loss after tax from discontinued operations (Note 13)	(3,708,095)	(10,714,720)
Other comprehensive income, after tax		
Net income for the year	10,318,794	2,473,849
Items that may subsequently be reclassified to profit or loss		
Exchange differences on translating foreign operations	(36,512)	61,026
Total other comprehensive income	10,282,282	2,534,875
Earnings per share (Note 18)		
- Basic	1.70	0.39
- Diluted	1.69	0.38
Earnings per share from continuing operations		
- Basic	2.32	2.10
- Diluted	2.29	2.01
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding (Note 18)		
- Basic	6,058,545	6,287,096
- Diluted	6,115,158	6,560,427

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

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity

For years ended October 31, 2025 and 2024
(Expressed in U.S. Dollars)

	Share Capital		Equity Reserves			Retained Earnings	Reserve held for distribution to shareholder	Total Equity
	Shares	Amount	Share Premium	Stock Options		Amount	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss (AOCL)	Amount
	#	\$	\$	#	\$	\$	\$	\$
Balance at November 1, 2024	6,333,931	6,333,931	30,422,893	799,040	3,976,506	45,182,810	(6,523,785)	79,392,355
Stock based compensation (Note 17)	-	-	-	(9,862)	365,187	-	-	365,187
Issue of share capital and share premium on exercise of stock options (Note 17)	113,489	113,489	162,864	(409,657)	(858,397)	-	-	(582,044)
Shares purchased for cancellation (Note 17)	(312,300)	(312,300)	(4,446,837)	-	-	-	-	(4,759,137)
Loss on foreign currency translation	-	-	-	-	-	-	(36,512)	(36,512)
Net income	-	-	-	-	-	10,318,794	-	10,318,794
Balance at October 31, 2025	6,135,120	6,135,120	26,138,920	379,521	3,483,296	55,501,604	(6,560,297)	84,698,643
Balance at November 1, 2023	6,443,397	6,443,397	32,827,629	857,484	3,837,805	42,708,961	(6,584,811)	79,232,981
Stock based compensation (Note 17)	-	-	-	58,049	448,928	-	-	448,928
Issue of share capital and share premium on exercise of stock options	38,604	38,604	196,502	(116,493)	(310,227)	-	-	(75,121)
Shares purchased for cancellation	(148,070)	(148,070)	(2,601,238)	-	-	-	-	(2,749,308)
Gain on foreign currency translation	-	-	-	-	-	-	61,026	61,026
Net income	-	-	-	-	-	2,473,849	-	2,473,849
Balance at October 31, 2024	6,333,931	6,333,931	30,422,893	799,040	3,976,506	45,182,810	(6,523,785)	79,392,355

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

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

For the years ended October 31, 2025 and 2024
(Expressed in U.S. Dollars)

	October 31, 2025	October 31, 2024
Cash flows from operating activities	\$	\$
Profit after tax from continued operations	14,026,889	13,188,569
Loss after tax from discontinued operations	(3,708,095)	(10,714,720)
Net income	10,318,794	2,473,849
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash flows from operating activities		
Depreciation and amortization	1,587,853	1,802,438
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	1,962,840	1,967,928
Interest on leasing liabilities	390,457	232,946
Impairment charges (Note 9)	270,122	2,690,425
Stock based compensation	769,473	1,592,354
Gain on lease terminations, net	(437,287)	-
Loss on asset disposals, net	22,842	-
Increase (decrease) in cash due to change in:		
Accounts receivable	7,588,291	10,159,487
Restricted cash held in escrow	3,218,623	235,471
Change in forward and option contract positions	122,031	672,387
Income taxes receivable	-	226
Other assets	(686,935)	(204,092)
Net deferred tax assets	233,233	1,032,546
Deferred revenues	(216,584)	(47,106)
Payments related to stock based compensation (Note 17)	(1,005,435)	(405,816)
Accounts payable, accrued expenses, holding accounts and other liabilities	(8,724,909)	4,699,281
Net cash flows from operating activities	15,413,409	26,902,324
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of property and equipment	(572,621)	(2,211,914)
Purchase of intangible assets	(914,053)	(791,209)
Net cash outflow from investing activities	(1,486,674)	(3,003,123)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Payments related to stock based compensation, net (Note 17)	(582,044)	(75,121)
Repayment of leasing liabilities	(2,369,030)	(2,119,343)
Net payments on lines of credit	(5,000,106)	(9,604,508)
Payment for common shares purchased for cancellation (Note 17)	(4,759,137)	(2,749,308)
Net cash flows from financing activities	(12,710,317)	(14,548,280)
Net change in cash	1,216,418	9,350,921
Cash, beginning of period	101,877,263	92,720,293
Exchange difference on foreign operations	(157,398)	(193,951)
Cash, end of period	102,936,283	101,877,263
SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURE OF CASH FLOW INFORMATION		
Cash paid during the period for income taxes	5,036,596	5,604,320
Cash paid during the period for interest	1,195,634	139,240
Cash received during the period for interest	408,591	402,096

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

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the years ended October 31, 2025 and 2024
(Expressed in U.S. Dollars)

1. Nature of Operations and Basis of Presentation

Nature of Operations

Currency Exchange International, Corp. (the Company) was originally incorporated under the name Currency Exchange International, Inc. under the Florida Business Corporation Act on April 7, 1998. The Company changed its name to Currency Exchange International, Corp. on October 19, 2007 and commenced its current business operations at that time. The Company is a public corporation whose shares are listed and posted for trading on the Toronto Stock Exchange (TSX) under the symbol "CXI" and, as of May 20, 2025, the over-the-counter market (OTCQX) in the United States under the symbol "CURN." The Company operates as a money service and payments business that provides currency exchange, wire transfer, and check cashing services from its locations in the United States. The Company maintains a head office and 2 main vaults as well as 39 branch locations and 335 employees. The Company's registered head office is located at 6649 Westwood Boulevard, Suite 250, Orlando, Florida, 32821, United States of America. The Company's wholly owned Canadian subsidiary, Exchange Bank of Canada (EBC) – which has been classified as a 'discontinued operation' effective the second quarter of 2025 – is a non-deposit-taking, non-lending Schedule 1 bank engaged in foreign exchange services.

As of October 31, 2025, EBC has ceased operations and is in the process of preparing its application to the Office of the Superintendent of Financial Institutions (OSFI) and the Minister of Finance to formally discontinue from the Bank Act thereafter. Once final regulatory approval has been obtained, management and the directors plan to liquidate the remaining assets and liabilities of EBC and distribute those net assets to its shareholder. As a result, management has classified EBC as a discontinued operation and presented the assets and liabilities of this subsidiary as held for distribution to shareholder (Note 13).

Basis of Presentation

The presentation currency of the Company's consolidated financial statements is the United States Dollar. The accounting policies set out in Note 2 of the consolidated financial statements have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these consolidated financial statements. These consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for the following assets and liabilities, which are stated at their fair value: financial instruments classified as Fair Value Through Profit or Loss (FVTPL), foreign currency forward and option contracts, and share based payment plans. In addition, these consolidated financial statements have been prepared using the accrual basis of accounting, except for cash flow information.

Discontinued operations are excluded from the results of continuing operations and are presented as a single amount as income or loss after tax from discontinued operations in the consolidated statements of income and comprehensive income. Additional disclosures are provided in Note 13. All other notes to the consolidated financial statements include amounts from continuing operations, unless indicated otherwise.

Statement of Compliance

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IFRS Accounting Standards").

These consolidated financial statements were authorized for issue and approved by the board of directors on January 21, 2026.

Comparative Figures

Certain comparative figures have been reclassified to conform to the presentation in the current period.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the years ended October 31, 2025 and 2024
(Expressed in U.S. Dollars)

2. Summary of Material Accounting Policies

Recently Adopted Accounting Standards and Future Accounting Pronouncements

Certain pronouncements were issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) or International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (IFRIC) and have been adopted in the current period or are applicable for future periods. None of these pronouncements, other than outlined below, have, or are expected to have, a material impact on the Company.

- Lack of Exchangeability (Amendments to IAS 21).

Future Accounting Pronouncements

Certain pronouncements were issued by the IASB or the IFRIC. Many are not applicable or do not have a significant impact to the Company and have been excluded.

The following amended standards and interpretations have not yet been adopted and are not expected to have a significant impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements:

- Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments (Amendments to IFRS 9 and 7);
- IFRS 19, *Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosure*;
- Amendments to IFRS 19, *Subsidiaries without Public Accountability Disclosures*; and
- IFRS 18, *Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements*.

Management is currently in the process of evaluating the potential impact of IFRS 18, *Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements*. Management expects to adopt this standard for the October 31, 2028, fiscal period. It has not yet been determined whether this will have a significant impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

Principles of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of the Company and its wholly owned subsidiaries, EBC, a Schedule 1 bank in Canada and eZforex.com, Inc. (eZforex) - a Texas-based money service business. Subsidiaries are entities over which the Company has control, where control is defined as the power to govern financial and operating policies of an entity to obtain benefit from its activities. Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date control is transferred to the Company and are de-consolidated from the date control ceases. All material intercompany transactions are eliminated on consolidation.

Segment Reporting

The Company has determined it has three operating segments in its continuing operations: CXI wholesale banknotes, CXI payments and CXI direct-to-consumer. In identifying these operating segments, management generally follows the Company's service lines representing its main products and services as well as the ultimate end customer. All inter-segment transfers are carried out at arm's length prices based on prices charged to unrelated customers in stand-alone sales of identical goods or services. As outlined in Note 13, the previously reported operating segments relating to EBC have been classified as a discontinued operation and have been presented as such in these consolidated financial statements.

For management purposes, the Company uses the same measurement policies as those used in its consolidated financial statements. In addition, corporate assets which are not directly attributable to the business activities of any operating segment are allocated to a segment based on the appropriate allocation basis. This primarily applies to the Company's corporate headquarters.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the years ended October 31, 2025 and 2024
(Expressed in U.S. Dollars)

Cash

Cash includes, but is not limited to, local and foreign currencies:

- held in tills and vaults;
- in transit;
- at customer locations on consignment;
- in branches or distribution centers; and
- in bank accounts.

Foreign cash is recorded at fair value based on foreign exchange rates as at October 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

Accounts Receivable

Trade accounts receivable are stated net of an allowance for doubtful accounts. Accounts receivable balances consist primarily of bulk currency trades with a settlement cycle of 24 to 48 hours. The amount of accounts receivable varies widely from period to period due to the volume of activity and timing differences. The Company applies a simplified approach in accounting for the allowance for doubtful accounts based on lifetime expected credit losses in accordance with IFRS 9, *Financial Instruments* (IFRS 9). These consider the potential for default during the life of the financial instrument and are the expected shortfalls in contractual cash flows. To estimate the expected shortfall, the Company considers specific customers, historical information, external indicators, and forward-looking information. There is minimal counterparty risk as the majority of the Company's receivables reside with banks, money service business customers, and other financial institutions. The Company has longstanding relationships with most of its customers and has a strong repayment history. The Company does not accrue interest on past due receivables. Management determined that the allowance for doubtful accounts was \$Nil as of October 31, 2025 (2024, \$171,509).

Revenue Recognition

IFRS 15, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers* (IFRS 15) provides a comprehensive framework for the recognition, measurement, and disclosure of revenue from contracts with customers. To determine whether to recognize revenue, the Company follows a five-step process whereby the Company: (i) identifies the contract with the customer; (ii) identifies the performance obligations; (iii) determines the transaction price; (iv) allocates the transaction price to the performance obligations; and (v) recognizes revenue when or as performance obligations are satisfied.

Commission revenues are the difference (spread) between the cost and the selling price of foreign currency products, including banknotes, wire payments, check collections and draft issuances (foreign currency margin), together with the net (realized or unrealized) gain or loss from foreign currency forward contracts with customers, and commissions paid on the sale and purchase of currencies. The amount of this spread is based on competitive conditions and the convenience and value-added services offered. These revenue contracts are short term in nature and generally have a single performance obligation. Revenue is recognized when each transaction occurs, the performance obligation is satisfied, the currency is delivered, or at the end of each reporting period when revaluations of foreign exchange positions take place. For contracts whose performance obligations are not satisfied (or partially not satisfied) at the end of the reporting period, amounts as such are not recognized in the consolidated statements of income and comprehensive income and are recorded in the consolidated statements of financial position as deferred revenues until the performance obligation is satisfied.

Fee income includes fees collected on wire transfers, check collections, and currency exchange transactions. These revenue contracts are short term in nature and generally have a single performance obligation with revenue being recognized when the transaction occurs, the performance obligation is satisfied, and when the currency is delivered to the customer.

Foreign Currency Translation

Transactions denominated in foreign currencies are translated to the functional currency at the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the consolidated statements of financial position date are translated at rates as at that date. The functional currency of EBC is the Canadian Dollar and the functional currency of the Company and eZforex is the United States Dollar.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the years ended October 31, 2025 and 2024
(Expressed in U.S. Dollars)

In situations where the functional currency is not the same as the presentation currency, foreign currency-denominated assets and liabilities are translated to their presentation currency equivalents using foreign exchange rates in effect at the consolidated statements of financial position date. Revenues and expenses are translated at average rates of exchange during the period. Exchange gains or losses arising from the consolidation of the Canadian subsidiary are included in accumulated other comprehensive income. On disposal of a foreign operation, the related cumulative translation differences recognized in equity reserves are reclassified to profit or loss and are recognized as part of the gain or loss on disposal.

Foreign Currency Forward and Option Contracts

The Company enters into foreign currency forward and option contracts with non-client counterparties, to mitigate the risk of fluctuations in exchange rates of its exposure to certain major currencies related to its Banknotes product line. Forward contracts are entered into daily, with maturities up to 30 days. Option contracts are entered into selectively once per quarter, with a maturity up to 90 days.

Foreign currency forward and option contracts are recognized on the Company's consolidated statements of financial position when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. The instrument is derecognized from the consolidated statements of financial position when the contractual rights or obligations expire or are extinguished.

These non-client counterparty foreign currency forward and option contracts, as referred to above, are recognized at fair value and changes in fair value are included in operating expenses in the consolidated statements of income and comprehensive income and are recorded as either contract assets or contract liabilities at the end of the reporting period.

Non-current assets held for distribution to shareholder and discontinued operations

The Company classifies non-current assets and disposal groups as held for sale or distribution to shareholder if their carrying amounts will be recovered principally through a sale transaction or distribution to the shareholder rather than through continuing use. Non-current assets and disposal groups classified as held for sale are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell. Costs to sell are the incremental costs directly attributable to the disposal of an asset (disposal group), excluding finance costs and income tax expense.

The criteria for the classification as held for sale or distribution to shareholder is regarded as met only when the sale or distribution is highly probable, and the asset or disposal group is available for immediate sale or distribution in its present condition. Actions required to complete the sale or distribution should indicate that it is unlikely that significant changes to the sale or distribution will be made or that the decision to sell or distribute will be withdrawn. The Company must be committed to the plan to sell or distribute the asset, and the sale or distribution is expected to be completed within one year from the date of the classification.

Property and equipment and intangible assets, where applicable, are not depreciated or amortized once classified as held for sale or distribution.

Assets and liabilities classified as held for sale or distribution are presented separately as non-current items in the consolidated statements of financial position. As noted above, discontinued operations are excluded from the results of continuing operations and are presented as a single amount as income or loss after tax from discontinued operations in the consolidated statements of income and comprehensive income.

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Property and Equipment

Property and equipment are initially recorded at their cost and depreciated over their estimated useful lives. Cost includes expenditures which are directly attributable to bringing the asset into working condition for its intended use. Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis, as follows:

- | | |
|---------------------------|---|
| • Vehicles | 3 years |
| • Computer equipment | 3 years |
| • Furniture and equipment | 3-5 years |
| • Leasehold improvements | the lesser of the lease term or useful life |

When parts of an asset have different useful lives, depreciation is calculated on each separate part. In determining the useful lives of the component parts, the Company considers both the physical condition of the parts as well as technological life limitations. Estimates of remaining useful lives and residual values are reviewed annually. Changes in estimates are accounted for prospectively.

Goodwill and Intangible Assets

Goodwill, representing the excess of the purchase price over the fair value of the net assets acquired in a business combination, is carried at its original value based on the acquisition, less impairment losses determined subsequent to the acquisition.

Intangible assets are comprised of the Company's internally developed software (CXIFX) and its related modules, as well as software and customer trading relationships acquired through business combinations or asset purchase transactions.

Costs that are directly attributable to a project's development phase are recognized as intangible assets, provided they have met the following recognition requirements:

- the development costs can be measured reliably;
- the project is technically and commercially feasible;
- the Company intends to and has sufficient resources to complete the project;
- the Company has the ability to use or sell the software; and
- the software will generate probable future economic benefits.

Development costs not meeting these criteria for capitalization are expensed as incurred.

Amortization for intangibles is computed on an individual basis over the estimated economic life using the straight-line method as follows:

- | | |
|--|------------|
| • Internally developed software | 5 years |
| • Acquired software | 2 years |
| • Customer trading relationships | 5-10 years |
| • Trade name, non-competition agreements | 5 years |

Residual values and useful lives are reviewed at each reporting date.

Business Combinations

Business combinations are accounted for by applying the acquisition method. The acquisition method involves the recognition of the acquiree's identifiable assets and liabilities, including contingent liabilities, regardless of whether they were recorded in the financial statements prior to acquisition. The acquiree's identifiable assets and liabilities that meet the conditions for recognition under IFRS 3, *Business Combinations* (IFRS 3) are recognized at their fair value at the acquisition date.

The cost of an acquisition is measured as the aggregate of the consideration transferred, which is measured at acquisition date fair value. Transaction costs related to the acquisition are expensed as they are incurred.

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Any contingent consideration to be transferred by the acquirer will be recognized at fair value at the acquisition date. Subsequent changes to the fair value of the contingent consideration that is determined to be a financial asset, or liability will be recognized in accordance with IFRS 9, at FVTPL. Contingent consideration that is classified as equity is not re-measured, and its subsequent settlement is accounted for within equity.

Goodwill arising on acquisition is recognized as an asset that represents the excess of acquisition cost over the fair value of the Company's share of the identifiable net assets of the acquiree on the date of the acquisition. Any excess of identifiable net assets over the acquisition cost is recognized in net income immediately after acquisition.

Where goodwill forms part of a cash-generating unit (CGU), and part of the operation within that unit is disposed of, it is included in the carrying amount of the operation when determining the gain or loss on disposal of the operation. Goodwill disposed of in this circumstance is measured based on the relative fair value of the operation disposed of and the portion of the CGU retained.

If the initial accounting for a business combination is incomplete by the end of the reporting period in which the combination occurs, the Company reports provisional amounts for the items for which the accounting is incomplete. Those provisional amounts are adjusted during the measurement period, or additional assets or liabilities are recognized, to reflect new information obtained about facts and circumstances that existed at the acquisition date that, if known, would have affected the amounts recognized at that time.

The measurement period may be up to one year from the acquisition date. Upon conclusion of the measurement period or final determination of the values of assets acquired and liabilities assumed, whichever occurs first, any subsequent adjustments are recorded to income within the consolidated statements of income and comprehensive income.

For a given acquisition, the Company may identify certain pre-acquisition contingencies as of the acquisition date and may extend its review and evaluation of these pre-acquisition contingencies throughout the measurement period to obtain sufficient information to assess these contingencies as part of acquisition accounting, as applicable.

Impairment Testing of Goodwill; Other Intangible Assets; and Property and Equipment

For impairment assessment purposes, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are largely independent cash inflows, referred to as CGU's. As a result, some assets are tested individually for impairment, and some are tested at the CGU level. Except for goodwill arising from business acquisitions, IAS 36, *Impairment of Assets* (IAS 36) requires that an entity performs an assessment for impairment of assets if, at the end of the year, there is an objective indication of impairment for the individual assets or the identified CGU. Goodwill is allocated to those CGUs that are expected to benefit from synergies of a related business combination and represent the lowest level within the Company at which management monitors goodwill. CGUs to which goodwill has been allocated are tested for impairment at least annually. All other individual assets or CGUs are tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable.

An impairment loss is recognized for the amount by which the asset's (or CGU's) carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of fair value, less costs of disposal and value-in-use. To determine the value-in-use, management estimates expected future cash flows from each CGU and determines a suitable discount rate in order to calculate the present value of those cash flows. The data used for impairment testing procedures are directly linked to the Company's latest approved budget and are adjusted as necessary to exclude the effects of future reorganizations and asset enhancements. Discount factors are determined individually for each CGU and reflect current market assessments of the Time Value of Money (TVM) and asset-specific risk factors. Impairment losses for CGUs first reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to that CGU. Any remaining impairment loss is charged pro rata to the other assets in the CGU. With the exception of goodwill, all assets are subsequently reassessed for indications that an impairment loss previously recognized may no longer exist. An impairment loss is reversed if the asset's or CGU's recoverable amount exceeds its carrying amount.

Provisions

Provisions are recognized when, (i) the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event,

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and (ii) it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Where the Company expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example, under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognized as a separate asset, but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to any provision is presented in the consolidated statements of income and comprehensive income, net of any reimbursement. This net expense is recorded in operating expenses, typically with losses and shortages, in the period in which the obligation is recognized. If the effect of the TVM is material, provisions are discounted using a current pretax rate that reflects, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. Where discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as a finance cost.

No liability is recognized if an outflow of economic resources as a result of present obligations is not probable. Such situations are disclosed as contingent liabilities unless the outflow of resources is remote.

Provisions for legal disputes, onerous contracts, regulatory compliance matters, or other claims are recognized when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, or it is probable that an outflow of economic resources will be required from the Company and amounts can be estimated reliably. The timing or amount of the outflow may still be uncertain.

Restructuring provisions are recognized only if a detailed formal plan for the restructuring exists and management has either communicated the plan's main features to those affected or started implementation. Provisions are not recognized for future operating losses.

Holding Accounts

Holding accounts represent funds received from customers that are held by the Company in the customer's transactional currency on behalf of the customer, who has the unilateral right to transfer out or convert the funds at any time. Amounts are initially measured at fair value, net of any transaction costs directly attributable to the issuance of the financial instrument.

Holding accounts are subsequently measured at amortized cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Share Based Payments

The Company's Deferred Share Unit (DSU) Plan and Restricted Share Unit (RSU) Plan (collectively the Plans) allow certain employees and directors to receive RSU awards and DSU awards of the Company. These units are cash-settled only and are, therefore, classified as a financial liability. The units are measured at the fair value of the Company's equity instruments at the grant date as a financial liability in the consolidated statements of financial position. The fair value determined at the grant date of the cash-settled, share based payments is expensed on a straight-line basis over the period during which the employees and directors become unconditionally entitled to the instrument. At the end of each reporting period, the Company revises its estimate of the units liability based on the fair value of the Company's equity instruments. The impact of the revision of the original estimates, if any, is recognized in profit or loss, such that the cumulative expense reflects the revised estimate, with a corresponding adjustment to the liability.

Financial Instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized on the consolidated statements of financial position when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument. The Company is required to initially recognize all of its financial assets and liabilities, including derivatives and embedded derivatives in certain contracts, at fair value. Subsequent measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities is described below.

Financial assets are derecognized when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or when the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards are transferred. A financial liability is derecognized when it is extinguished, discharged, canceled, or expired.

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Classification and Measurement of Financial Assets

IFRS 9 provides guidance on the classification and measurement of financial assets and prescribes an Expected Credit Loss (ECL) model for the impairment of financial assets. IFRS 9 also contains requirements on the application of a hedging model to align hedge accounting more closely with entities' risk management activities.

IFRS 9 includes a classification and measurement approach for financial assets that considers the business model in which the assets are managed and their cash flow characteristics. Subsequent to initial recognition, financial assets are not reclassified unless the Company adopts changes in its business model for managing those assets. Financial assets, other than those designated and effective as hedging instruments, are classified into the following categories: amortized cost; Fair Value Through Profit or Loss (FVTPL); or Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income (FVTOCI).

Subsequent to initial recognition, financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, except for derivatives and financial liabilities designated at FVTPL, which are carried subsequently at fair value with gains or losses recorded in the consolidated statements of income and comprehensive income.

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

• Cash	Fair value through profit or loss
• Restricted cash held in escrow	Amortized cost
• Accounts receivable	Amortized cost
• Forward and option contract assets	Fair value through profit or loss
• Lines of credit	Amortized cost
• Accounts payable	Amortized cost
• Holding accounts	Amortized cost
• Restricted and deferred share units	Fair value through profit or loss

Transaction costs, other than those related to financial instruments classified as FVTPL or FVTOCI, which are expensed as incurred are added to, or deducted from, the fair value of the financial asset or financial liability, as appropriate, on initial recognition and amortized using the effective interest method.

Financial Instruments Recorded at Fair Value

Financial instruments recorded at fair value in the consolidated statements of financial position are classified using a fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements. The fair value hierarchy has the following levels:

- Level 1- quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- Level 2 - inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and
- Level 3 - unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

Derivative Financial Instruments and Hedge Accounting

Derivative financial instruments are accounted for at FVTPL, except for derivatives designated as hedging instruments in cash flow hedge relationships, of which the Company has none.

Impairment of Financial Assets

IFRS 9's impairment requirements incorporates the Expected Credit Loss (ECL) model which uses forward-looking information to recognize expected credit losses. Instruments within the scope of IFRS 9 include loans and other debt-type financial assets measured at amortized cost and FVTOCI, trade receivables, contract assets recognized and measured under IFRS 15, as well as loan commitments and some financial guarantee contracts that are not measured at FVTPL.

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Under IFRS 9, the Company considers a wider range of information when assessing credit risk and measuring expected credit losses, including past events, current conditions, and reasonable projections that impact the collectability of the future cash flows of the instrument.

Leases

At the inception of a lease contract, the Company assesses whether the contract is or contains a lease. A contract is or contains a lease if the contract conveys that right of control of the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. In assessing whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Company assess whether: (i) the contract involves the use of an identified asset; (ii) the Company has the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from the use of the asset throughout the period, and/or; (iii) the Company has the right to direct the use of the asset.

The Company recognizes a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site in which it is located, less any lease incentives received.

The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term plus expected renewal options which are available to the Company. In addition, the right-of-use asset is reduced by impairment losses, if any identified, and adjusted for certain remeasurements of the lease liability.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that have not been paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company's incremental borrowing rate.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability may be comprised of: (i) fixed payments; (ii) variable lease payments that depend on an index rate, initially measured using the index as the commencement date; (iii) amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee; (iv) the exercise price under purchase option that the Company is reasonably certain to exercise; (v) lease payments in an optional renewal period if the Company is reasonably certain to exercise an extension option, and (vi) penalties for early termination of a lease unless the Company is reasonably certain not to terminate early.

The lease liability is measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. It is remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate, if there is a change in the Company's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, or if the Company changes its assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase, extension, or termination option. When the lease liability is remeasured, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use has been reduced to zero. The Company recognizes a depreciation charge for the right-of-use assets and interest expense on lease liabilities in the consolidated statements of income and comprehensive income. Lease payments for short-term leases and for leases of low-value assets that are not included in the measurement of the lease liability are classified as cash flows from operating activities.

The remeasurement of the lease liability is dealt with by a reduction in the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset to reflect the full or partial termination of the lease for lease modifications that reduce the scope of the lease. Any gain or loss relating to the partial or full termination of the lease is recognized in the statements of income and comprehensive income. The right-of-use asset is adjusted for all other lease modifications.

Earnings per Share

The Company presents basic and diluted earnings per share data for its common shares, calculated by dividing the earnings attributable to common shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted earnings per share is determined by adjusting the earnings attributable to common shareholders and the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the effects of all dilutive warrants and options outstanding

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that may add to the total number of common shares.

Income Taxes

Current income tax assets and liabilities comprise those obligations to, or claims from, fiscal authorities relating to the current or prior reporting period, that are unpaid at the consolidated statements of financial position date.

Deferred income taxes are calculated using the liability method on temporary differences. Tax losses available to be carried forward as well as other income tax credits are assessed for recognition as deferred tax assets.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are calculated at tax rates that are expected to apply to their respective period of realization, provided they are enacted or substantively enacted at the consolidated statements of financial position date. This provision is not discounted. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognized in full, although Income Taxes (IAS 12) specifies limited exemptions. Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that they will be able to be offset against future taxable income.

Management bases its assessment of the probability of future taxable income on the Company's latest approved forecasts, which are adjusted for significant non-taxable income and expenses and specific limits to the use of any unused tax loss or credit. The specific tax rules in the numerous jurisdictions in which the Company operates are also carefully taken into consideration. If a positive forecast of taxable income indicates the probable use of a deferred tax asset, that deferred tax asset is recognized in full. The recognition of deferred tax assets that are subject to certain legal or economic limits or uncertainties is assessed individually by management based on specific facts and circumstances.

Changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized as a component of tax expense in the consolidated statements of income and comprehensive income, except where they relate to items that are charged or credited directly to equity in which case the related deferred tax is also charged or credited directly to equity.

3. Significant Management Judgment in Applying Accounting Policies and Estimation Uncertainty

When preparing the consolidated financial statements, management undertakes several judgments, estimates, and assumptions about the recognition and measurement of assets, liabilities, income, and expenses. The actual results may differ from judgments, estimates, and assumptions made by management, and will seldom equal the estimated results.

The judgments, estimates, and assumptions applied in the consolidated financial statements, including the key sources of estimation uncertainty, have been updated based on information at October 31, 2025 and with particular respect to the analysis of income taxes and recoverability of potential deferred tax assets as well as the analysis of potential impairment of the Company's assets, including goodwill.

Significant Management Judgment

The following are significant management judgments in applying the accounting policies of the Company and have the most significant effect on the consolidated financial statements:

Carrying Value of Internally Developed Software

The Company makes significant judgments about the value of its proprietary software, CXIFX. Once the scope of a project is deemed technologically feasible, the Company capitalizes costs incurred for the planning, development, and testing phases of modules developed within its software. Subsequent to the completion of the software development cycle, each module is amortized over its estimated useful economic life, which has been assessed as a period of five years. Costs relating to software maintenance, regular software updates, and minor software customizations are expensed as incurred. The Company reviews completed software modules within CXIFX for impairment on an ongoing basis.

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Income Taxes and Recoverability of Potential Deferred Tax Assets

In assessing the probability of realizing income tax assets recognized, management makes estimates related to expectations of future taxable income, applicable tax planning opportunities, intercompany allocations in accordance with its transfer pricing policy, expected timing of reversals of existing temporary differences, and the likelihood that tax positions taken will be sustained upon examination by applicable tax authorities. In making its assessments, management gives additional weight to positive and negative evidence that can be objectively verified. Estimates of future taxable income are based on forecasted cash flows from operations and the application of existing tax laws in each jurisdiction. The Company considers whether relevant tax planning opportunities are (1) within the Company's control, (2) feasible, and (3) within management's ability to implement. Examination by applicable tax authorities is supported based on individual facts and circumstances of the relevant tax position examined in light of all available evidence. Where applicable tax laws and regulations are either unclear or subject to ongoing varying interpretations, it is reasonably possible that changes in these estimates can occur that materially affect the amounts of income tax assets recognized. Also, future changes in tax laws could limit the Company from realizing the tax benefits from the deferred tax assets. The Company reassesses unrecognized income tax assets at each reporting period.

Impairment of Financial Assets

All financial assets except for those at FVTPL are reviewed for impairment at least at each reporting date to identify whether there is any objective evidence that a financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired.

Impairment of Non-financial Assets

In the determination of carrying values and impairment charges, management looks at the recoverable amount, which is the higher of the value-in-use or fair value less costs of disposal and at objective evidence for a significant or prolonged decline of fair value on financial assets indicating impairment. These determinations and their individual assumptions require that management make a decision based on the best available information at each reporting period. The Company reviews property and equipment and intangible assets for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable.

Goodwill is tested for impairment at least annually, in the 4th quarter, and at other times when such indicators exist.

Estimation Uncertainty

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Information about estimates and assumptions that have the most significant effect on recognition and measurements of assets, liabilities, income, and expenses is provided below. Actual results may be substantially different.

Share Based Payments

Management determines the overall expense for share based payments using market-based valuation techniques. The fair value of the market-based and performance-based share awards are determined at the date of grant using generally accepted valuation techniques. The determination of the most appropriate valuation model is dependent on the terms and conditions of the grant. Assumptions are made and judgments are used in applying valuation techniques. These assumptions and judgments include estimating the future volatility of the stock price, expected dividend yield, future employee turnover rates, future employee stock option exercise behaviors, and corporate performance. The assumptions and models used for estimating fair value for share based payment transactions are disclosed in Note 17. Such judgments and assumptions are inherently uncertain. Changes in these assumptions affect the fair value estimates.

Depreciation and Amortization Expenses

The Company's property and equipment and intangible assets are depreciated and amortized over their estimated useful economic lives. Useful lives are based upon management's best estimates of the length of time that the assets will generate revenue, which is reviewed at least annually for appropriateness. Changes to these estimates can result in variations in the amounts charged for depreciation or amortization and in the assets' carrying amounts.

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Fair Value Measurement

Management uses valuation techniques to determine the fair value of certain financial instruments (where active market quotes are not available). This involves developing estimates and assumptions consistent with how market participants would price the instrument. Management bases its assumptions on observable data as much as possible, but this data is not always available. In that case, management uses the best information available. Estimated fair values may vary from the actual prices that would be achieved in an arm's length transaction at the reporting date.

Contingencies

The Company is subject to contingencies that are not recognized as liabilities because they are either:

- possible obligations that have yet to be confirmed whether the Company has a present obligation that could lead to an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits; or
- present obligations that do not meet recognition criteria because either it is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, or a sufficiently reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation cannot be made.

The Company is also subject to contingent assets, whose existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of uncertain future events that are not wholly within the control of the Company. Contingent assets are not recognized, but they are disclosed when it is more likely than not that an inflow of benefits will occur. However, when the inflow of benefits is virtually certain an asset is recognized in the consolidated statement of financial position, as that asset is no longer considered to be contingent.

4. Segments

The Company operates in the United States. The Company's revenue from external customers and information about its non-current assets by operating segment and product line are detailed below:

Revenues by Product Line			
	Banknotes	Payments	Total
Year ended October 31, 2025	60,099,536	12,348,561	72,448,097
Year ended October 31, 2024	58,572,707	10,348,619	68,921,326

Effective November 1, 2024, the Company fully implemented its modified operating structure under a new service line delivery model, as a result of continued growth in the business. Management currently identifies the Company's three service lines as its continuing operating segments (see Note 2). The Company's Chief Operating Decision Makers (CODMs) are the two Managing Directors: the Managing Director of US Direct to Consumer operations and the Managing Director of US Wholesale Banknotes and Payments operations. They are responsible for monitoring the performance of their respective operating segments, making resource allocation decisions pertaining to those segments, and reporting directly to the Chief Executive Officer. Segmental performance is monitored using adjusted segment operating results.

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Segment information and reconciliation to the Company's consolidated financial statements for the reporting period are as follows:

Year ended October 31, 2025				
CXI				
	Wholesale banknotes	Payments	DTC	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Revenues				
From external customers	30,186,504	12,348,561	29,913,032	72,448,097
Total revenues	30,186,504	12,348,561	29,913,032	72,448,097
Operating expenses	18,384,378	8,629,376	21,504,097	48,517,851
Net operating income	11,802,126	3,719,185	8,408,935	23,930,246
Other (loss) income				
Interest revenue	50,771	74,688	58,295	183,754
(Loss) gain on disposal of assets	(2,459)	(995)	53,512	50,058
Restructuring charges	(313,108)	(114,933)	(547,314)	(975,355)
Other income	37,667	15,245	36,768	89,680
Total other loss	(227,129)	(25,995)	(398,739)	(651,863)
Earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation, and amortization	11,574,997	3,693,190	8,010,196	23,278,383
Interest expense	70,258	62,435	68,769	201,462
Interest on lease liabilities	131,405	35,933	204,103	371,441
Depreciation and amortization	720,686	174,435	692,732	1,587,853
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	467,175	52,276	1,443,389	1,962,840
Income before income taxes	10,185,473	3,368,111	5,601,203	19,154,787
Income tax expense	3,058,048	502,670	1,567,180	5,127,898
Net income for the period	7,127,425	2,865,441	4,034,023	14,026,889
Total assets	71,930,545	8,351,733	33,259,425	113,541,703
Total liabilities	11,248,380	14,718,389	7,898,381	33,865,150
Year ended October 31, 2024				
CXI				
	Wholesale banknotes	Payments	DTC	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Revenues				
From external customers	29,760,705	10,348,619	28,812,002	68,921,326
Total revenues	29,760,705	10,348,619	28,812,002	68,921,326
Operating expenses	19,855,724	7,974,487	19,457,901	47,288,112
Net operating income	9,904,981	2,374,132	9,354,101	21,633,214
Other income (loss)				
Interest revenue	3,230	131,174	3,119	137,523
Restructuring charges	-	-	(63,387)	(63,387)
Total other income (loss)	3,230	131,174	(60,268)	74,136
Earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation, and amortization	9,908,211	2,505,306	9,293,833	21,707,350
Interest expense	103,969	63,546	99,649	267,164
Interest on lease liabilities	56,167	9,832	132,158	198,157
Depreciation and amortization	770,287	70,286	616,339	1,456,912
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	420,323	29,129	1,377,850	1,827,302
Income before income taxes	8,557,465	2,332,513	7,067,837	17,957,815
Income tax expense	2,268,546	619,476	1,881,224	4,769,246
Net income for the period	6,288,919	1,713,037	5,186,613	13,188,569
Total assets	61,162,536	6,920,392	21,057,445	89,140,373
Total liabilities	9,324,197	8,512,526	9,466,609	27,303,332

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5. Cash

Included within cash associated with continuing operations of \$95,503,795 at October 31, 2025 (2024, \$66,218,081) are the following cash balances:

	October 31, 2025	October 31, 2024
	\$	\$
Cash held in transit, vaults, tills and consignment locations	53,219,609	51,737,945
Cash deposited in bank accounts	42,284,186	14,480,136
Total	95,503,795	66,218,081
Cash included in assets held for distribution to shareholder (Note 13)	7,432,488	35,659,182
Total	102,936,283	101,877,263

6. Property and Equipment

Property and equipment for the period consist of the following:

	Vehicles	Computer equipment	Furniture and equipment	Leasehold improvements	Total
Cost	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Balance, October 31, 2023	66,641	256,905	886,747	2,324,353	3,534,646
Additions	-	247,647	1,092,518	796,518	2,136,683
Balance, October 31, 2024	66,641	504,552	1,979,265	3,120,871	5,671,329
Additions	-	100,910	113,395	358,316	572,621
Disposals	-	(18,388)	(102,875)	(716,567)	(837,830)
Balance, October 31, 2025	66,641	587,074	1,989,785	2,762,620	5,406,120
	Vehicles	Computer equipment	Furniture and equipment	Leasehold improvements	Total
Depreciation	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Balance, October 31, 2023	31,894	152,079	623,542	1,788,630	2,596,145
Additions	16,679	71,434	207,012	394,761	689,886
Impairment charges	185	2,780	8,841	6,710	18,516
Balance, October 31, 2024	48,758	226,293	839,395	2,190,101	3,304,547
Additions	16,765	126,894	405,855	390,410	939,924
Disposals	-	(18,388)	(96,474)	(706,435)	(821,297)
Impairment charges	27	5,823	16,010	140,297	162,157
Balance, October 31, 2025	65,550	340,622	1,164,786	2,014,373	3,585,331
	Vehicles	Computer equipment	Furniture and equipment	Leasehold improvements	Total
Carrying amounts	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Balance, October 31, 2024	17,883	278,259	1,139,870	930,770	2,366,782
Balance, October 31, 2025	1,091	246,452	824,999	748,247	1,820,789

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For the year ended October 31, 2025, the impairment charge of \$162,157 (2024, \$18,516) represented the write down of certain items of property and equipment assets to the recoverable amount because of a decline in the value in use. This was recognized in restructuring and impairment charges in the consolidated statements of income and comprehensive income. The recoverable amount as of October 31, 2025 was determined based on the value in use and it was determined at the CGU level. See Note 9 for further details.

7. Goodwill and Intangible Assets

Intangible assets comprise the Company's internally developed software (CXIFX) and its related modules, as well as software and customer trading relationships acquired through various business combinations.

Goodwill and intangible assets for the period consist of the following:

	Internally developed software	Acquired software	Customer trading relationships	Trade name, non-compete & unpatented tech cost	Goodwill	Total
Cost	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Balance, October 31, 2023	4,026,105	783,217	4,104,326	670,000	1,309,701	10,893,349
Additions	791,209	-	-	-	-	791,209
Balance, October 31, 2024	4,817,314	783,217	4,104,326	670,000	1,309,701	11,684,558
Additions	914,053	-	-	-	-	914,053
Balance, October 31, 2025	5,731,367	783,217	4,104,326	670,000	1,309,701	12,598,611
	Internally developed software	Acquired software	Customer trading relationships	Trade name, non-compete & unpatented tech cost	Goodwill	Total
Amortization	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Balance, October 31, 2023	2,969,404	776,819	3,171,776	555,800	-	7,473,799
Amortization	426,667	2,759	223,400	114,200	-	767,026
Impairment charges	11,810	37	-	-	-	11,847
Balance, October 31, 2024	3,407,881	779,615	3,395,176	670,000	-	8,252,672
Amortization	498,327	3,602	146,000	-	-	647,929
Impairment charges	38,339	-	-	-	-	38,339
Balance, October 31, 2025	3,944,547	783,217	3,541,176	670,000	-	8,938,940
	Internally developed software	Acquired software	Customer trading relationships	Trade name, non-compete & unpatented tech cost	Goodwill	Total
Carrying amounts	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Balance, October 31, 2024	1,409,433	3,602	709,150	-	1,309,701	3,431,886
Balance, October 31, 2025	1,786,820	-	563,150	-	1,309,701	3,659,671

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For the year ended October 31, 2025, the impairment charge of \$38,339 (2024, \$11,847) represented the write down of certain items of intangible assets to the recoverable amount because of a decline in the value in use. This was recognized in restructuring and impairment charges in the consolidated statements of income and comprehensive income. The recoverable amount as of October 31, 2025 was determined based on the value in use and it was determined at the CGU level. See Note 9 for further details.

8. Right-of-use Assets and Lease Liabilities

Lease liabilities are presented in the consolidated statements of financial position as follows:

	October 31, 2025	October 31, 2024
	\$	\$
Current lease liabilities	1,574,780	1,147,711
Non-current lease liabilities	4,319,240	4,605,599
Total	5,894,020	5,753,310

The Company has leases for corporate offices as well as its retail store locations. With the exception of short-term leases and leases of low-value underlying assets, each lease, meeting the definition under IFRS 16, is reflected on the consolidated statements of financial position as a right-of-use asset and a lease liability. Variable lease payments which do not depend on an index or a rate, such as lease payments based on a percentage of Company sales, are excluded from the initial measurement of the lease liability and asset. During the year certain leases for corporate offices were modified based on their amended lease agreements, with any gains or losses being recognized in profit or loss. The Company classifies its right-of-use assets in a consistent manner to its property and equipment (see Note 6).

Each lease generally imposes a restriction that, unless there is a contractual right for the Company to sublet the asset to another party, the right-of-use asset can only be used by the Company. Leases are either non-cancellable or may only be canceled by incurring a substantial termination fee. Some leases contain an option to extend the lease for a further term. The Company is prohibited from selling or pledging the underlying leased assets as security. For leases over corporate offices and retail store locations, the Company must keep those properties in a good state of repair and return the properties in their original condition at the end of the lease.

The table below describes the nature of the Company's leasing activities by the type of right-of-use asset recognized on the consolidated statements of financial position:

Right-of-use asset	No. of right-of-use assets leased	Range of remaining term	Average remaining lease term	No. of leases with extension options	No. of lease with options to purchase	No. of leases with variable payments linked to an index	No. of leases with termination options
Corporate offices	5	1-11 years	4	1	-	-	-
Retail store locations	23	0-4 years	1	-	-	-	-
Total	28	0-11 years	2	1	-	-	-

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The lease liabilities are secured by the related underlying assets. Future minimum lease payments at October 31, 2025 were as follows:

	Within 1 Year	1-2 years	2-3 years	3-4 years	4-5 years	After 5 years	Total
Lease payments	1,869,418	1,110,445	834,506	583,388	429,458	2,540,748	7,367,963
Finance charges	294,637	238,343	197,770	165,684	146,224	431,285	1,473,943
Net present values	1,574,781	872,102	636,736	417,704	283,234	2,109,463	5,894,020

The Company has elected not to recognize a lease liability for short-term leases (leases with an expected term of 12 months or less) or for leases of low-value assets. In addition, the Company has not recognized a right-of-use asset or lease liability with respect to leases identified where the lessor was determined to have substantive substitution rights. Payments made under such leases are expensed on a straight-line basis. In addition, certain variable lease payments are not permitted to be recognized as lease liabilities and are expensed as incurred.

The expense relating to payments not included in the measurement of the lease liability is as follows:

	Year ended October 31, 2025	Year ended October 31, 2024
	\$	\$
Leases with substantial substitution rights	720,582	663,905
Short-term leases	236,441	228,130
Variable lease payments	433,343	516,814
Total	1,390,366	1,408,849

At October 31, 2025, the Company was committed to short-term leases and the total commitment at that date was \$241,441 (2024, \$212,780).

The total cash outflow for leases related to continuing operations for the year ended October 31, 2025, was \$2,369,030 (2024, \$2,119,343). For the year ended October 31, 2025, the Company incurred interest expense on lease liabilities in the amount of \$371,441 (2024, \$198,157) and recognized as interest expense on lease liabilities in the consolidated statements of income and comprehensive income.

Additional information on the right-of-use assets by class of assets is as follows:

Year ended October 31, 2025			
	Carrying amount	Depreciation expense	Impairment
	\$	\$	\$
Corporate offices	3,748,769	703,666	69,625
Retail store locations	1,647,271	1,259,174	-
Total right-of-use assets	5,396,040	1,962,840	69,625

Year ended October 31, 2024			
	Carrying amount	Depreciation expense	Impairment
	\$	\$	\$
Corporate offices	3,794,669	589,262	32,862
Retail store locations	1,627,991	1,238,040	162
Total right-of-use assets	5,422,660	1,827,302	33,024

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For the year ended October 31, 2025, the impairment charge of \$69,625 (2024, \$33,024) represented the write down of certain items of right-of-use assets to the recoverable amount as a result of a decline in the value in use. This was recognized under restructuring and impairment charges in the consolidated statements of income and comprehensive income. The recoverable amount as of October 31, 2025 was determined based on the value in use and it was determined at the level of the CGU. See Note 9 for further details.

9. Restructuring and Impairment Charges

During the year ended October 31, 2025, the Company had the following items included under restructuring and impairment charges:

	October 31, 2025	October 31, 2024
	\$	\$
Impairment charges	270,121	63,387
Legal cost related to discontinued operations	291,075	-
Severance and termination benefits	414,159	-
Total	975,355	63,387

Impairment charges were related to certain stores that were subject to impairment as discussed further below. Legal costs related to costs that were incurred by the Company associated with the discontinued operations of EBC, but not directly attributable to EBC's operations. Severance and termination benefits were related to the closure of the Miami vault.

Impairment Testing

The Company performed its annual impairment tests as of October 31, 2025 and 2024 by comparing the carrying amount of each CGU to its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount of each CGU is determined based on the higher of estimated value-in-use and the fair value less costs of disposal. For the impairment test, goodwill acquired through a business acquisition transaction cannot be tested for impairment individually and, therefore, was allocated to the CGUs that benefit from the synergies of the business combination in which the goodwill arises. This is assessed for impairment annually, or more frequently if there are objective indications of impairment. The Company has goodwill acquired through the eZforex acquisition.

Below is a summary of the carrying amounts and recoverable amounts of goodwill allocated to the respective CGUs:

	October 31, 2025	October 31, 2024
Carrying amount of goodwill allocated to cash generating units	\$	\$
eZforex (allocated to Banknotes)	1,309,701	1,309,701
Total	1,309,701	1,309,701
	October 31, 2025	October 31, 2024
Recoverable amount of each cash generating unit	\$	\$
Banknotes	88,507,276	76,943,419

In determining the CGU's asset allocations for the purpose of the impairment review, management has reviewed the sources of revenues, projected cash flows and the usage of its assets in generating those revenues including product lines, regions, individual locations and projected growth rates. Additionally, management reviewed how the Company makes decisions

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about continuing or disposing of its assets and operations. Based on above factors, management has determined that, for the purpose of the allocation of goodwill and the annual impairment assessment, there was one separately identifiable CGU, being Banknotes (including eZforex). Goodwill related to eZforex was allocated to the Banknotes CGU.

The Company's business includes Payments, Wholesale Banknotes and OnlineFX in addition to each of the Company-owned branches (39 company-owned branches as of October 31, 2025), which have been assessed individually as separate CGUs each for the purpose of the impairment testing. Based on the required annual impairment test performed at October 31, 2025, the Company has determined that the recoverable amount of each of these CGUs is equal to the estimated value in use at the CGU level. The Company did not find indications for impairment in each of the Payments, Wholesale Banknotes, Banknotes OnlineFX and all of the Company-owned branches other than as indicated further below.

Retail Banknotes in the United States (Company-owned branches)

Management has determined that each of the Company-owned branches represent a separate CGU and accordingly has assessed for impairment each of these branches individually at the end of October 31, 2025 and 2024. The carrying amount of each branch has been determined by summing all of the assets from which these branches benefit from in addition to allocating corporate assets across all branches using an appropriate methodology. Further, management has determined that the recoverable amount of each branch is represented by the estimated value in use calculation using cash flows projections from the senior management approved 3 years budget, extrapolated, as appropriate, up to a maximum 5 years using an appropriate declining growth rate.

In estimating the value in use for each branch, the Company considered a number of factors such as the geographic location of the branch, historical performance, future plans for the branch, any potential relocation plans, the ability to continue to operate under the same location and incremental costs included, and the options to renew lease agreements, in addition to other qualitative factors impacting the business. As a result of this analysis, management has determined that the carrying amount of 5 branches is in excess of the estimated value in use, therefore, management has recognized a total impairment charge of \$270,121 during the current year. The impairment charge recognized during the year was recognized as follows: \$38,339 against intangible assets (Note 7), \$162,157 against property and equipment (Note 6) and \$69,625 against right-of-use assets (Note 8). The impairment charges were recognized under restructuring and impairment charges line item in the consolidated statements of income and comprehensive income.

The following were the key assumptions applied in goodwill impairment testing:

Discount Rates

The present value of the expected cash flow of each CGU is determined by applying a suitable pre-tax discount rate based on the weighted average cost of capital (WACC) considering current market assessments. The discount rate reflects appropriate adjustments relating to market risk and specific risk factors applicable to the Company's business model.

Terminal Growth Rates

The earnings included in the goodwill impairment testing were based on the Company's internal forecast, which projects expected cash flow over the next three years. Beyond the initial cash flow projection period, cash flows were assumed to increase at a steady rate using a nominal long-term growth rate (terminal growth rate). Terminal growth rates reflect management's best estimate of the expected long-term growth rates for the product mix and industry of the CGUs. The growth rates are in-line with general standards and are conservative in nature when compared to historical growth rates due to potential uncertainty.

The Company's projected cash flows have been developed based on the expected margins of each CGU, which have been determined based on a combination of past experience in the markets in which the Company operates, as well as historical information and the expected growth in the forecast period. The Company's management believes that this is the best available input for forecasting these markets.

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Other than the considerations described in determining the recoverable amount of the CGUs described above, there are no other key assumptions.

In considering the sensitivity of the key assumptions used, management determined that a reasonable change in any of the above would not result in the recoverable amounts of CGUs to be less than their carrying amount. Cash flow projections are based derived from the Board approved 3 years budgets, followed by an extrapolation of expected cash flows, as appropriate to each CGU, for a maximum 5 year period. Below is a summary of growth rates used in extrapolation and the discount rates used in each segment:

	October 31, 2025	October 31, 2024
Terminal growth rate	2%	2%
Discount rate	18%	19%

10. Income Taxes

The tax effects of temporary differences that give rise to significant portions of the deferred tax assets and liabilities as of October 31, 2025 and 2024 consist of the following:

	Year ended October 31, 2025	Year ended October 31, 2024
Deferred tax assets	\$	\$
Accrued expenses	634,970	452,031
Stock-based compensation	344,407	1,056,449
Other	4,346	48,660
Net property and equipment	155,164	81,095
Software costs	1,008,468	622,780
Right-of-use assets, net	135,558	89,415
Total deferred tax assets	2,282,913	2,350,430
Deferred tax liabilities		
Net property and equipment	(345,269)	(503,741)
Net intangible assets	(426,012)	(320,192)
Other	(484,435)	(266,067)
Total deferred tax liabilities	(1,255,716)	(1,090,000)
Net deferred tax asset	1,027,197	1,260,430

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Reconciliation of the provision for income taxes to the amount calculated using the Company's statutory tax rate for the years ended October 31, 2025 and 2024 are as follows:

	Year ended October 31, 2025	Year ended October 31, 2024
	\$	\$
Income before taxes from continuing operations	19,154,787	17,957,815
Loss before taxes from discontinued operations	(3,708,095)	(9,284,868)
Accounting profit before income tax	15,446,692	8,672,947
Statutory tax rate	27.41%	27.79%
Tax expense at statutory rate	4,233,408	2,409,998
Permanent items	207,781	(319,368)
Research and development (R&D) credit	(115,000)	(96,297)
Benefit not recognized on non-capital losses	813,873	3,976,323
Other adjustments	(12,164)	228,442
Income tax expense	5,127,898	6,199,098
Income tax expense reported from continuing operations	5,127,898	4,769,246
Income tax attributable to discontinued operations	-	1,429,852
Income tax expense	5,127,898	6,199,098

The statutory rate is a weighted average that is based on the enacted Federal tax rates in 2025 for both the United States of 21% (2024, 21%) and Canada of 15% (2024, 15%) plus the rates for the states and provinces where the Company operates, based on the proportional allocation of taxable income as defined by each jurisdiction.

In the year ended October 31, 2025, the Company incurred an income tax expense of \$5,127,898, which was the statutory tax rate and adjusted for permanent items, R&D credits and other non-deductible differences.

In the year ended October 31, 2025, the Company incurred an income tax expense of \$6,199,098, which was the statutory tax rate and adjusted for permanent items, R&D credits and other non-deductible differences, including the reversal of an allowance for deferred tax assets in Canada in the amount of \$1,429,852. The amount reflects deferred tax assets recognized for periods on or before October 31, 2022.

The provision for income taxes for the years ended October 31, 2025 and 2024 consists of the following:

	Year ended October 31, 2025	Year ended October 31, 2024
	\$	\$
Current tax expense	4,892,826	5,172,776
Deferred tax expense (benefit)	235,072	(403,530)
Income tax expense from continuing operations	5,127,898	4,769,246
Income tax expense from discontinued operations	-	1,429,852
Income tax expense	5,127,898	6,199,098

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11. Seasonality of Operations

While seasonality is generally not a consideration for the Payments product line, seasonality of the Banknotes product line is reflected in the timing of when foreign currencies are in greater or lower demand. In a normal operating year, there is some seasonality to the Company's operations with higher commissions generally from March until September and lower commissions from October to February. This coincides with peak tourism seasons in North America when there are generally more travelers entering and leaving the United States and Canada.

12. Lines of Credit

The Company maintains lines of credit to meet borrowing needs during peak business periods. On June 15, 2022, the Company entered into an Amended and Restated Credit Agreement with BMO Harris Bank, N.A. The Amended and Restated Credit Agreement increased the revolving line of credit limit from \$20,000,000 to \$30,000,000 and provided an accordion feature for up to an additional \$10,000,000 with the lender's approval. The Amended and Restated Credit Agreement provided a term of two years (maturity date on June 15, 2024). The Amended and Restated Credit Agreement was updated on July 18, 2022, in the form of a Second Amended and Restated Credit Agreement, to reflect the exercised accordion feature, which increased the line of credit to \$40,000,000, and a reduced margin spread in the borrowing rate by 25 bps. The form of Second Amended and Restated Credit Agreement was further amended on July 12, 2023, to provide a seasonal increase in the borrowing capacity by \$10,000,000 to \$50,000,000, effective through August 31, 2023, and extended the maturity on the facility to June 15, 2025. The Company updated the agreement on June 27, 2024, in the form of a Third Amended and Restated Credit Agreement to accommodate share repurchases under a Normal Course Issuer Bid (NCIB) up to \$4 million annually. The updated agreement eliminates the resting period on the intercompany loan and extends the maturity on the facility to June 15, 2026. The company executed a first amendment to this agreement on September 30, 2025 to increase the share repurchases permitted under an NCIB up to \$5.5 million annually. The credit line is secured against the Company's cash and other assets, and bears interest at the one month Secured Overnight Financing Rate (SOFR) plus 2.25% (4.13% at October 31, 2025 and 5.34% at October 31, 2024). At October 31, 2025, the balance outstanding was \$Nil (2024, \$Nil).

During the 4th quarter of fiscal year 2025, the Company's wholly owned Canadian subsidiary, EBC, terminated its line of Credit with Desjardins Group (Desjardins). Previously, on October 19, 2020 EBC established a fully collateralized revolving line of credit with Desjardins with a limit of CAD 2,000,000 (\$1,426,992), payable on demand, and being secured against cash collateral of CAD 2,000,000 (\$1,426,992). This facility was amended on April 25, 2023, reducing the limit to CAD 500,000 (\$356,748), and secured against cash collateral of CAD 500,041 (\$356,777). The line of credit bore interest at the Canadian Prime Rate plus 0.25% (4.70% at October 31, 2025 and 5.95% at October 31, 2024). At October 31, 2025, the balance outstanding was \$Nil (2024, \$Nil). See Note 13.

On April 7, 2021, EBC entered into a \$20,000,000 USD revolving loan agreement with a private lender. On July 18, 2022, EBC amended this facility through an Amended and Restated Revolving Loan Agreement, whereby \$10,000,000 of this facility was moved from EBC to CXI. On January 19, 2023, the Company entered into a Moratorium Agreement on the CXI facility, where the Company would not utilize the \$10,000,000 without prior written consent from the lender. Additionally, the Company would not incur any standby charges or fees during the period of the Moratorium. The \$10,000,000 CXI facility expired on July 18, 2025, and the line of credit was eliminated. As of July 31, 2025, EBC paid the outstanding balance with accrued interest and terminated the \$10,000,000 EBC facility. The total outstanding balance for the Company at October 31, 2025, was \$Nil (2024, \$5,032,894). See Note 13.

Interest expense primarily relates to interest payments on lines of credit. Interest expense for the year ended October 31, 2025 was \$201,462 (2024, \$267,164).

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13. Discontinued Operations

On February 18, 2025, the Company announced its decision to cease the operations of its wholly-owned subsidiary, Exchange Bank of Canada (EBC). This strategic decision and operational plan for restructuring were communicated to all staff of EBC on February 19, 2025. As of October 31, 2025, EBC has ceased operations and is in the process of preparing its application to the Office of the Superintendent of Financial Institutions (OSFI) and the Minister of Finance to formally discontinue from the Bank Act thereafter. Once final regulatory approval has been obtained, management and the directors plan to liquidate the remaining assets and liabilities of EBC and distribute those net assets to its shareholder. As EBC has been classified as a discontinued operation, the operating segments associated with EBC are no longer presented in the segment information (Note 4).

The results of EBC's discontinued operations for the periods are presented below:

	Year ended October 31, 2025	Year ended October 31, 2024
	\$	\$
Revenues	10,831,718	16,323,091
Operating expenses	14,434,728	22,272,245
Net operating loss	(3,603,010)	(5,949,154)
Other income (loss)		
Other income (loss)	336,219	(65)
Interest revenue	224,836	264,573
Restructuring and impairment charges	(315,919)	(2,627,038)
Loss before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization	(3,357,874)	(8,311,684)
Interest expense	331,273	451,952
Interest on lease liabilities	18,948	35,080
Depreciation and amortization	-	345,526
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	-	140,626
Loss before income taxes from discontinued operations	(3,708,095)	(9,284,868)
Income tax expense	-	1,429,852
Net loss from discontinued operations	(3,708,095)	(10,714,720)
Earnings Per Share		
Basic loss per share from discontinued operations	(0.61)	(1.70)
Diluted loss per share from discontinued operations	(0.61)	(1.70)

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The major classes of assets and liabilities of EBC that are classified as assets held for distribution to shareholder as at October 31, 2025 and 2024 are, as follows:

	October 31, 2025	October 31, 2024
ASSETS		
Current assets	\$	\$
Cash (Note 5)	7,432,488	35,659,182
Restricted cash held in escrow	-	3,239,729
Accounts receivable	6,224	2,252,677
Forward and option contract assets	-	291,407
Other current assets	-	571,865
Property and equipment	-	6,351
Assets held for distribution to shareholder	7,438,712	42,021,211
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		
Lines of credit (Note 12)	-	5,032,894
Accounts payable	66,852	4,449,080
Accrued expenses	2,349,770	5,354,230
Holding accounts	-	8,962,450
Deferred revenues	-	112,680
Lease liabilities	-	554,563
Liabilities directly associated with the assets held for distribution to shareholder	2,416,622	24,465,897
Net assets directly associated with disposal group	5,022,090	17,555,314
Reserve of a disposal group (amounts recognized in AOCL related to discontinued operations)	(6,560,297)	(6,523,785)

The net cash flows incurred by EBC are, as follows:

	October 31, 2025	October 31, 2024
Operating	(13,514,261)	290,480
Investing	-	(75,232)
Financing	(5,199,150)	1,174,908
Net cash (outflow) inflow	(18,713,411)	1,390,156

14. Fair Value Measurement of Financial Instruments

The fair value determination is the estimated amount that the Company would receive to sell a financial asset or pay to transfer a financial liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

There were no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 during the year ended October 31, 2025. The following table shows the levels within the hierarchy of financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value.

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October 31, 2025				
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Financial assets				
Cash	95,503,795	-	-	95,503,795
Forward and option contract assets	-	280,989	-	280,989
Total assets	95,503,795	280,989	-	95,784,784
Financial liabilities				
Restricted and deferred share units	-	1,465,044	-	1,465,044
Total liabilities	-	1,465,044	-	1,465,044

October 31, 2024				
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Financial assets				
Cash	66,218,081	-	-	66,218,081
Forward and option contract assets	-	113,511	-	113,511
Total assets	66,218,081	113,511	-	66,331,592
Financial liabilities				
Restricted and deferred share units	-	2,066,192	-	2,066,192
Total liabilities	-	2,066,192	-	2,066,192

Cash (Level 1)

The Company's cash balances consisting of local and foreign currency notes held in tills, vaults, bank accounts, and in transit are based upon foreign exchange rates quoted in active markets as of October 31, 2025 and 2024.

Forward and Option Contract Positions, and Long-term Liability from Restricted and Deferred Share Units (Level 2)

The Company's forward contract positions are traded in active markets. The fair value of these instruments has been determined using observable forward exchange rates. Changes in fair value from these positions are recognized in foreign exchange gains or losses within operating expenses. The effects of non-observable inputs are not significant for foreign contract positions (see Note 16).

Other long-term liabilities include the Company's liability for RSU and DSU awards and are valued using a volume-weighted average price based on the five days preceding the date of grant. The cost of the awards is recorded on a straight-line basis over the vesting period. At each reporting date, the vested portion of the awards is remeasured using the Company's share price prevailing at the reporting date. Changes in the remeasurement of liabilities from RSU and DSU awards are recognized in stock based compensation within operating expenses.

Due to their short-term nature, the carrying value of the following financial instruments approximates their fair value at the dates of the consolidated statements of financial position:

- Accounts receivable;
- Restricted cash held in escrow;
- Lines of credit;
- Accounts payable; and
- Holding accounts.

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15. Risk Management

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: credit risk, foreign currency risk, interest rate risk, and liquidity risk. The Company's risk management policies are designed to minimize the potential adverse effects on the Company's financial performance.

Financial risk management is carried out by the Chief Financial Officer (CFO) under policies approved by senior management and the board of directors. Policies are in place to evaluate and monitor risk and in some cases, prescribe that the Company hedge its financial risks.

The analysis below presents information about the Company's exposure to each of these financial risks arising from financial instruments and the Company's objectives, policies, and processes for measuring and managing these risks.

Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss associated with the counterparty's inability to fulfill its payment obligations. The Company's credit risk is primarily attributable to cash in bank accounts, accounts receivable, and forward contracts from hedging counterparties.

All banking relationships are negotiated by senior management. The Company maintains accounts in high-quality financial institutions. At various times, the Company's bank balances exceed insured limits.

The credit risk associated with accounts receivable is limited, as the Company's receivables consist primarily of bulk currency trades with a settlement cycle of 24 to 48 hours. The majority of the Company's receivables reside with banks, money service business customers, and other financial institutions.

For the purpose of risk control, the Company's customers are grouped as follows: domestic and international banks, money service businesses, and other customers. Credit limits are established for each customer, whereby the credit limit represents the maximum open amount without requiring payments in advance. These limits are reviewed regularly by senior management.

A breakdown of accounts receivable by category is below:

	October 31, 2025	October 31, 2024
Customer type	\$	\$
Domestic and international financial institutions	1,800,488	6,016,959
Money-service businesses	1,131,388	975,599
Other	455,244	1,751,082
Total	3,387,120	8,743,640

The maximum exposure to credit risk is represented by the carrying amount of each financial asset on the consolidated statements of financial position. There are no commitments that could increase this exposure to more than the carrying amount.

Foreign Currency Risk

The volatility of the Company's foreign currency holdings may increase as a result of the political and financial environment of the corresponding issuing country. Several currencies have a limited exchange rate exposure as they are pegged to the U.S. Dollar, the reporting currency of the Company. Management mitigates its exposure to foreign currency fluctuations through a layered risk management strategy that includes forward hedges and selective use of purchased options. Due to their nature, some minor and exotic foreign currencies cannot be hedged or are too cost prohibitive to hedge. These exposures are managed to acceptable risk appetite levels using a historical Value-at-Risk (VaR) methodology. Foreign currency exposure, in the form of exchange gains and losses arising from normal trading activities and business operations, are included in operating expenses for the period.

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In order to further mitigate the risks associated with holding these foreign currencies, the Company assigns wider bid/ask spreads and maintains specific inventory targets to minimize the impact of exchange rate fluctuations. These targets are reviewed regularly and are increased or decreased to accommodate demand within acceptable risk tolerances. The amount of unhedged inventory held in tills, vaults, on consignment, and in transit on October 31, 2025, was \$8,109,585 (2024, \$8,428,071). The amount of currency that is unhedged and that is not pegged to the U.S. Dollar is \$7,061,575 (2024, \$7,034,784). A 2% increase/reduction in the market price for the aggregate of the Company's unhedged/un-pegged foreign currencies would result in an exchange gain/loss of approximately +\$141,000/-\$141,000 (2024, gain/loss of approximately +\$141,000/-\$141,000).

On a consolidated basis, the Company is also exposed to foreign currency fluctuations between the U.S. Dollar and the Canadian Dollar, being the functional currency of its Canadian subsidiary. The Company does not hedge its net investment in its Canadian subsidiary and the related foreign currency translation of its earnings.

Interest Rate Risk

At October 31, 2025, the Company had access to interest-bearing financial instruments in cash and lines of credit. A significant amount of the Company's cash is held as foreign currency banknotes in tills, on consignment, and its own vaults. These amounts are not subject to interest rate risk. Cash held in some of the Company's accounts are interest-bearing. The Company is subject to a small amount of cash flow interest rate risk from the borrowings on its lines of credit; however, as borrowings have declined and remained within policy limits, this risk is low. Borrowings bear interest at variable rates. Currently, the interest rate exposure is unhedged. For the interest rate profile of the Company's interest-bearing financial liabilities, refer to Note 12.

If interest rates had been 50 basis points higher/lower with all other variables held constant, after-tax profit for the year ended October 31, 2025 would have been approximately +\$157,000/-\$157,000 higher/lower as a result of credit lines held at variable interest rates.

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk of the Company incurring losses resulting from the inability to meet payment obligations in a timely manner when they become due or from being unable to do so at a sustainable cost. To effectively manage liquidity risk, the Company has implemented preventative risk monitoring measures, including setting a minimum for undrawn lines of credit to be greater than \$2,600,000 notional daily. As required, the Treasurer and CFO report any liquidity issues to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO), Chief Risk Officer (CRO), and the Audit Committee in accordance with established policies and guidelines. Management has assessed the Company's cash position at October 31, 2025 and determined that it is sufficient to meet its financial obligations.

The following are non-derivative contractual financial liabilities:

October 31, 2025				
Non-derivative financial liabilities	Carrying amount	Estimated contractual amount	Next fiscal year	Future fiscal years
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Accounts payable	21,148,274	21,148,274	21,148,274	Nil
Holding accounts	188,676	188,676	188,676	Nil

October 31, 2024				
Non-derivative financial liabilities	Carrying amount	Estimated contractual amount	Next fiscal year	Future fiscal years
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Accounts payable	15,091,074	15,091,074	15,091,074	Nil
Holding accounts	70,084	70,084	70,084	Nil

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The Company had available unused lines of credit amounting to \$40,000,000 at October 31, 2025 (2024, \$40,000,000).

Capital Management

The Company manages capital through its financial and operational forecasting processes. The Company defines its capital as working capital, which is total current assets less current liabilities. Due to the nature of the Company's operations, working capital comprises a significant portion of the overall equity of the entity. The Company reviews its working capital and forecasts its cash flows based on operating expenditures, and other investing and financing activities related to its daily operations.

	October 31, 2025	October 31, 2024
	\$	\$
Current assets	101,455,659	76,494,118
Current liabilities	(28,080,866)	(20,630,146)
Working capital	73,374,793	55,863,972

The Company monitors its capital structure and makes adjustments according to market conditions in an effort to meet its objectives, given the current outlook of the business and industry in general. The Company may manage its capital structure by issuing new shares, obtaining loan financing, adjusting capital spending, repurchasing shares, or disposing of assets. The capital structure is reviewed by management and the board of directors on an ongoing basis.

16. Foreign Currency Forward and Option Contracts

The Company enters into foreign currency forward contracts and purchased put option contracts with non-client counterparties to mitigate the risk of fluctuations in the exchange rates of exposures in certain major currencies. Changes in fair value of these contracts and the corresponding gains or losses are included in operating expenses in the consolidated statements of income and comprehensive income. The Company's management strategy is to mitigate the inherent risks in the Company's exposure to foreign exchange, thereby minimizing volatility in earnings.

The foreign currency forward contracts can be closed immediately resulting in any collateral being liquidated. The foreign currency option contracts are held to maturity and are either exercised for a net gain or expire at no obligation to the Company.

The fair value of forward and option contracts, which represents the amount that would be received by the Company if the contracts were terminated at October 31, 2025 was \$280,989 (2024, \$113,511).

17. Equity

Share Capital

The authorized share capital consists of 100,000,000 common shares. The common shares have a par value of \$1.00. As of October 31, 2025, the Company had 6,135,120 common shares outstanding (2024, 6,333,931).

On November 29, 2023, the Toronto Stock Exchange (TSX) accepted the Company's Notice of Intention to make a normal course issuer bid (the NCIB) to purchase for cancellation a maximum amount of 322,169 common shares representing 5% of the Company's issued and outstanding common shares for one year from December 1, 2023 to November 30, 2024.

On November 28, 2024, TSX accepted the Company's Notice of Intention to make another NCIB and Automatic Securities Purchase Plan to purchase for cancellation a maximum amount of 316,646 common shares representing 5% of the Company's issued and outstanding common shares. Purchases under the Company's second consecutive NCIB commenced on December 2, 2024 and terminated on December 1, 2025. On August 20, 2025, TSX accepted the Company's Notice of Intention to amend its normal course issuer bid (NCIB) and Automatic Securities Purchase Plan (ASPP) that were approved

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on November 28, 2024. The amendment increased the number of annual share repurchases from 316,646 common shares, representing 5% of common shares outstanding as of November 18, 2024 to 377,000 common shares, representing 8.09% of public float as of November 18, 2024 and 10% of public float as of August 20, 2025. The Company received approval from its primary lender to increase its NCIB commensurate with the amendment. This amendment retroactively increased the number of share repurchases allowed under the Company's current NCIB, which commenced on December 2, 2024 and will terminate on December 1, 2025, or such earlier date in the event that maximum number of shares sought in the NCIB has been repurchased.

During the year ended on October 31, 2025, the Company purchased for cancellation 312,300 common shares at the normal market prices trading on TSX for \$4,759,137. These shares were immediately cancelled and removed from treasury stock by the Company.

Stock Options

The Company offers an incentive stock option plan (the Plan) which was established April 28, 2011 and was amended most recently March 23, 2023. The Plan is a rolling stock option plan, under which 15% of the outstanding shares at any given time are available for issuance thereunder. The purpose of the Plan is to promote the profitability and growth of the Company by facilitating the efforts of the Company to attract and retain directors, senior officers, employees, and management. Under the terms of the Plan, vesting for the Company's management will occur 1/3 upon the first anniversary, 1/3 upon the second anniversary, and 1/3 upon the third anniversary of the grant. All the options have a five-year term, unless otherwise specified by the Board of Directors.

The outstanding options at October 31, 2025 and the respective changes during the periods are summarized as follows:

	Number of options	Weighted average price
	#	CDN\$
Outstanding at October 31, 2024	799,040	16.35
Exercised	(409,657)	13.47
Expired	(2,387)	20.07
Forfeited/cancelled	(7,475)	19.46
Outstanding at October 31, 2025	379,521	19.38

The following options are outstanding and exercisable at October 31, 2025:

Grant date	Exercise price (CAD\$)	Number outstanding	Average remaining contractual life (years)	Number exercisable
Oct 28, 2021	\$14.35	88,464	0.99	88,464
Apr 28, 2022	\$18.10	20,000	1.49	20,000
Sep 21, 2022	\$18.93	5,748	1.89	5,748
Oct 31, 2022	\$18.37	103,314	2.00	103,314
Oct 30, 2023	\$20.07	81,843	3.00	54,566
Oct 30, 2024	\$25.89	80,152	4.00	26,722
Total		379,521		298,814

During the year ended on October 31, 2025, the Company did not grant stock option awards. A total number of 409,657 stock options were exercised, out of which 296,168 options were cancelled as consideration in lieu of cash by participants who elected to exercise their options without paying cash proceeds. Accordingly, the Company issued 113,489 shares on

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settlement in addition to \$159,937 cash proceeds received. During the year ended October 31, 2025, 7,475 options were forfeited in relation to an employee who had left the Company. During the year ended on October 31, 2025, the Company recorded stock based compensation expense related to equity-based stock options of \$365,187 (2024, \$448,928).

Restricted Share Unit and Deferred Share Unit Plans

On November 1, 2024, the Company made an annual DSU award under the DSU Plan. The Company initially granted 2,179 DSU awards in the amount of \$40,000 to a board member, however, half of these DSU awards have been forfeited following their departure. In the year ended October 31, 2025, the Company recognized a net expense of stock based compensation in the amount of \$404,286 related to DSU and RSU awards, out of which an expense reversal of \$77,471 was related to DSU awards and an expense of \$481,757 was related to RSU awards. This compares to \$1,143,426 expense in the prior year, out of which \$446,408 was related to DSU awards and \$697,018 was related to RSU awards. The liability amounts related to the vested portions of granted RSU and DSU awards are recorded within other long-term liabilities in the audited consolidated statements of financial position. The liability from these awards as of October 31, 2025 amounted to \$1,465,044 (2024, \$2,066,192). The awards that may be granted under each of the Plans can be realized in cash only and may not be converted into common shares of the Company. The units awarded are issued based upon the market value equal to the price of the Company's stock price as at the date of the grant and vest over one-year or three-year periods.

The purpose of these Plans is to promote the profitability and growth of the Company by facilitating the efforts of the Company to attract and retain directors, senior officers, employees, and management. Under the terms of the plans, vesting of the awards that may be granted under the Plans for management will occur 1/3 upon the first anniversary, 1/3 upon the second anniversary, and 1/3 upon the third anniversary of the grant, while awards that may be granted under the plans for directors will vest on a quarterly basis in the first year after the grant. All the management awards have a three-year term, unless otherwise specified by the board of directors. The directors' awards cannot be redeemed until the director retires from the board.

18. Earnings per Share

The calculation of basic and diluted earnings per share is presented below. Stock option awards that are anti-dilutive equity instruments are not included in the calculation of the diluted weighted average number of shares outstanding.

	Year ended October 31, 2025	Year ended October 31, 2024
	\$	\$
Basic		
Net earnings	10,318,794	2,473,849
Weighted average number of shares outstanding	6,058,545	6,287,096
Basic earnings per share	1.70	0.39
Diluted		
Net earnings	10,318,794	2,473,849
Weighted average number of shares outstanding	6,115,158	6,560,427
Diluted earnings per share	1.69	0.38

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19. Operating expenses

The table below identifies the composition of the nature and amounts included within the operating expenses presented in the consolidated statements of income and comprehensive income for the years ended on October 31, 2025 and 2024.

	Year ended October 31, 2025	Year ended October 31, 2024
	\$	\$
Salaries and benefits	28,837,700	27,489,472
Postage and shipping	6,814,228	6,742,584
Information technology	2,836,597	2,584,068
Legal and professional	2,211,850	2,226,668
Rent	1,808,768	1,712,531
Marketing and publicity	1,629,387	855,404
Bank service charges	1,173,153	1,075,765
Insurance, taxes and licensing	898,860	800,396
Stock based compensation	769,473	1,592,354
Travel and entertainment	686,232	640,153
Losses and shortages	616,168	714,378
Foreign exchange (gains) losses	(353,900)	327,301
Other general and administrative	589,335	527,038
Operating expenses	48,517,851	47,288,112

20. Compensation of Key Management Personnel and Related Party Transactions

In accordance with Related Party Disclosures (IAS 24), key management personnel are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing, and controlling activities of the Company directly or indirectly, including any directors (executive and non-executive) of the Company. The remuneration of directors and other members of key management personnel during the years ended on October 31, 2025 and 2024 was as follows:

	Year ended October 31, 2025	Year ended October 31, 2024
	\$	\$
Short-term benefits	4,788,719	4,560,090
Post-employment benefits	186,061	189,073
Stock based compensation	352,597	442,772
Restricted and Deferred Share Units	404,287	1,143,426
Total	5,731,664	6,335,361

The Company incurred legal and professional fees in the aggregate of \$140,071 for the year ended October 31, 2025 (2024, \$121,526) charged by entities controlled by directors or officers of the Company.

The Company has clients that are considered related parties through one of its directors. The Company generated \$808,704 in revenue from these clients' activities for the year ended October 31, 2025 (2024, \$550,780). As at October 31, 2025, accounts receivable included \$Nil from related parties (2024, \$Nil).

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On October 1, 2011, the Company entered into an employment agreement with the President and CEO of the Company. Such agreement contains clauses requiring additional payments of a minimum of \$450,000 to be made upon the occurrence of certain events, such as a change of control of the Company or termination for reasons other than cause. As the likelihood of a change of control of the Company is not determinable, the contingent payments have not been reflected in the consolidated financial statements.

The Company supports EBC's working capital through a \$20,000,000 revolving line of credit, renewed on July 18, 2022, which attracts interest commensurate with interest charged on the Company's primary line of credit with BMO Bank, N.A., is repayable on demand, and is unsecured. At October 31, 2025, the intercompany loan balance was \$Nil (2024, \$8,640,646).

Key management personnel and directors occasionally conduct transactions with the Company as individuals. Such transactions are immaterial individually and in total including for the years ended October 31, 2025 and 2024 and are conducted pursuant to the Company's policies.

All transactions with related parties as noted above are carried out in the normal course of business and at prevailing market rates.

21. Other Current Assets

	October 31, 2025	October 31, 2024
	\$	\$
Prepaid rent	-	7,134
Prepaid software as a service	753,914	467,456
Prepaid insurance	653,325	512,616
Other current assets	876,516	431,680
Total	2,283,755	1,418,886

22. Contingencies

EBC is involved in ongoing litigation in which a third party has filed a counterclaim against EBC in connection with a past shipping incident. The third party is seeking monetary damages of up to CAD \$750,000 and other relief under several alleged causes of action, including breach of contract and defamation. Management considers the claims to be without merit and EBC intends to rigorously defend its position with assistance from legal counsel.

The outcome and timing of resolution of the matter remain uncertain. EBC maintains insurance coverage that is expected to reimburse a significant portion of potential damages and related defense costs, subject to policy exclusions and a reservation of rights by the insurers.

As at the reporting date, no provision has been recognized, as the existence and extent of any obligation will be confirmed only by the outcome of future events and the amount of any potential outflow cannot be reliably measured.

23. Subsequent Events

The Company evaluated subsequent events through January 21, 2026, the date these consolidated financial statements were issued.

On November 1, 2025, the Company granted 84,276 stock option awards to Officers and Directors of the Company, at an exercise price of \$24.52 Canadian dollars. The awards have a total value of \$449,774 and vest over a period of three years from the date of grant, which was approved by the Board of Directors subsequent to the statement of financial position date of these consolidated financial statements. The awards were valued using the Black Scholes Option Pricing Model, in line with the Company's policies and consistent with options granted in prior years.

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On November 26, 2025, the TSX accepted the Company's Notice of Intention to make another NCIB and Automatic Securities Purchase Plan to purchase for cancellation a maximum amount of 359,617 common shares representing 10% of the Company's public float as of November 18, 2025. Purchases may commence on December 2, 2025 and will terminate on December 1, 2026, or such earlier date in the event that the maximum number of shares sought in this NCIB has been repurchased.

On December 18, 2025, the Federal Court issued a judgement reducing a compliance related administrative monetary penalty related to EBC, that was originally assessed and recorded as a provision in the prior year. The provision was originally recorded in the full amount of \$1,787,835 (CAD 2,457,750) and has been reduced to \$766,024 (CAD 1,027,975). The reduction of \$1,021,811 (CAD 1,429,775) has been recognized as a benefit in the current period within operating expenses within discontinued operations. This was in line with the settlement agreement.

There were no other material subsequent events that required recognition or additional disclosure in the consolidated financial statements.