

ENDURANCE CAPITAL CORP.

(A Capital Pool Company)

Audited Financial Statements

For the Year Ended December 31, 2024

(in Canadian dollars)



Independent auditor's report

To the Shareholders of Endurance Capital Corp.

Our opinion

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Endurance Capital Corp. (the Company) as at December 31, 2024 and 2023, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IFRS Accounting Standards).

What we have audited

The Company's financial statements comprise:

- the balance sheets as at December 31, 2024 and 2023;
- the statements of loss and comprehensive loss for the years then ended;
- the statements of changes in equity for the years then ended;
- the statements of cash flows for the years then ended; and
- the notes to the financial statements, comprising material accounting policy information and other explanatory information.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements* section of our report.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence

We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Canada. We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

Key audit matters

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

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PwC" refers to PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, an Ontario limited liability partnership.



Other information

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

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

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the financial statements

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

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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



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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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



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

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

/s/PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

Chartered Professional Accountants

Vancouver, British Columbia
April 28, 2025

ENDURANCE CAPITAL CORP.

(A Capital Pool Company)

Balance Sheets

(in Canadian dollars)

As at December 31,	2024	2023
Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 626,311	\$ 669,394
Goods and services tax receivable	806	12,375
	<u>\$ 627,117</u>	<u>\$ 681,769</u>
Liabilities		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 20,718	\$ 22,106
Shareholders' Equity		
Share capital (note 3)	\$ 849,502	\$ 849,502
Contributed surplus	103,179	103,179
Accumulated deficit	(346,282)	(293,018)
	<u>606,399</u>	<u>659,663</u>
Total Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity	<u>\$ 627,117</u>	<u>\$ 681,769</u>

Nature of operations (note 1)

Approved by the Board of Directors

"David Demers"
Director

"Issa Nakhleh"
Director

ENDURANCE CAPITAL CORP.

(A Capital Pool Company)

Statements of Loss and Comprehensive Loss

(in Canadian dollars)

	Year Ended December 31, 2024	Year Ended December 31, 2023
Operating and administrative expenses		
Professional fees	\$ 54,285	\$ 63,476
Other expenses	<u>7,997</u>	<u>7,548</u>
Total expenses	62,282	71,024
Other income		
Interest income	<u>9,018</u>	<u>—</u>
Net loss and comprehensive loss for the period	\$ <u>(53,264)</u>	\$ <u>(71,024)</u>
Net loss per share		
Basic and diluted	\$ <u>(0.00)</u>	\$ <u>(0.01)</u>
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding		
Basic and diluted	\$ <u>13,600,000</u>	<u>13,600,000</u>

ENDURANCE CAPITAL CORP.

(A Capital Pool Company)

Statements of Changes in Equity

(in Canadian dollars)

	Number of common shares (fully paid)	Share capital	Contributed surplus	Warrant reserve	Deficit	Total
(note 3)		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Balance at December 31, 2022	13,600,000	849,502	88,571	14,608	(221,994)	730,687
Warrants expired	–	–	14,608	(14,608)	–	–
Net loss for the period	–	–	–	–	(71,024)	(71,024)
Balance at December 31, 2023	13,600,000	849,502	103,179	–	(293,018)	659,663
Net loss for the period	–	–	–	–	(53,264)	(53,264)
Balance at December 31, 2024	13,600,000	849,502	103,179	–	(346,282)	606,399

ENDURANCE CAPITAL CORP.

(A Capital Pool Company)

Statements of Cash Flows

(in Canadian dollars)

	Year Ended December 31, 2024	Year Ended December 31, 2023
Cash provided by (used in)		
Cash flows from operating activities		
Net loss for the period	\$ (53,264)	\$ (71,024)
Item not affecting cash - Share-based payments		
Changes in non-cash working capital		
Sales tax receivable	11,569	(3,133)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	<u>(1,388)</u>	<u>(1,146)</u>
	<u>(43,083)</u>	<u>(75,303)</u>
Decrease in cash for the period	(43,083)	(75,303)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	669,394	744,697
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$ <u>626,311</u>	\$ <u>669,394</u>

ENDURANCE CAPITAL CORP.

(A Capital Pool Company)

Notes to the Financial Statements

(in Canadian dollars)

For the year ended December 31, 2024

1 Nature of Operations

Endurance Capital Corp. (the “Company”) was incorporated under the British Columbia Business Corporations Act on March 29, 2021. The Company is classified as a Capital Pool Company as defined in the TSX Venture Exchange (the “Exchange”) Policy 2.4. The principal business of the Company is the identification and evaluation of a Qualifying Transaction (“QT”) and, once identified and evaluated, to negotiate an acquisition or participation in a business subject to receipt of shareholder approval, if required, and acceptance by regulatory authorities. The Company has not commenced commercial operations and has no significant assets other than cash and cash equivalents.

The Company’s common shares commenced trading as a Capital Pool Company on Tier 2 of the TSX Venture Exchange on September 13, 2021 under the symbol ECAP.P.

The registered and records office is located at 1500, 1055 West Georgia Street, Vancouver, BC, V6E 4N7.

2 Basis of Presentation and Material and Other Accounting Policies

Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (“IFRS Accounting Standards”).

Basis of presentation

These financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis and are presented in Canadian dollars, which is also the Company’s functional currency.

These financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors for issue on April 28, 2025.

Material and other accounting policies

a) Financial instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity. Financial assets and liabilities are recognized when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial assets are derecognized when the rights to receive cash flows from the assets have expired or have been transferred and the Company has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership. Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the balance sheet when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

i) Financial assets

Classification

The Company classifies its financial assets in the following measurement categories:

- those to be measured subsequently at fair value (either through other comprehensive income (“OCI”) or through profit or loss), and
- those to be measured at amortized cost.

The classification depends on the Company’s business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual terms of the cash flows. For assets measured at fair value, gains and losses are either recorded in profit or loss or OCI.

ENDURANCE CAPITAL CORP.

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Notes to the Financial Statements

(in Canadian dollars)

For the year ended December 31, 2024

At present, the Company classifies all financial assets as held at amortized cost.

Measurement

At initial recognition, the Company measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL"), transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at FVTPL are expensed in profit or loss. Financial assets are considered in their entirety when determining whether their cash flows are solely payment of principal and interest.

Subsequent measurement of financial assets depends on their classification. There are three measurement categories under which the Company classifies its financial assets:

- Amortized cost: Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest are measured at amortized cost. A gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measured at amortized cost is recognized in profit or loss when the asset is derecognized or impaired. Interest income from these financial assets is included as finance income using the effective interest rate method.
- Fair value through OCI ("FVOCI"): Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the financial assets, where the assets' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, are measured at FVOCI. Movements in the carrying amount are taken through OCI, except for the recognition of impairment gains and losses, interest revenue, and foreign exchange gains and losses which are recognized in profit or loss. When the financial asset is derecognized, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in OCI is reclassified from equity to profit or loss and recognized in other gains (losses). Interest income from these financial assets is included as finance income using the effective interest rate method.
- Fair value through profit or loss: Assets that do not meet the criteria for amortized cost or FVOCI are measured at FVTPL. A gain or loss on an investment that is subsequently measured at FVTPL is recognized in profit or loss and presented net as revenue in the statement of loss and comprehensive loss in the period in which it arises.

ii) Financial liabilities

A financial liability is classified as at FVTPL if it is classified as held-for-trading on initial recognition. Directly attributable transaction costs are recognized in profit or loss as incurred. The fair value changes to financial liabilities at FVTPL are presented as follows: the amount of change in the fair value that is attributable to changes in the credit risk of the liability is presented in OCI; and the remaining amount of the change in the fair value is presented in profit or loss. The Company has not designated any financial liabilities at FVTPL.

Other non-derivative financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value less any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, these liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

At present, the Company classifies all of its financial liabilities as held at amortized cost. These financial liabilities are classified as current liabilities as the payment is due within 12 months.

b) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand held in banks.

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(in Canadian dollars)

For the year ended December 31, 2024

c) Net loss per share

Basic net loss per share is computed by dividing net loss by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. The effect of the conversion of stock options and warrants would be anti-dilutive, making the basic and diluted loss per share equal.

d) Income taxes

Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used are those that are substantively enacted by the end of the reporting date.

Deferred income tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences at the reporting date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting. The change in the net deferred income tax asset or liability is included in income except for deferred income tax relating to equity items which is recognized directly in equity. The income tax effects of differences in the periods when revenue and expenses are recognized, in accordance with Company's accounting practices, and the periods they are recognized for income tax purposes are reflected as deferred income tax assets or liabilities. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured using the substantively enacted statutory income tax rates which are expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which the assets are realized or the liabilities settled.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are offset only if a legally enforceable right exists to offset current tax assets against liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on the same taxable entity and are intended to be settled on a net basis.

The determination of current and deferred taxes requires interpretations of tax legislation, estimates of expected timing of reversal of deferred tax assets and liabilities, and estimates of future earnings. Deferred income tax assets are recorded in the financial statements if realization is considered more likely than not. A deferred tax asset is recognized when the Company considers it is probable that it will be recovered.

e) Share issuance costs

Costs directly attributable to the raising of capital are charged against the related share capital.

New standards implemented

The Company adopted the narrow-scope amendments to IAS 1 – Presentation of Financial Statements Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-Current and Noncurrent Liabilities, which were effective January 1, 2024. These amendments increase the disclosure required to enable users of financial statements to understand the risk that non-current liabilities with covenants could become repayable within 12 months. These amendments had no material impact on the financial statements.

New standards issued and not yet effective

On April 9, 2024, the IASB issued IFRS 18 – Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements, with a focus on updates to the statement of profit or loss. IFRS 18 will replace IAS 1, with many of the other existing principles in IAS 1 being retained with limited changes. IFRS is effective for reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2027 and also applies to comparative information. Adoption of IFRS 18 will not impact the recognition or measurement of items in the financial statements, but it might change what an entity reports as its “operating profit or loss”. The Company is currently assessing the impact the new standard will have on its financial statements.

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(in Canadian dollars)

For the year ended December 31, 2024

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of financial statements requires that the Company's management make assumptions and estimates of effects of uncertain future events on the carrying amounts of the Company's assets and liabilities at the end of the reporting period. Actual results may differ from those estimates as the estimation process is inherently uncertain. Actual future outcomes could differ from present estimates and assumptions, potentially having material future effects on the Company's financial statements. Estimates are reviewed on an ongoing basis and are based on historical experience and other facts and circumstances. Revisions to estimates and the resulting effects on the carrying amounts of the Company's assets and liabilities are accounted for prospectively.

3 Share capital

a) Common Shares

The Company is authorized to issue an unlimited number of common shares without par value. As at December 31, 2024 there were 13,600,000 issued and outstanding common shares.

b) Stock Options

As at December 31, 2024, there were 1,200,000 stock options outstanding and exercisable.

The stock options, which were issued to directors and officers of the Company in 2021, are fully vested and are exercisable into common shares of the Company at an exercise price of \$0.10 per share.

c) Warrants

The 280,000 warrants issued to brokers in connection with the Company's Initial Public Offering in 2021 expired in September 2023.

d) Shares subject to escrow

Of the Company's issued and outstanding common shares, the initial 7,600,000 issued and outstanding seed shares issued on June 30, 2021 will be held in escrow pursuant to the requirements of the Exchange to be released as to 25% thereof on completion of the Company's QT, as defined in the policies of the Exchange, and as to 25% thereof on each of the 6th, 12th and 18th months following the initial release, pursuant to the terms of an Escrow Agreement dated as of July 21, 2021 between the Company, Olympia Trust Company, and the shareholders of the Company.

All common shares acquired on exercise of share options granted to directors and officers prior to completion of a QT must also be deposited and held in escrow pursuant to the requirements of the Exchange.

All common shares of the Company acquired in the secondary market prior to the completion of a QT by a Control Person, as defined in the policies of the Exchange, are required to be deposited and held in escrow.

4 Related party transactions

Key management personnel consist of officers and directors of the Company. No compensation was paid to key management personnel during 2024 or 2023.

ENDURANCE CAPITAL CORP.

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(in Canadian dollars)

For the year ended December 31, 2024

5 Financial instruments

As at December 31, 2024, the Company's financial instruments consist of cash and cash equivalents and accounts payable. The Company classifies cash and cash equivalents as financial assets measured at amortized cost. The Company classifies accounts payable as financial liabilities held at amortized cost.

The fair value of these financial instruments approximates their carrying value due to the short term to maturity and the insignificant impact of the Company's own credit risk and counterparty credit risk on the fair value of accounts payable and cash and cash equivalents, respectively.

The risk exposure arising from these financial instruments is summarized as follows:

a) Credit risk

The Company holds all cash balances with a highly rated Canadian financial institution, thereby minimizing the Company's credit risk.

b) Liquidity risk

The Company's approach to managing liquidity risk is to endeavour to have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due.

6 Capital management

The Company manages its capital structure and adjusts it based on the funds available to the Company, in order to support the identification and evaluation of a QT. The Company considers capital to be all accounts in equity. The Board of Directors does not establish quantitative return on capital criteria for management, but rather relies on the expertise of the Company's management to sustain future development of the business.

Additional funds may be required to finance the Company's QT. In accordance with Policy 2.4 of the Exchange, the proceeds raised from the sale of securities may only be used to identify and evaluate assets or businesses, and obtain shareholder approval for a QT, including reasonable general and administrative expenses that do not exceed an aggregate of \$3,000 per month. These restrictions apply until completion of a QT by the Company as defined under Policy 2.4 of the Exchange.