

Carbeeza

Consolidated Financial Statements

Carbeeza Inc.

*As at December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023
and for the years ended December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023
Stated in Canadian Dollars*

To the Shareholders of Carbeeza Inc.:

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Carbeeza Inc. (the "Company"), which comprise the consolidated statements of financial position as at December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, and the consolidated statements of loss and comprehensive loss, changes in shareholders' equity (deficiency) and 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 Company as at December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, 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.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audits 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 Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audits 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.

Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern

We draw attention to Note 1 in the consolidated financial statements, which indicates that the Company generated a net loss and negative cash flows from operations during the year ended December 31, 2024 and, as of that date, the Company had a working capital deficit, negative working capital and an accumulated deficit. As stated in Note 1, these events or conditions, along with other matters as set forth in Note 1, indicate that a material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the 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.

Except for the matter described in the Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern section, we have determined that there are no other key audit matters to communicate in our report.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises Management's Discussion and Analysis.

Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audits 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 audits or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. We obtained Management's Discussion and Analysis prior to the date of this auditor's report. If, based on the work we have performed on this other information, 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 as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board, 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 Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the 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 Company's internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the 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 Company 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 Company as a basis for forming an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and review of the audit work performed for the 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 audits and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audits.

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 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 Sergey Fesenko.

Calgary, Alberta

April 23, 2025

MNP LLP

Chartered Professional Accountants

Carbeeza Inc.

Consolidated Statements of Financial Position

Stated in Canadian dollars

As at December 31,

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
ASSETS		
Current assets		
Cash	\$ 6,340	\$ 299,123
Marketable securities	31,108	30,000
Goods and services tax receivable	36,422	26,318
Prepaid expenses	32,964	64,542
Total current assets	106,834	419,983
Equipment (Note 5)	5,334	5,477
Right of use asset (Note 6)	-	-
Intangible assets (Note 7)	-	29,660
Total assets	\$ 112,168	\$ 455,120
LIABILITIES and EQUITY		
Current liabilities		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 3,691,478	\$ 2,842,996
Current portion of convertible debentures (Note 10)	2,529,315	2,316,697
Current portion of loan payable (Note 9)	1,089,058	305,479
	7,309,851	5,465,172
Loan Payable (Note 9)	331,000	675,579
Convertible Debentures (Note 10)	270,181	-
Total liabilities	7,911,032	6,140,751
Shareholders' equity		
Share capital (Note 12)	7,180,802	7,133,939
Contributed surplus (Note 13)	9,778,748	9,311,224
Deficit	(24,758,414)	(22,130,794)
Total shareholders' equity	(7,798,864)	(5,685,631)
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$ 112,168	\$ 455,120

Nature of operations and going concern (Note 1)

Commitment (Note 18)

Subsequent events (Note 19)

Approved by the Board of Directors:

"signed"

Director

"signed"

Director

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

Carbeeza Inc.

Consolidated Statements of Loss and Comprehensive Loss

Stated in Canadian dollars

For the years ended December 31,

	Year ended December 31, 2024	Year ended December 31, 2023
Revenue	\$ 4,427	\$ -
Expenses		
Advertising and marketing	266,550	428,461
Consulting services	339,743	490,282
General and administrative	83,358	175,069
Interest expense (Note 9 and 10)	340,065	273,661
Online hosting services	505	266,772
Platform maintenance	628,900	428,004
Professional fees	208,243	308,482
Stock based compensation (Note 13)	-	846,357
Subscriptions	715,025	801,992
Amortization and accretion (Note 5, 6, 7, 8 and 10)	49,658	5,778,829
Total expenses	2,632,047	9,797,909
Net loss and comprehensive loss	\$ (2,627,620)	\$ (9,797,909)
Loss per share (Note 11)		
Basic and diluted	\$ (0.03)	\$ (0.14)
Weighted average number of shares outstanding	80,410,247	69,672,576

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

Carbeeza Inc.

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity (Deficiency)

Stated in Canadian dollars

For the years ended December 31,

	Common Shares	Contributed Surplus	Deficit	Total Equity
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Balance at December 31, 2022	6,334,350	7,264,456	(12,332,885)	1,265,921
Shares issued (Note 12)	799,589	1,200,411	-	2,000,000
Stock-based compensation (Note 13)	-	846,357	-	846,357
Net loss and comprehensive loss	-	-	(9,797,909)	(9,797,909)
Balance at December 31, 2023	7,133,939	9,311,224	(22,130,794)	(5,685,631)
Balance at December 31, 2024	7,133,939	9,311,224	(22,130,794)	(5,685,631)
Shares issued (Note 12)	46,863	423,137	-	470,000
Equity component of convertible debenture (note 10)	-	44,387	-	44,387
Net loss and comprehensive loss	-	-	(2,627,620)	(2,627,620)
Balance at December 31, 2024	7,180,802	9,778,748	(24,758,414)	(7,798,864)

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

Carbeeza Inc.

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

Stated in Canadian dollars

For the years ended December 31,

	2024	2023
Cash provided by (used for) the following activities:		
Operating activities		
Net loss for the year	\$ (2,627,620)	\$ (9,797,909)
Amortization and accretion (Note 5, 6, 7 8 and 10)	49,658	5,778,829
Interest expense (Note 9 and 10)	338,400	273,661
Stock based compensation (Note 13)	-	846,357
Changes in non-cash working capital:		
Goods and services tax receivable	(10,104)	19,390
Prepaid expenses	31,578	23,888
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	848,482	1,747,581
Cash flows used in operating activities	(1,369,606)	(1,108,203)
Financing activities		
Proceeds from convertible debenture issuance (Note 10)	300,000	-
Proceeds from promissory note issuance (Note 9)	310,000	650,000
Issue of share capital (Note 12)	470,000	1,000,000
Cash flows provided by financing activities	1,080,000	1,650,000
Investing activities		
Purchases of marketable securities	(1,108)	-
Payments on lease liability (Note 8)	-	(3,500)
Expenditures on equipment (Note 5)	(2,069)	(320)
Expenditures on intangible asset (Note 7)	-	(560,016)
Cash flows used in investing activities	(3,177)	(563,836)
Decrease in cash	(292,783)	(22,039)
Cash, beginning of the year	299,123	321,162
Cash, end of the year	\$ 6,340	\$ 299,123

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

Carbeeza Inc.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(Stated in Canadian dollars)

For the year ended December 31, 2024 and 2023

1. Description of Business

Carbeeza Inc. (the “Carbeeza” or the “Company”) was incorporated on July 30, 2018 in the province of Alberta. Carbeeza provides a one-stop marketplace for consumers and dealers to meet and transact the purchase of any type of vehicle (the Platform). The Platform allows consumers to research vehicles, find financing options and negotiate the lowest prices for their preferred vehicle from anywhere in the world.

Carbeeza completed a reverse takeover of HIT Technologies Inc. (the “HIT”) on June 29, 2021 and became the ongoing operations of the Company. The Company trades on the TSX Venture Exchange (the “TSX”) under the symbol AUTO and effective October 18, 2023, on the OTCQB Venture Market (the “OTCQB”) under the symbol CRBAF.

The address of the Company’s corporate and registered office is 14809 111 Avenue, Edmonton, Alberta, T5M 2P3.

Going concern

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, which implies the Company will continue to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business. During the year ended December 31, 2024, the Company generated a net loss of \$2,627,620 and negative cash flows from operations of \$1,369,606. As at December 31, 2024, the Company had a working capital deficit of \$7,798,864, an accumulated deficit of \$24,758,414 and no recurring sources of income. As such, there is a material uncertainty related to these events and conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern and therefore, it may be unable to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business. The continuation of the Company as a going concern is dependent on the ability of the Company to achieve positive cash flow from operations and/or obtain necessary equity or other financing to continue its development of its Platform. Subsequent to the year-end, the Company closed on a non-brokered private placement for gross proceeds of \$1,250,000 (see note 19).

The ability of the Company to be successful in obtaining additional future financing cannot be predicted at this present time. These consolidated financial statements do not include any adjustments to the recoverability and classification of recorded asset amounts and classification of liabilities that might be necessary should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern.

2. Basis of Preparation

Statement of compliance

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS® Accounting Standards (“IFRS”), as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (“IASB”) and interpretations of the IFRS Interpretations Committee.

These consolidated financial statements were authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on April 23, 2025.

Basis of measurement

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost. These consolidated financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars which is the functional currency of the Company and its subsidiary.

Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its subsidiary. All intercompany transactions have been eliminated.

Carbeeza Inc.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(Stated in Canadian dollars)

For the year ended December 31, 2024 and 2023

3. Material Accounting Policy Information

The accounting policies set out below are considered to be significant and have been applied consistently by the Company to all years presented in these financial statements.

Cash

Cash consists of bank balances.

Marketable securities

Marketable securities consist of term deposits with maturities of one year or less.

Equipment

Equipment is stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Cost includes expenditures that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset.

Depreciation is recorded to recognize the cost of assets over their useful lives, using the declining balance method at a rate of 30% per year. The estimated useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.

When an equipment asset has significant components with different useful lives, each significant component is depreciated separately.

An item of equipment is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognized in profit or loss.

Repairs and maintenance costs that do not improve or extend productive life are recognized in profit or loss in the period in which the costs are incurred.

Leases

The right-of-use asset is measured at cost and depreciated over its estimated useful life. At the commencement date, the lease liability is measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at that date. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or if that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company's incremental borrowing rate. If the lease terms are subsequently changed, the present value of the lease liability is re-measured using the revised lease terms and applying the appropriate discount rate to the remaining lease payments. The Company recognizes the amount of re-measurement of the lease liability as an adjustment to the right-of-use asset. However, if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset is reduced to zero and there is a further reduction in the measurement of the lease liability, the Company recognizes any remaining amount of the re-measurement in profit or loss. The Company has elected not to recognize the right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for short-term leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less and leases of low value assets.

Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately

Intangible assets with finite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. Amortization is recognized on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives. The estimated useful life and amortization method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate being accounted for on a prospective basis. Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

Internally generated intangible assets - Research and development expenditure

Expenditure on research activities is recognized as an expense in the period in which it is incurred.

Carbeeza Inc.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(Stated in Canadian dollars)

For the year ended December 31, 2024 and 2023

3. Material Accounting Policy Information (continued)

An internally generated intangible asset arising from development (or from the development phase of an internal project) is recognized if, and only if, all of the following have been demonstrated:

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

The amount initially recognized for internally generated intangible assets is the sum of the expenditure incurred from the date when the intangible asset first meets the recognition criteria listed above.

Where no internally generated intangible asset can be recognized, development expenditure is recognized in profit or loss in the period in which it is incurred.

Subsequent to initial recognition, internally generated intangible assets are reported at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses, on the same basis as intangible assets that are acquired separately.

Derecognition of intangible assets

An intangible asset is derecognized on disposal, or when no future economic benefits are expected from use or disposal. Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset, measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset, and are recognized in profit or loss when the asset is derecognized.

Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that the Company will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognized as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. When a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows (where the effect of the time value of money is material).

When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, a receivable is recognized as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received, and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

Convertible debenture

The convertible debentures are compound financial instruments for accounting purposes and consist of a liability and an equity component. The host contract is a liability accounted for at its amortized cost; the conversion feature is accounted for as an equity component. The Company's policy for accounting for individual components of convertible notes upon recognition is to discount the debt component using an estimated discount rate for a similar debt instrument without a conversion feature and allocating the residual value to the equity components.

Share-based payments

The Company recognizes share-based compensation expense for all stock options awarded to employees, officers and directors based on the fair values of the stock options at the date of the grant. The fair values of the stock options at the date of grant are expensed over the vesting periods of the stock options with a corresponding increase to equity. The fair value of stock options granted to employees, officers, and directors is determined using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with market related inputs as of the date of grant. The fair value of stock options granted to consultants is measured at the fair value of the services delivered unless fair value cannot be estimated reliably, in which case, fair value is determined using the Black-Scholes option pricing model. Stock options with graded vesting schedules are accounted for as separate grants with different vesting periods and fair values. Forfeitures are accounted for using estimates based on historical actual forfeiture data.

Upon the exercise of the stock option, consideration received, and the related amount transferred from contributed surplus are recorded as share capital.

Carbeeza Inc.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(Stated in Canadian dollars)

For the year ended December 31, 2024 and 2023

3. Material Accounting Policy Information (continued)

Taxation

Tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from profit as reported in the statements of loss and comprehensive loss because of items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and items that are never taxable or deductible. The Company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognized on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognized for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognized for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilized.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the assets to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realized, based on tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the way the Company expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Current and deferred tax are recognized in profit or loss, except when they relate to items that are recognized in other comprehensive income (loss) profit or directly in equity, in which case the current and deferred tax are also recognized in other comprehensive income (loss) profit or directly in equity respectively.

Loss per share

Basic loss per share is calculated by dividing the profit or loss attributable to equity holders of the Company by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted loss per share is calculated by dividing the profit attributable to equity holders of the Company by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding, adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential common shares. The weighted average number of common shares outstanding is increased by the total number of additional common shares that would have been issued by the Company assuming exercise of all share options with exercise prices below the average market price for the year.

Financial instruments

Financial assets within the scope of IFRS 9 are classified upon initial recognition based on the Company's business model for managing the financial assets into one of the following categories: amortized cost, fair value through profit and loss ("FVTPL") or fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVTOCI").

At initial recognition, the Company measures a financial asset at its fair value and, in the case of a financial asset not at FVTPL, the Company includes transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at FVTPL are recorded as an expense in the statement of loss and comprehensive loss. The Company classifies its cash and marketable securities as FVTPL and goods and services tax receivable as amortized cost.

A financial liability is initially classified as measured at amortized cost or FVTPL. A financial liability is classified as measured at FVTPL if it is held for trading, a derivative, or designated as FVTPL on initial recognition. The classification of a financial liability is irrevocable. The Company classifies its accounts payable and accrued liabilities, lease liability, loans payable and debt component of convertible debenture as amortized cost.

Other financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value less directly attributable transaction costs and are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognized in the statement of loss and comprehensive loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is also recognized in the statement of loss and comprehensive loss.

Carbeeza Inc.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(Stated in Canadian dollars)

For the year ended December 31, 2024 and 2023

3. Material Accounting Policy Information (continued)

An embedded derivative is a component of a contract that modifies the cash flows of the contract. These hybrid contracts consist of a host contract and an embedded derivative. The embedded derivative is separated from the host contract and accounted for as a derivative unless the economic characteristics and risks of the embedded derivative are closely related to the host contract. The embedded derivatives are measured at FVTPL.

The recognition of financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the statement of financial position when the Company has a legal right to offset the amounts and intends either to settle on a net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

The Company derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to cash flows from the asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows on the financial asset in transaction in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred.

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation is discharged, cancelled or expired. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same counterparty with substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, it is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. When the terms of an existing financial liability are altered, but the changes are considered non-substantial, it is accounted for as a modification to the existing financial liability. Where a liability is substantially modified it is considered to be extinguished and a gain or loss is recognized in the statement of loss and comprehensive loss based on the difference between the carrying amount of the liability derecognized and the fair value of the revised liability. Where a liability is modified in a non-substantial way, the amortized cost of the liability is remeasured based on the new cash flows and a gain or loss is recorded in the statement of operations and comprehensive loss.

The Company recognizes loss allowances for expected credit losses ("ECLs") on its financial assets measured at amortized cost. Due to the nature of its financial assets, the Company measures loss allowances at an amount equal to expected lifetime ECLs. Lifetime ECLs are the anticipated ECLs that result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial asset. ECLs are a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses. Credit losses are measured as the present value of all cash shortfalls (i.e. the difference between the cash flows due to the entity in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Company expects to receive). ECLs are discounted at the effective interest rate of the related financial asset. The Company does not have any financial assets that contain a financing component.

The Company has classified its financial instruments' fair values based on the required three-level hierarchy:

- Level 1 – Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets and liabilities;
- Level 2 – Inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability either directly or indirectly; and,
- Level 3 – Inputs that are not based on observable market data, such as discounted cash flows methods.

The fair value hierarchy level at which a fair value measurement is categorized is determined on the basis of the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement in its entirety.

Equity instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by the Company are recognized at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

Impairment

Financial assets

Financial assets, other than those at FVTPL, are assessed for indicators of impairment at the end of each reporting period. Financial assets are considered to be impaired when there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows of the investment have been affected.

For financial assets carried at amortized cost, the amount of the impairment loss recognized is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate.

Carbeeza Inc.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(Stated in Canadian dollars)

For the year ended December 31, 2024 and 2023

3. Material Accounting Policy Information (continued)

The carrying amount of the financial asset is reduced by the impairment loss directly for all financial assets with the exception of trade and other receivables, where the carrying amount is reduced through the use of the allowance or provision for impairment account. Such a provision is established when there is reasonable expectation that the Company will not be able to collect all amounts due. When a trade receivable is considered uncollectible, it is written off against the allowance account. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited against the allowance account. Changes in the carrying amount of the allowance account are recognized in profit or loss.

For financial assets measured at amortized cost, if, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognized, the previously recognized impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss to the extent that the carrying amount of the investment at the date the impairment is reversed does not exceed what the amortized cost would have been had the impairment not been recognized.

Non-financial assets

At the end of each reporting period, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its non-financial assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated to determine the extent of the impairment loss, if any. When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the Cash Generating Unit ("CGU") to which the asset belongs. Where a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation can be identified, corporate assets are also allocated to individual CGUs, or otherwise they are allocated to the smallest group of CGUs for which a reasonable and consistent allocation basis can be identified.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or CGU) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or CGU) is reduced to its recoverable amount.

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

4. Accounting Estimates and Judgements

In the application of the Company's accounting policies, management is required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses for the years presented. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant, the results of which form the basis of the valuation of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the year in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that year or in the year of the revision and future years if the revision affects both current and future years.

Estimates

Critical accounting estimates are those that require management to make assumptions about matters that are highly uncertain at the time the estimate or assumption is made. Critical accounting estimates are also those that could potentially have a material impact on the Company's financial results where a different estimate or assumption is used.

Carbeeza Inc.

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4. Accounting Estimates and Judgements (continued)

The significant area of estimation uncertainty is:

Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. The cost of intangible assets acquired in a business combination are their fair values at the date of acquisition. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and any accumulated impairment losses. The estimated useful lives are as follows:

Intangible assets – Useful life

Intangible assets developed internally or by third parties are capitalized only if development costs can be measured reliably, the product of process is technically, and commercially feasible, future economic benefits are probable, and the Company intends to and has the sufficient resources to complete development and has the ability to use or sell the asset. The expenditures capitalized includes cost of materials, direct labour, and overhead costs that are directly attributable to preparing the asset for its intended use.

Capitalized development expenditures are measured at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. These intangible assets will be amortized straight-line over its useful life once the product is available for use. It has been determined by management that the useful life of these development costs as a period of 5 years.

Impairment assessment

Intangible assets acquired from third parties and internally generated development costs, are reviewed and tested for impairment when indicators of impairment are considered to exist. Where the intangible assets were under development, the intangible assets are tested for impairment annually.

Impairment assessments are conducted at the level of cash generating units ("CGU") or at the individual asset level, whichever is the lowest level for identifiable cash inflows are largely independent of the cash flows of other assets. An impairment loss is recognized for any excess of carrying amount of the CGU over its recoverable amount, which is greater of its fair value less costs to sell and value in use.

Impairment losses are reversed if there is evidence the loss no longer exists or has decreased. This reversal is recognized in net income in the period the reversal occurs limited by the carrying value that would have been determined, net of any amortization, had no impairment charge been recognized in prior years.

Share-based payments

Equity-settled share-based payments to employees and others providing similar services are measured at the fair value of the equity instruments at the grant date. Determining the fair value of such share-based awards requires estimates as to the appropriate valuation model and the inputs for the model require assumptions including the rate of forfeiture of options granted, the expected life of the option, the Company's share price and its expected volatility, the risk-free interest rate and expected dividends.

Taxation

The calculations for current and deferred taxes require management's interpretation of tax regulations and legislation in the various tax jurisdictions in which the Company operates, which are subject to change. The measurement of deferred tax assets and liabilities requires estimates of the timing of the reversal of temporary differences identified and management's assessment of the Company's ability to utilize the underlying future tax deductions against future taxable income before they expire, which involves estimating future taxable income.

The Company is subject to assessments by various taxation authorities in the tax jurisdictions in which it operates, and these taxation authorities may interpret the tax legislation and regulations differently. In addition, the calculation of income taxes involves many complex factors. As such, income taxes are subject to measurement uncertainty and actual amounts of taxes may vary from the estimates made by management.

Judgements

Judgement is used in situations when there is a choice and/or assessment required by management. The following are critical judgements apart from those involving estimations that management has made in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies and that have a significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements.

Carbeeza Inc.

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4. Accounting Estimates and Judgements (continued)

Intangible Assets

Additions to the cost of intangible assets include continued improvements to the platform. Management uses judgement to assess the improvements performed and whether they will generate a future economic benefit to the asset, for which these costs are capitalized.

The assessment of any indications of impairment of the intangible assets are dependent upon management's judgement whether factors such as economic and market conditions indicate deterioration of the CGU exist.

Going Concern

The assessment of the Company's ability to continue as a going concern will be based upon generating profitable operations and raising the necessary financing involves judgement. The Directors monitor future cash requirements and potential financings to assess its ability to continue as a going concern.

Convertible debentures and loans payable

The Company makes estimates relating to the selection of an appropriate market rate of interest to discount contractual interest and principal payments of the compound financial instrument. There are also estimates relating to the fair value of embedded features which requires determining the most appropriate valuation model and the most appropriate inputs to the valuation model.

5. Equipment

Cost		Computer Equipment
Balance at December 31, 2022	\$	11,825
Additions		320
Balance at December 31, 2023	\$	12,145
Additions		2,069
Balance at December 31, 2024	\$	14,214
Accumulated amortization		
Balance at December 31, 2022	\$	4,367
Amortization		2,301
Balance at December 31, 2023	\$	6,668
Amortization		2,212
Balance at December 31, 2024	\$	8,880
Carrying amounts		
At December 31, 2023	\$	5,477
At December 31, 2024	\$	5,334

Carbeeza Inc.

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6. Right of use asset

During 2021, the Company entered into a five-year lease agreement with InterDynamix Systems Partnership ("IDX"), a company, at that time related through common ownership, with respect to office space. The lease was terminated on July 31, 2023. The Company recognized the right of use asset and lease liability in accordance with IFRS 16, Leases. The lease is calculated using an incremental borrowing rate of 10% per annum.

Cost		
Balance at December 31, 2022	\$	23,736
Additions		-
Balance at December 31, 2023	\$	23,736
Additions		-
Balance at December 31, 2024	\$	23,736
Accumulated amortization		
Balance at December 31, 2022	\$	9,890
Amortization		13,846
Balance at December 31, 2023	\$	23,736
Amortization		-
Balance at December 31, 2024	\$	23,736
Carrying amounts		
At December 31, 2023	\$	-
At December 31, 2024	\$	-

7. Intangible Assets

Cost		
Balance at December 31, 2022	\$	6,718,667
Additions		560,016
Balance at December 31, 2023	\$	7,278,683
Additions		-
Balance at December 31, 2024	\$	7,278,683
Accumulated Amortization		
Balance at December 31, 2022	\$	1,504,547
Amortization		5,744,476
Balance at December 31, 2023	\$	7,249,023
Amortization and impairment		29,660
Balance at December 31, 2024	\$	7,278,683
Net Book Value		
At December 31, 2023	\$	29,660
At December 31, 2024	\$	-

Carbeeza Inc.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

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For the year ended December 31, 2024 and 2023

7. Intangible Assets(continued)

During the year ended December 31, 2020, the Company entered into a development agreement with IDX to develop the Platform (the "Development Agreement"). The Development Agreement encompasses development activity that has occurred on the Platform from an effective date of September 1, 2019.

During the year ended December 31, 2020, the Company entered into a Licensing and Service Agreement where the Company will license the platform rights to IDX and grants IDX the exclusive rights to provide support and maintenance for the engineering, marketing and development of the platform. For the year ended December 31, 2023, the Company paid services expenses to IDX according to the Licensing and Service Agreement totalling \$836,032.

During the year ended December 31, 2022, IDX ceased to be a related party as IDX was acquired by an arm's length company. On July 31, 2023, IDX ceased to provide support and maintenance for the engineering, marketing and development of the platform. The Company has contracted support and maintenance for the engineering, marketing and development of the platform to non-arm's length parties.

On December 31, 2023, the Company performed an impairment assessment of the Platform and identified indicators of impairment and performed an impairment test. In estimating the value in use of the Platform, management used an income approach and forecasts based on historical experience of operational costs, adjusting for the impact of changes to development costs. Management determined based on the current year projected cash inflows, lack of revenue, and the continuation of the Company as a going concern is dependent on the ability of the Company to achieve positive cash flow from operations and/or obtain necessary equity or other financing to continue development of its Platform, the carrying value of the Platform was not recoverable as at December 31, 2023. As a result, the Company recorded an impairment of \$4,257,832, included in the amortization and impairment expense of \$5,744,476 .

8. Lease Liability

During the year ended December 31, 2021, the Company entered into a five year lease agreement with IDX with respect to office space. The lease was terminated on July 31, 2023. The lease is calculated using an incremental borrowing rate of 10% per annum.

Balance at December 31, 2022	\$	15,253
Lease payments during the period		(3,500)
Accretion		(281)
Balance at December 31, 2023 and December 31, 2024	\$	-

Carbeeza Inc.

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9. Loans Payable

On November 11, 2022, the Company entered into a loan transaction with a non-arm's length party in the form of an unsecured promissory note in the amount of \$250,000, bearing interest for a term of 24 months at a rate of 12% per annum.

On December 23, 2022, the Company entered into a loan transaction with a non-arm's length party in the form of an unsecured promissory note in the amount of \$1,000,000, bearing interest for a term of 24 months at a rate of 12% per annum. On February 24, 2023, the loan was extinguished through issuance of units of the Company pursuant to a private placement (Note 12).

On May 19, 2023, the Company entered into a loan transaction with a non-arm's length party in the form of an unsecured promissory note in the amount of \$200,000, bearing interest for a term of 24 months at a rate of 12% per annum.

On September 29, 2023, the Company entered into a loan transaction with a non-arm's length party in the form of an unsecured promissory note in the amount of \$200,000, bearing interest for a term of 24 months at a rate of 12% per annum.

On November 8, 2023, the Company entered into a loan transaction with a non-arm's length party in the form of an unsecured promissory note in the amount of \$250,000, bearing interest for a term of 24 months at a rate of 12% per annum.

On May 31, 2024, the Company entered into a loan transaction with a non-arm's length party in the form of an unsecured promissory note in the amount of \$300,000, bearing interest for a term of 24 months at a rate of 12% per annum.

On July 3, 2024, the Company entered into a loan transaction with a non-arm's length party in the form of an unsecured promissory note in the amount of \$10,000, bearing interest for a term of 24 months at a rate of 0% per annum.

During the year ended December 31, 2024, interest expense incurred was \$129,000 (2023 – \$73,661) which is unpaid and included in loans payable.

10. Convertible Debentures

On May 9, 2022, the Company issued an unsecured convertible note, to a non-arm's length party, with a face value of \$2,000,000 and a term to maturity of two years. This convertible debenture bears interest at a rate of 10% per annum with a two-year term and is convertible into common shares of the Company at \$0.40 per share at any time, at the option of the holder, up to the date of maturity. The initial recognition of the host liability was determined using an estimated discount rate (12%) for a similar debt instrument without a conversion feature. The host liability was initially recognized at a carrying value of \$1,940,156. The fair value of the conversion feature was the residual value after deducting the fair value of the host liability from the fair value of the compound financial instrument. The effective interest rate calculated for the purpose of determining the amortized cost is 12.6%.

On September 26, 2024, the Company issued an unsecured convertible note, to an arm's length party, with a face value of \$300,000 and a term to maturity of two years. This convertible debenture bears interest at a rate of 12% per annum with a two-year term and is convertible into common shares of the Company at \$0.10 per share at any time, at the option of the holder, up to the date of maturity. The initial recognition of the host liability was determined using an estimated discount rate (22.99%) for a similar debt instrument without a conversion feature. The host liability was initially recognized at a carrying value of \$255,613. The fair value of the conversion feature was the residual value after deducting the fair value of the host liability from the fair value of the compound financial instrument. The effective interest rate calculated for the purpose of determining the amortized cost is 8.03%.

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10. Convertible Debenture (continued)

Balance at December 31, 2022	\$	2,086,738
Issued during the year		-
Interest during the year		200,000
Accretion		29,959
Balance at December 31, 2023	\$	2,316,697
Issued during the year		255,613
Interest during the year		209,400
Accretion		17,786
Balance at December 31, 2024	\$	2,799,496
Current portion	\$	2,529,315
Long term portion	\$	270,181
Maturity of the convertible debentures:		
2024		2,529,315
2026		270,181
	\$	2,799,496

11. Loss per share

The calculation of weighted average shares outstanding for the diluted loss per share calculation excludes the impact of the outstanding warrants and options as the effect is anti-dilutive. Shares held in escrow, other than where their release is subject to the passage of time, are not included in the calculation of the weighted average number of common shares outstanding.

12. Share Capital

Authorized:

Unlimited number of common shares and preferred shares without par value

Issued:

Common shares

	Number	\$
Balance, December 31, 2023	76,643,124	7,133,939
Private placement (i)	4,000,000	6,079
Private placement (ii)	700,000	40,784
Balance, December 31, 2024	81,343,124	7,180,802

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12. Share Capital (continued)

- (i) On March 1, 2024, the Company issued 4,000,000 Units at a price of \$0.10 per Unit for gross proceeds of \$400,000. Each Unit consists of one common share and one common share purchase warrants. Each whole Warrant entitles the holder to purchase one common share of the Company at an exercise price of \$0.25 per share for a period of eighteen months. The value attributed to the Warrants based on the Black Scholes option pricing model was \$393,921.
- (ii) On July 29, 2024, the Company issued 700,000 Units at a price of \$0.10 per Unit for gross proceeds of \$70,000. Each Unit consists of one common share and one common share purchase warrants. Each whole Warrant entitles the holder to purchase one common share of the Company at an exercise price of \$0.20 per share for a period of eighteen months. The value attributed to the Warrants based on the Black Scholes option pricing model was \$29,216.

Of the issued and outstanding common shares, no shares are being held in escrow.

13. Contributed Surplus

Warrants Issue Date	Warrant Expiry Date	Strike Price	# of Warrants issued	Valuation
August 29, 2023	February 28, 2025	0.25	1,000,000	120,534
December 21, 2023	June 21, 2025	0.25	3,000,000	186,347
December 22, 2023	June 22, 2025	0.25	2,500,000	155,345
March 1, 2024	September 1, 2025	0.25	4,000,000	393,921
July 29, 2024	January 29, 2026	0.20	700,000	29,216
			11,200,000	885,363

The weighted-average remaining contractual life of warrants outstanding on December 31, 2024 was 0.57 years (2023 – 0.84 years).

Carbeeza Inc.

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For the year ended December 31, 2024 and 2023

13. Contributed Surplus (continued)

December 31, 2024			December 31, 2023	
Warrants	Number outstanding	Weighted average exercise price	Number outstanding	Weighted average exercise price
Outstanding, beginning of period	24,784,350	0.227	12,034,350	0.200
Issued	4,700,000	0.243	12,750,000	0.250
Expired	(18,284,350)	(0.230)	-	-
Outstanding, end of period	11,200,000	0.233	24,784,350	0.227

The estimated value of the Warrants issued during the year ended December 31, 2024 are based on a Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following assumptions:

Dividend yield	0%
Expected volatility	141 - 177%
Risk-free interest rate	3.69 - 4.19%
Forfeiture rate	0%
Exercise price	\$0.20 - \$0.25
Share price	\$ 0.09-0.15
Term	2 years
Fair value per option	\$ 0.10

On September 27, 2022, shareholders of the Company voted to adopt a new stock option plan which supersedes any prior stock option plans. Under the new plan, up to 10% of the issued and outstanding common shares may be allotted and reserved for issuance. The terms of the option, including the vesting terms and the option price are fixed by the directors at the time of grant subject to the price not being less than the market price of the Company's stock on the date of grant and a maximum term of 10 years. The following table summarizes activity under the Company's stock option plan:

Stock Options	Number	Weighted average exercise price
Balance at December 31, 2022, December 31, 2023 and December 31, 2024	5,495,000	0.49

Carbeeza Inc.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

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For the year ended December 31, 2024 and 2023

13. Contributed Surplus (continued)

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the following stock options were outstanding and exercisable:

Exercise Price \$	Number of Options Outstanding	Expiry Date	# of Options exercisable	Remaining Contractual Life (year)
0.49	5,495,000	November 29, 2026	5,495,000	1.92

The stock options shall vest as follows:

- 34% of the stock options vested immediately on the Grant Date, November 29, 2021;
- 33% of the stock options vested on November 29, 2022;
- the final 33% of the stock options vested on November 29, 2023.

The weighted-average remaining contractual life of options outstanding on December 31, 2024 was 1.92 years (2023 – 2.92 years).

The estimated value of the Stock options is based on a Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following assumptions:

Dividend yield	0%
Expected volatility	147.19%
Risk-free interest rate	1.56%
Forfeiture rate	0%
Share price – estimated fair value	\$ 0.51
Term	3 years
Fair value per option	\$ 0.4621

During the period ended December 31, 2021, the Company issued broker options that entitles the holder to purchase one common share and one whole Warrant of the Company at an exercise price of \$0.40 per unit. Each whole Warrant entitles the holder to purchase one common share of the Company at an exercise price of \$1.00 per share for a period of two years.

	December 31, 2024		December 31, 2023	
	Number outstanding	Weighted average exercise price	Number outstanding	Weighted average exercise price
Outstanding, beginning of period	-	-	243,700	0.40
Issued	-	-	-	-
Expired	-	-	243,700	0.40
Outstanding, end of period	-	-	-	-

Carbeeza Inc.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

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For the year ended December 31, 2024 and 2023

14. Taxes

The income tax provision differs from that expected by applying the Canadian federal and provincial corporate tax rate due to the following:

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Loss before taxes	(2,627,620)	\$ (9,797,909)
Statutory tax rate	23%	23%
Expected income tax recovery	(604,353)	(2,253,519)
Permanent differences	-	194,662
Changes in unrecognized deferred tax assets	604,353	2,058,857
Income tax expense	\$ -	\$ -

The Company's unrecognized deductible temporary differences for which no deferred tax assets is recognized consists of the following:

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Non-capital losses	\$9,996,946	\$8,473,987
Intangible assets	7,278,891	7,252,179
Share issue costs	191,303	318,192
	\$17,467,140	\$16,044,358

The Company's non-capital loss carry forwards balance is available to reduce future years' taxable income and, if not fully utilized, will commence to expire in fiscal year 2040.

15. Capital Management

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to:

- Deploy capital to provide an appropriate return on investment to its shareholders;
- Maintain financial flexibility in order to preserve the Company's ability to meet financial obligations; and,
- Maintain a capital structure that provides financial flexibility to execute on strategic opportunities.

The Company's strategy is formulated to maintain a flexible capital structure consistent with the objectives as stated above and to respond to changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. The Board of Directors does not establish quantitative return on capital criteria for management, but rather promotes year-over-year sustainable profitable growth. The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

The Company's capital structure consists of equity and working capital. In order to maintain or alter the capital structure, the Company may adjust capital spending, raise new debt and issue share capital. The Company expects that funds generated from operations and equity or other financing will provide sufficient capital resources and liquidity to fund existing operations in 2025.

Carbeeza Inc.

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16. Financial Instruments and Risk Management

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks. The Company is exposed to credit, liquidity, and market risk because of holding certain financial instruments. The Company's overall risk management program focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimize potential adverse effects on the Company's financial performance.

Risk Management is carried out by senior management, in particular, the Board of Directors.

Fair value

The Company's financial instruments consist of cash, marketable securities, account payables and accrued liabilities, loans payable and convertible debentures. The carrying amounts of current assets and liabilities approximate their fair value due to their short period to maturity. The long-term portion of loans payable and convertible debentures approximates the fair value as the market rate of interest was utilized in determining the carrying value.

Credit risk

Credit risk arises when one party to a financial instrument will cause a financial loss for the other party by failing to discharge its obligation. Financial instruments that subject the Company to credit risk consist primarily of cash

and marketable securities. The credit risk relating to cash and marketable securities balances is limited because the counterparty is a large commercial bank in Canada and goods and services tax receivable is from the Government of Canada.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Company has a negative working capital as at December 31, 2024, with current assets of \$106,834 (2023 - \$419,983) and current obligations of \$7,309,851 (2023 - \$5,465,172). Therefore, the Company will need additional sources of cash flows to meet obligations as they come due.

Interest rate risk

The Company is not exposed to significant interest rate risk as its interest-bearing financial instruments carry a fixed rate of interest.

17. Related Party Transactions

The following transactions, in addition to related party transactions disclosed elsewhere, and year end balances with related parties were in the normal course of operations and are initially measured at fair value. Related parties include members of the board of directors and key management. The Company considers key management to be the Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer and President of the Company.

	December 31, 2024		December 31, 2023	
	Included in Accounts payable	Incurred during the year	Included in Accounts payable	Incurred during the year
Legal and accounting	\$27,625	\$131,506	\$41,284	\$227,548
Consulting / Marketing	\$207,900	\$216,000	\$18,900	\$216,000

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18. Commitment to Issue Shares

On June 29, 2021, the Company entered into a Commitment Agreement with a shareholder of HIT where shares in the amount of \$200,000 will be purchased by the shareholder. The commitment of the shareholder is that the shareholder shall indemnify the Company for the accounts payable and committed to purchase, either directly or through a nominee, an aggregate of \$200,000 in shares in the capital of the Company to offset the liabilities.

19. Subsequent Events

On March 5, 2025, the Company closed on a non-brokered private placement. The Company issued 25,000,000 units of the Company at a price of \$0.05 per Unit for gross proceeds of \$1,250,000. The Units consist of one common share and one full common share purchase warrant exercisable for a period of twenty four months from the closing date at a price of \$0.15 per warrant. The net proceeds of the Private Placement will be used by the Company to scale up the marketing campaign, to expedite the Company's move into the United States market and for general corporate purposes.

On March 17, 2025, the lender of the loans payable totalling \$1,210,000 and the convertible debenture of \$2,000,000 agreed to forbear from exercising the rights and remedies under the promissory notes and the convertible debenture agreement for a period of twenty four (24) months. As partial consideration for the forbearance, the Company will pay the lender a forbearance fee equal to ten percent (10%) of the aggregate principal amount of the loans and convertible debenture, excluding any interest thereon.