



BAYLIN TECHNOLOGIES INC.

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND DECEMBER 31, 2024

(Canadian dollars in thousands)

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Date of approval of consolidated financial statements: **March 25, 2026**

“Jeffrey C. Royer”

Jeffrey C. Royer

Chairman of the Board of Directors

“Leighton Carroll”

Leighton Carroll

Chief Executive Officer

“Cliff Gary”

Cliff Gary

Chief Financial Officer

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholders of Baylin Technologies Inc.

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Baylin Technologies Inc. (the "Group"), which comprise the consolidated statements of financial position as at December 31, 2025 and 2024, and the consolidated statements of loss and comprehensive loss, changes in equity 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 Group as at December 31, 2025 and 2024, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the consolidated financial statements in Canada, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern

We draw attention to Note 2 in the consolidated financial statements, which indicates that the Group is currently negotiating a new credit facility with lenders including alternative financing options. As stated in Note 2, these events or conditions, along with other matters as set forth in Note 2, indicate that a material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt on the Group'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 for the year ended December 31, 2025. This matter was 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 this matter.

In addition to the matter described in the *Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern* section, we have determined the matter described below to be the key audit matter to be communicated in our auditor's report.

Equity and Equity-Linked Transactions

Refer to Note 4 – Significant Accounting Judgements, Estimates and Assumptions; Note 6 – Cash and Cash Equivalents, Note 18 – Preferred shares; Note 23 – Share based payments to the consolidated financial statements; and Note 32 - Subscription Receipts.

During the year, the Company completed several significant and non-routine equity and equity-linked transactions, including the issuance of 90,000 preferred shares for proceeds of \$2,250,000; performance share units ("PSUs") which included a combination of market and non-market vesting conditions; and 41,250,000 subscription receipts for gross proceeds of \$10,313,000.



We identified the non-routine equity and equity-linked transactions as a key audit matter because, there were numerous types of non-routine instruments issued. There was significant judgment and complexity in the accounting recognition, classification and disclosures of each of the transactions. Management was required to apply valuation methods to the preferred shares, a hybrid instrument with embedded derivatives, the subscription receipts which were compound financial instruments and the PSUs which had a combination of both market and non-market conditions. The judgements involved a high degree of complexity. This resulting in significant audit effort, including the use of subject matter experts and a high degree of auditor judgment to evaluate management's analysis.

How our audit addressed the Key Audit Matter

Our audit procedures related to the non-routine equity and equity-linked transactions included the following, among others:

- We obtained an understanding of the terms and conditions of the preferred shares, PSUs and subscription receipts by reviewing relevant legal agreements and board minutes.
- We assessed management's evaluation of the classification of preferred shares as a financial liabilities by considering the contractual terms against the requirements of IAS 32.
- We assessed management's evaluation of subscription receipts and evaluated control over restricted cash.
- We evaluated management's accounting for PSUs under IFRS 2, including:
 - Assessed the appropriateness of the identified vesting conditions.
 - Evaluated the reasonableness of management's estimates regarding the achievement of performance conditions and the valuation estimate in relation to the market-based condition.
 - Assessed management's evaluation of the classification of the PSUs.
- We tested the mathematical accuracy and the assumptions used in management's calculations of fair value.
- We involved internal subject matter experts who assisted in reviewing the assumptions made by management and conclusions reached.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the 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 audit of the consolidated 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 consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

We obtained the Management's Discussion and Analysis prior to the date of this auditor's report. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the 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 IASB, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because 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 Jamie Zuk.

RSM Canada LLP

Chartered Professional Accountants
Licensed Public Accountants
March 25, 2026
Toronto, Ontario

Baylin Technologies Inc.

Consolidated Statements of Financial Position

Canadian dollars in thousands

	Notes	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
ASSETS			
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	6	\$ 2,707	\$ 5,006
Restricted cash	6	9,857	-
Trade and other receivables	7	11,817	15,047
Inventories	9	12,517	14,739
Other current assets	8	2,515	2,500
Total current assets		39,413	37,292
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Property, plant and equipment	10	2,290	3,425
Right of use assets	11	2,669	6,954
Equity method investment	24	291	222
Other long-term assets	12	714	1,273
Total non-current assets		5,964	11,874
TOTAL ASSETS		\$ 45,377	\$ 49,166
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY			
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Credit from banks	15	\$ 14,684	\$ 18,695
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	16	21,230	22,342
Subscription receipts	32	9,209	-
Provision pursuant to escrow agreement	16	-	2,031
Foreign exchange forward contracts	19	-	392
Convertible debentures	17	4,327	-
Short-term portion of lease liabilities	11	963	590
Income tax payable	21	169	325
Total current liabilities		50,582	44,375
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Long-term portion of lease liabilities	11	1,931	6,337
Long-term loans	15	418	582
Convertible debentures	17	-	4,472
Preferred shares	18	3,950	1,700
Deferred tax liabilities	21	-	66
Other long-term liabilities		145	157
Total non-current liabilities		6,444	13,314
TOTAL LIABILITIES		57,026	57,689
SHAREHOLDERS' DEFICIT			
Share capital	22	188,306	187,871
Share-based payment reserve	23	10,998	9,313
Accumulated other comprehensive income		7,803	8,375
Accumulated deficit		(218,756)	(214,082)
TOTAL SHAREHOLDERS' DEFICIT		(11,649)	(8,523)
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' DEFICIT		\$ 45,377	\$ 49,166

Basis of Presentation and going concern (Note 2), Commitments (Note 20), Related party transactions (Note 26) Litigation and contingent liabilities (Note 27), Subscription receipts (Note 32)

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

Baylin Technologies Inc.

Consolidated Statements of Loss and Comprehensive Loss

Canadian dollars in thousands except per share and weighted average share figures

	Note	For the year ended December 31,	
		2025	2024
Revenues	29	\$ 76,307	\$ 83,589
Cost of sales	30	42,213	49,199
Gross profit		34,094	34,390
Operating expenses			
Selling and marketing expenses	30	7,067	7,923
Research and development expenses	30	12,391	12,235
General and administrative expenses	30	15,766	16,153
Impairments	13	-	2,609
		35,224	38,920
Operating loss		(1,130)	(4,530)
Finance expense, net	31	3,488	1,593
Investment income, net	24	(68)	(56)
Fair value adjustments	28	(595)	1,486
Loss before income taxes		(3,955)	(7,553)
Income tax expense	21	719	907
Net loss - continuing operations		\$ (4,674)	\$ (8,460)
Net income from discontinued operations	14	-	606
Net loss		\$ (4,674)	\$ (7,854)
Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss			
Amount arising from translation of foreign operations, net of tax		(572)	(1,007)
Other comprehensive loss		\$ (572)	\$ (1,007)
Total comprehensive loss		\$ (5,246)	\$ (8,861)
Basic and diluted net loss per common share	25	\$ (0.03)	\$ (0.05)
Weighted average shares outstanding	25	152,135,304	151,055,728

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

Baylin Technologies Inc.

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity

Canadian dollars in thousands except number of shares outstanding

	<u>Number of common shares outstanding</u>	<u>Share capital</u>	<u>Share- based payment reserve</u>	<u>Accumulated Deficit</u>	<u>Accumulated other comprehensive income</u>	<u>Total equity (deficit)</u>
Balance as of January 1, 2025	151,421,995	\$ 187,871	\$ 9,313	\$ (214,082)	\$ 8,375	\$ (8,523)
Net loss	-	-	-	(4,674)	-	(4,674)
Other comprehensive loss	-	-	-	-	(572)	(572)
Share-based payment	-	-	1,685	-	-	1,685
Share issuances	<u>1,373,821</u>	<u>435</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>435</u>
Balance as of December 31, 2025	<u>152,795,816</u>	<u>\$ 188,306</u>	<u>\$ 10,998</u>	<u>\$ (218,756)</u>	<u>\$ 7,803</u>	<u>\$ (11,649)</u>

	<u>Number of common shares outstanding</u>	<u>Share capital</u>	<u>Share- based payment reserve</u>	<u>Accumulated Deficit</u>	<u>Accumulated other comprehensive income</u>	<u>Total equity (deficit)</u>
Balance as of January 1, 2024	150,823,586	\$ 187,767	\$ 7,728	\$ (206,657)	\$ 11,126	\$ (36)
Net loss	-	-	-	(7,854)	-	(7,854)
Sale of discontinued operations	-	-	-	429	(1,744)	(1,315)
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	(1,007)	(1,007)
Share-based payment	-	-	1,585	-	-	1,585
Share issuances	<u>598,409</u>	<u>104</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>104</u>
Balance as of December 31, 2024	<u>151,421,995</u>	<u>\$ 187,871</u>	<u>\$ 9,313</u>	<u>\$ (214,082)</u>	<u>\$ 8,375</u>	<u>\$ (8,523)</u>

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

Baylin Technologies Inc.

Consolidated Financial Statements of Cash Flows

Canadian dollars in thousands, unless otherwise stated

	For the year ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
Cash flows from operating activities		
Net loss	\$ (4,674)	\$ (8,460)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss from continuing operations to net cash generated by operating activities		
Share-based payment	2,120	1,689
Depreciation	2,315	2,394
Amortization	-	320
Finance expense, net	3,488	1,593
Impairments and lease termination gain	-	2,609
Inventory reserve	-	869
Bonus provision accrual (release)	1,153	1,135
Share of net income of equity method investment	(68)	(56)
Income tax expense	719	907
Fair value adjustment	(595)	1,486
Government grant receivable	(321)	-
Unrealized foreign exchange gain	(607)	(830)
	8,204	12,116
Changes in asset and liability items		
Decrease (increase) in trade receivables	2,879	(5,408)
Decrease in other current assets	699	1,566
Decrease in inventories	2,059	2,262
Increase (decrease) in trade payables and other current liabilities	(5,596)	1,741
	41	161
Cash paid and received during the year for		
Interest paid, net	(2,135)	(2,476)
Taxes paid, net	(1,076)	(514)
	(3,211)	(2,990)
Net cash generated by operating activities - continuing operations	360	827
Net cash used in operating activities - discontinued operations	-	(363)
Net cash generated by operating activities	\$ 360	\$ 464
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	\$ (57)	\$ (137)
Net cash used in investing activities	\$ (57)	\$ (137)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Cash received from issuance of Subscription receipts	\$ 9,857	\$ -
Cash received from issuance of preferred shares	2,250	-
Borrowing (repayment) from credit from banks and term loans	(3,934)	424
Principal elements of lease payments	(815)	(990)
Net cash generated by (used in) financing activities	\$ 7,358	\$ (566)
Exchange differences on balances of cash and cash equivalents	(103)	342
Increase in cash and cash equivalents	\$ 7,558	\$ 103
Cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash at the beginning of the period	5,006	4,903
Cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash at the end of the period	\$ 12,564	\$ 5,006

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

Baylin Technologies Inc.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Canadian dollars in thousands, unless otherwise stated

NOTE 1: NATURE OF OPERATIONS

Corporate information

Baylin Technologies Inc. (“Baylin”) was incorporated pursuant to the laws of the Province of Ontario on September 24, 2013. Baylin's registered office is located at 181 Bay Street, Suite 1800, Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

Baylin, together with its subsidiaries (collectively, the “Company” or the “Group”), is a diversified global wireless technology company focused on the research, design, development, manufacture and sale of passive and active radio frequency (“RF”) and satellite communications products, and the provision of supporting services. The Company’s products are marketed and sold under the brand names Galtronics and Advantech Wireless. The Company's operations are conducted through subsidiaries. Baylin's common shares and convertible debentures are publicly traded on the Toronto Stock Exchange (TSX: BYL and BYL.DB) and its common shares trade in the over-the-counter market in the United States (OTCQB: BYLTF).

Approval of consolidated financial statements

These consolidated financial statements of the Company for the years ended December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, have been prepared by management and were authorized for issuance in accordance with a resolution of the board of directors on March 25, 2026.

NOTE 2: BASIS OF PREPARATION AND GOING CONCERN

The consolidated financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024 have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board and interpretations by the IFRS Interpretations Committee.

Going Concern Assumption

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, which assumes that the Group will continue to operate for the foreseeable future and will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business.

Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern

The Group is currently negotiating a new credit facility with lenders including alternative financing options. If the Group is unable to obtain financing, its financial position would be severely impacted, raising material uncertainty about its ability to continue as a going concern.

Based on the current assessment, the consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. However, the existence of the material uncertainty disclosed above may cast significant doubt on the Group’s ability to continue as a going concern, and the consolidated financial statements do not include any adjustments that may be necessary if the Group were unable to continue in business and such adjustments could be material.

Baylin Technologies Inc.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Canadian dollars in thousands, unless otherwise stated

NOTE 3: MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION

The following accounting policies have been applied consistently in the consolidated financial statements for all periods presented, except as discussed in Note 5. The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for the measurement of the convertible debentures, preferred shares and foreign exchange forward contracts, which are presented at fair value.

Consolidated financial statements

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of companies that are controlled by Baylin. Control is achieved when the Company is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. Potential voting rights are considered when assessing whether an entity has control. The consolidation of the subsidiaries commences on the date on which control is obtained and ends when such control ceases.

Subsidiaries are all those entities over which Baylin has control. Baylin controls an entity when it is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power to direct activities of the entity. Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is obtained by Baylin. They are de-consolidated from the date that control ceases.

Where Baylin ceases to have control over a subsidiary, it derecognizes the assets, including goodwill, liabilities and any non-controlling interest in the subsidiary, together with any cumulative translation differences recognized in equity. Baylin recognizes the fair value of the consideration received and the fair value of any investment retained together with any gain or loss in the statements of loss and comprehensive loss.

The financial statements of the subsidiaries are prepared as of the same dates and periods as the consolidated financial statements. The consolidated financial statements are prepared using uniform accounting policies by all companies in the Group, which is considered to have one operating and reportable segment. Significant intragroup balances and transactions and gains or losses resulting from intragroup transactions are eliminated in full in the consolidated financial statements.

The Group's composition is made of the following principal subsidiaries:

Name of entity	Country of incorporation or registration	Ownership interest held as at December 31, 2025	Ownership interest held as at December 31, 2024
Galtronics USA	United States of America	100%	100%
Galtronics Wuxi	China	100%	100%
Advantech Wireless Technologies	Canada	100%	100%
Advantech Wireless Technologies (USA)	United States of America	100%	100%

The subsidiaries have share capital consisting solely of common shares that are held directly by the Group, and the proportion of ownership interests held equals the voting rights held by the Group. The country of incorporation or registration is also their principal place of business. On July 30, 2024, the Company completed the sale of its

Baylin Technologies Inc.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Canadian dollars in thousands, unless otherwise stated

ownership interest in Galtronics Korea, and on December 27, 2024, the Company completed the sale of its ownership interest in Galtronics Vietnam.

Non-controlling interests in the results and equity of subsidiaries are shown separately in the consolidated statements of financial position, consolidated statements of loss and comprehensive loss and statements of changes in equity.

Functional currency and foreign currency

a. Presentation currency

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in Canadian Dollars (“CAD”), which is the presentation currency of the Company.

b. Functional currency

The Group determines the functional currency of each subsidiary, and this currency is used to separately measure each subsidiary's financial position and operating results. The functional currency of Baylin is CAD. The functional currency of each subsidiary is the currency of its respective country of incorporation or registration.

Where a subsidiary's functional currency differs from the Company's presentation currency, that subsidiary's financial statements are translated into the Company's presentation currency so that they can be included in the consolidated financial statements. Assets and liabilities are translated at the closing exchange rate at the end of each reporting period. Profit or loss items are translated at average exchange rates for the relevant periods. All resulting translation differences are recognized as a component of other comprehensive income (loss) and as a component of accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) in equity.

Foreign exchange gains or losses arising from a monetary item receivable from or payable to a foreign operation, the settlement of which is neither planned or likely to occur in the foreseeable future and which in substance is considered a net investment in the foreign operation, are recognized in accumulated other comprehensive income within equity.

c. Foreign currency

Transactions denominated in foreign currency are recorded initially at an exchange rate at the date of the transaction. After initial recognition, monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency are translated at the end of each reporting period into the functional currency at the exchange rate at that date. Exchange rate differences are recognized in profit or loss. Non-monetary assets and liabilities measured at historical cost in foreign currency are translated at the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency and measured at fair value are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rate prevailing at the date when the fair value was determined.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the consolidated statement of financial position comprise cash at banks and on hand and short-term deposits with a maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realizable value. The cost of inventories comprises costs of purchase and costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated selling costs. Raw materials are measured at cost of purchase using the weighted-average cost method.

Baylin Technologies Inc.

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Canadian dollars in thousands, unless otherwise stated

Work in progress and finished goods are measured on the basis of average costs including materials, labour and other direct and indirect manufacturing costs. The Company periodically evaluates the condition and age of inventories and makes provisions to decrease inventories to net realizable value accordingly.

Revenue recognition

The Company recognizes revenue in line with IFRS 15 Revenue from contracts with customers, which utilizes a single model for recognizing revenue from contracts with customers. Revenue is recognized in a manner that depicts the transfer of promised goods or services to the customer and at an amount that reflects the consideration expected to be received in exchange for transferring those goods or services.

For each contract with a customer, the Company applies the following five step model:

1. Identify the contract with a customer
2. Identify the performance obligation in the contract
3. Determine the transaction price which takes into account estimates of variable consideration and the time value of money
4. Allocate the transaction price to the separate performance obligations on the basis of the relative stand-alone selling price of each distinct good or service to be delivered
5. Recognize revenue when the performance obligation is satisfied and in a manner that depicts the transfer of the goods or services promised to the customer

Sales of goods and services rendered by the Company do not contain separate performance obligations. Revenue from the sale of goods is recognized at the point in time when the customer obtains control of the goods, which is usually at the time of shipment or delivery depending on the agreed terms with the customer. Revenue from a contract to provide services is recognized over time as the services are rendered based on either a fixed price or an hourly rate.

For bill-and-hold arrangements where the Company bills a customer for a product but retains physical possession of the product until it is transferred to the customer in the future, the Company only recognizes revenue when the customer obtains control over the product. In addition, the reason for the bill-and-hold arrangement must be substantive, the product must be identified separately as belonging to the customer, the product currently must be ready for transfer to the customer and the Company cannot have the ability to use the produce or to direct it to another customer.

Government grants

The Company recognizes government grants at fair value when there is reasonable assurance that the Company will comply with the conditions attached to the grants and the grant will be received. Forgivable loans from the government are treated as a government grant when there is reasonable assurance that the Company will meet the terms for forgiveness of the loan. The Government grant is recognized in cost of goods sold and operating expenses on a systematic basis over the periods that the Company recognizes the related expenses for which the grants are intended to compensate.

Assets and liabilities held for sale and discontinued operations

Non-current assets, or disposal groups comprising assets and liabilities, are classified as held for sale if it is highly probable that they will be recovered primarily through sale rather than through continued use. Such assets, or disposal groups, are generally measured at the lower of their carrying amount and the fair value less costs of disposal.

Baylin Technologies Inc.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Canadian dollars in thousands, unless otherwise stated

Impairment losses recognized upon initial classification as held for sale and subsequent gains and losses on re-measurement are recognized in the statement of loss and comprehensive loss. Once classified as held for sale, intangible assets and property, plant and equipment are no longer amortized or depreciated.

A disposal group qualifies as discontinued operations if it is a component of an entity that has either been disposed of, or is classified as held for sale, and (i) represents a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations, (ii) is part of a single coordinated plan to dispose of a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations, or (iii) is a subsidiary acquired exclusively with a view to resale. Discontinued operations are excluded from the results of continuing operations and are presented as a single amount as profit or loss after tax from discontinued operations in the consolidated statement of loss and comprehensive loss and comparative periods have been restated.

Income taxes

Current or deferred taxes are recognized in profit or loss, except to the extent that they relate to items which are recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

a. Current taxes

The current tax liability is measured using the tax rates and tax laws that are in effect by the end of the reporting period as well as adjustments required in connection with the tax liability in respect of previous years.

b. Deferred taxes

Deferred taxes represent temporary differences between the carrying amounts in the consolidated financial statements and the amounts attributed for tax purposes (except for temporary differences related to investments in subsidiaries), and it is probable that they will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred taxes are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply when the asset is realized, or the liability is settled, based on tax laws that are in effect or substantively in effect by the end of the reporting period. Deferred taxes in profit or loss represent the changes in the carrying amount of deferred tax balances during the reporting period, excluding changes attributable to items recognized in other comprehensive income or in equity.

Deferred tax assets are reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is not probable that they will be utilized. Temporary differences and loss carry-forward balances for which deferred tax assets have not been recognized are reviewed at the end of each reporting period and a deferred tax asset is recognized to the extent that its realization is probable.

All deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are presented in the statement of financial position as non-current assets and non-current liabilities, respectively. Deferred taxes are offset in the consolidated statement of financial position if there is a legally enforceable right to offset a current tax asset against a current tax liability and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxpayer and the same taxation authority.

Leases

To determine whether a contract contains a lease, the Company applies the definition of a lease under IFRS 16, namely if the contract conveys a right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

The Company leases assets, including buildings, machinery and equipment, vehicles and office equipment. Under IFRS 16, the Company recognizes right of use assets and lease liabilities for all leases except where the Company has elected to use the practical expedient not to recognize right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for low-value assets or short-term leases under one year that are not expected to renew. The Company has recognized low-value assets

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and short-term lease payments as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term. The Company has also elected to apply the practical expedient not to separate non-lease components from lease components for which the Company is the lessee and has accounted for the combined amounts as a single lease component.

The Company recognizes a right of use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. The right of use asset is initially measured at cost of the lease liability, adjusted for lease prepayments and lease incentives, and subsequently at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses and adjusted for certain remeasurements of the lease liability.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments remaining unpaid at the commencement date discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, or if not readily determinable, the Company's incremental borrowing rate. The lease liability is subsequently increased by the interest cost on the lease liability and decreased by lease payments made. It is remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate, or changes in assessment of whether a purchase or extension option is reasonably certain to be exercised or a termination option is reasonably certain not to be exercised.

Sale and leaseback

For a sale and leaseback transaction, the Company determines whether the transfer of the asset qualifies as a sale or not under IFRS 15 (see Revenue recognition). Once the transfer of assets is classified, the Company will apply the measurement criteria under IFRS 16. If the transfer of the sale of assets qualifies as a sale, the Company measures the right-of-use asset arising from the leaseback at the proportion of the previous carrying amount of the asset that relates to the right of use retained by the Company and only recognizes the amount of any gain or loss that relates to the rights transferred to the buyer-lessor. If the transfer of the sale of assets does not qualify as a sale, the Company continues to recognize the transferred asset and shall recognize a financial liability equal to the transfer proceeds. The Company has sold and leased backed its building and certain equipment which did not qualify as a sale of assets (see Note 15).

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are measured at cost, including directly attributable costs, less accumulated depreciation, and accumulated impairment losses and excluding day-to-day servicing expenses. Cost includes initial spare parts and auxiliary equipment that are used in connection with plant and equipment.

A component of an item of property, plant and equipment with a cost that is significant in relation to the total cost of the item is depreciated separately.

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the useful life of the assets as follows:

	<u>Useful Life in Years</u>
Buildings (excluding land component)	25 – 50
Machinery and equipment	3 – 10
Office furniture, computers and peripheral equipment	3 – 20
Leasehold improvements	Shorter of lease term and useful life

The useful life, depreciation method and residual value of an asset are reviewed at least each year-end and any changes are accounted for prospectively as a change in accounting estimate. Depreciation of an asset ceases at the earlier of the date that the asset is classified as held for sale and the date that the asset is derecognized. An asset is derecognized on disposal or when no further economic benefits are expected from its use. The gain or loss arising from the derecognition of the asset (determined as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying

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amount in the consolidated financial statements) is included in profit or loss when the asset is derecognized. Assets under construction are not amortized until they are available for use in the manner intended.

Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company evaluates the need to record an impairment of the carrying amount of non-financial assets, which include right of use assets, property, plant and equipment, intangibles and goodwill, whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount is not recoverable. If the carrying amount of non-financial assets exceeds their recoverable amount, the assets are reduced to their recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs of sale and value in use. In measuring value in use, the expected future cash flows are discounted using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects the risks specific to the asset. The recoverable amount of an asset that does not generate independent cash flows is determined for the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. Impairment losses are recognized in profit or loss.

An impairment loss of an asset is reversed only if there have been changes in the estimates used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognized. Reversal of an impairment loss is limited to the lower of the carrying amount that would have been determined (net of depreciation or amortization) had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years, and its recoverable amount. The reversal of impairment loss of an asset is recognized in profit or loss.

Intangibles

Intangible assets are recognized at cost, which for intangible assets acquired in a business combination is their fair value at the acquisition date. Intangible assets with finite useful lives are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Amortization is recognized on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the intangible assets. The estimated useful life is reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate being accounted for on a prospective basis.

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the useful life of the assets as follows:

	<u>Useful Life in Years</u>
Customer relationships	5
Brands and trade names	15
Proprietary knowledge	5
Non-compete agreements	5

Business combination

The acquisition method of accounting is used to account for business combinations. The consideration transferred is the sum of the acquisition-date fair values of the assets transferred, equity instruments issued, or liabilities incurred by the Company to former owners of the acquired entity. All acquisition costs are expensed as incurred to profit or loss.

On the acquisition of a business, the consolidated entity assesses the financial assets acquired and liabilities assumed for appropriate classification and designation in accordance with the contractual terms, economic conditions, the consolidated entity's operating or accounting policies and other pertinent conditions in existence at the acquisition date.

Contingent consideration to be transferred by the acquirer is recognized at the acquisition-date fair value. Subsequent changes in the fair value of the contingent consideration classified as an asset or liability is recognized in profit or

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loss. Contingent consideration classified as equity is not remeasured and its subsequent settlement is accounted for within equity.

The difference between the acquisition-date fair value of assets acquired and liabilities assumed in the acquisition and the fair value of the consideration transferred is recognized as goodwill.

Business combinations are initially accounted for on a provisional basis. The acquirer retrospectively adjusts the provisional amounts recognized and also recognizes additional assets or liabilities during the measurement period, based on new information obtained about the facts and circumstances that existed at the acquisition date. The measurement period ends on either the earlier of (i) 12 months from the date of the acquisition or (ii) when the acquirer receives all the information possible to determine fair value.

Subscription receipts

Subscription receipts are recognized as a financial liability until conditions of the subscription receipts are met, at which time they will be reclassified to equity. If the Company has control over the cash, the funds received are recorded as restricted cash on the balance sheet.

Financial instruments

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

Financial asset or financial liability	Classification and Measurement
Cash and cash equivalents	Amortized cost
Trade and other receivables	Amortized cost
Credit from banks and long-term loans	Amortized cost
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	Amortized cost
Subscription receipts (Note 32)	Amortized cost
Lease liabilities	Amortized cost
Preferred shares	Amortized cost
Convertible debentures	Fair value through profit or loss
Foreign exchange contracts	Fair value through profit or loss

The Company recognizes financial assets and financial liabilities when the Company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument.

a. Classification of financial assets and financial liabilities

Financial assets

The Company classifies financial assets as subsequently measured at amortized cost, fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVTOCI") or fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL") based on the Company's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets.

A financial asset is measured at amortized cost if the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on a specified date to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

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A financial asset is measured at FVTOCI if the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. The Company does not have financial assets classified as subsequently measured at FVTOCI.

A financial asset is measured at FVTPL if the financial asset is not classified as amortized cost or FVTOCI or cannot be designated FVTPL at initial recognition. The Company does not have financial assets classified as subsequently measured at FVTPL.

Financial liabilities

The Company classifies all financial liabilities as subsequently at amortized cost except for financial liabilities at FVTPL, which include the convertible debentures, foreign exchange forward contracts, preferred shares and contingent consideration in a business combination, or financial liabilities that have been designated FVTPL on initial recognition.

b. Initial recognition

Financial assets or financial liabilities classified as amortized cost are initially recognized by the Company at their fair value less transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issuance of the financial asset or financial liability, except for transaction costs on financial assets or liabilities designed as FVTPL which are expensed. However, trade receivables are initially recognized at their transaction price if the trade receivable does not contain a significant financing component.

c. Subsequent measurement

The Company will subsequently measure a financial instrument based on its classification. Financial assets and financial liabilities classified as subsequently measured at amortized cost will be measured at initial recognition minus the principal repayments, plus or minus the cumulative amortization, using the effective interest method of any difference between that initial amount and the maturity amount and, for financial assets, adjusted for any loss allowance. The amortization of the effective interest is recognized in profit or loss. Financial assets at FVTOCI will have subsequently measured changes in fair value recognized in other comprehensive income. Transaction costs of financial liabilities classified as FVTPL are expensed as incurred. Gains and losses on financial assets and financial liabilities classified as subsequently measured at FVTPL are recognized in net profit and loss.

d. Derecognition of financial instruments

A financial asset is derecognized when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire or the Company has transferred its contractual rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset or assumes an obligation to pay the cash flows in full without material delay to a third party and has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

A financial liability is derecognized when it is extinguished, that is, when the obligation is discharged or cancelled or expires. A financial liability is extinguished when the debtor (the Group) discharges the liability by paying in cash, other financial assets, goods or services; or is legally released from the liability.

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e. Impairment of financial asset

The Group assesses at the end of each reporting period whether there is any objective evidence of impairment of a financial asset or group of financial assets.

For financial assets classified at amortized cost, the Company measures the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses given the credit risk on the financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition. The Company recognizes in profit or loss, as an impairment gain or loss, the amount of expected credit losses (or reversal) that is required to adjust the loss allowance at the reporting date. The Company has applied the simplified approach to measuring expected credit losses of trade receivables, which uses a lifetime expected loss allowance. To measure the expected credit losses, trade receivables have been grouped based on days overdue.

Fair value measurement

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

Fair value measurement is based on the assumption that the transaction will take place in the asset's or the liability's principal market, or in the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market.

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

Fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The Group uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximizing the use of relevant observable inputs and minimizing the use of unobservable inputs.

All assets and liabilities measured at fair value or for which fair value is disclosed are categorized into levels within the fair value hierarchy based on the lowest level input that is significant to the entire fair value measurement:

Level 1: The fair value of financial instruments traded in active markets (such as publicly traded derivatives, and trading and available-for-sale securities) is based on quoted (unadjusted) market prices at the end of the reporting period. The quoted market price used for financial assets held by the Group is the current bid price.

Level 2: The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market (for example, over-the-counter derivatives) is determined using valuation techniques. These valuation techniques maximise the use of observable market data where it is available and rely as little as possible on entity specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to fair value an instrument are observable, the instrument is included in level 2.

Level 3: If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in level 3.

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Only subscription receipts (Note 32), convertible debentures (Note 17), preferred shares (Note 18) and foreign exchange forward contracts (Note 28) were recognized and measured at fair value as at December 31, 2025 and as at December 31, 2024.

Provisions

A provision in accordance with IAS 37 is recognized when the Group has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. When the Group expects part or all of the expense to be reimbursed, for example under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognized as a separate asset but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense is recognized in the consolidated statement of profit or loss net of any reimbursement.

A provision for claims is recognized when the Group has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is more likely than not that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Share-based payments

The cost of equity-settled transactions with employees are measured at the fair value of the equity instruments granted in exchange for the rendering of services on the grant date. The fair value is determined based on market prices, if available, taking into account terms and conditions upon which the equity instruments are granted. If market prices are not available, an acceptable option pricing model is used to determine fair value.

As for other service providers, the cost of the transactions is measured at the fair value of the goods or services received as consideration for equity instruments. In cases where the fair value of the goods or services received as consideration for equity instruments cannot be reliably measured, they are measured by reference to the fair value of the equity instruments granted.

The cost of equity-settled transactions is recognized in profit or loss, together with a corresponding increase in equity, during the period in which the performance and/or service conditions are satisfied, ending on the date on which the relevant party become fully entitled to the award (the “vesting period”). The cumulative expense recognized for equity-settled transactions at the end of each reporting period until the vesting date reflects the extent to which the vesting period has expired and the Company’s best estimate of the number of equity instruments that will ultimately vest.

The expense or income recognized in profit or loss represents the change between the cumulative expense recognized at the end of the reporting period and the cumulative expense recognized at the end of the previous reporting period. Where vesting is conditional upon a market condition, an expense is recognized over the vesting period irrespective of whether the market condition is satisfied, provided that all other vesting conditions (service and/or performance) are satisfied.

The fair value of stock options and warrants are determined using the Black-Scholes option pricing model that takes into account the exercise price, the term of the option, the share price at grant date and expected price volatility of the underlying share, the expected dividend yield on the underlying share and the risk free interest rate for the term of the option. No account is taken of any other conditions.

Loss per share

Loss per share is calculated by dividing the net loss attributable to equity holders of the Company by the weighted number of common shares outstanding during the period. Potential common shares (convertible securities such as convertible debentures, options and warrants) are only included in the computation of diluted earnings per share

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when their conversion decreases earnings per share. Potential common shares that are converted during the period are included in diluted earnings per share only until the conversion date and from that date in basic earnings per share.

Research and development

Research and development costs are expensed except in cases where development costs meet the definition of an intangible asset and the recognition criteria for intangible assets as prescribed in IAS 38. Development costs are related to the application of research findings or other knowledge to a plan or design for the production of new or substantially improved materials, devices, products, processes, systems or services before the start of commercial production or use. Development costs having a future benefit are recognized only if it is probable that the expected future economic benefits that are attributable to the asset will flow to the entity and the cost of the asset can be measured reliably.

An intangible asset arising from development should be recognized only if the Company can demonstrate all of the following:

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

Development costs representing intangible assets are initially measured at cost and then amortized over their expected useful life. The Company reviews the amortization method and estimate of the useful life of an intangible asset at least annually.

An estimate of investment tax credits (“ITC”) on scientific research and experimental development (“SRED”) expenditures is recorded in the year the expenditures are incurred provided there is reasonable assurance that the ITC will be recovered or realized. The expenditures are reduced by the amount of the estimated refundable tax credit. SRED ITCs include refundable and non-refundable tax credits. Refundable ITCs are refunded to the Company once assessed by the Canada Revenue Agency and Revenue Quebec, which is generally within a year from applying for the ITC. Unused non-refundable ITCs are carried forward to reduce taxes payable in future years and expire 20 years from the year they were granted.

Equity method investments

Investments in which the Company has significant influence, defined as the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of the investee but not control or jointly control of those policies, are accounted for using the equity method of accounting.

Under the equity method of accounting, the investments are initially recognized at cost and adjusted thereafter to recognize the Group’s share of the post-acquisition profits or losses of the investee in profit or loss, and the Group’s share of movements in other comprehensive income of the investee in other comprehensive income. Dividends received or receivable from investees are recognized as a reduction in the carrying amount of the investment.

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When the Group's share of losses in an equity-accounted investment equals or exceeds the value of its investment in the investee, the Group does not recognize further losses, unless it has incurred obligations or made payments on behalf of the investee.

Unrealized gains on transactions between the Group and its investees are eliminated to the extent of the Group's interest in these investees. Unrealized losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the asset transferred. Accounting policies of equity accounted investees have been changed where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Group.

Preferred Shares

Preferred shares are classified as a liability if they are redeemable on a specific date or at the option of the holders, or if dividend payments are not discretionary. The issuance of the Company's preferred shares have been recorded as a liability. The preferred shares contain more than one embedded derivative, and therefore the Company has designated the entire hybrid contract as a financial liability at fair value through profit or loss.

Convertible debentures

The Company's convertible debentures have been recorded as a liability. The convertible debentures contain more than one embedded derivative, and therefore the Company has designated the entire hybrid contract as a financial liability at fair value through profit or loss. The Company values the convertible debentures using the fair value of the convertible debentures traded in an active market.

The convertible debentures are revalued each reporting period with changes in the fair value recorded through profit or loss. On conversion of the convertible debentures to common shares, the value of the convertible option is taken into share capital.

NOTE 4: SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that have an effect on the application of the accounting policies and on the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses. Changes in accounting estimates are reported in the period of the change in estimate.

The key assumptions made in the consolidated financial statements concerning uncertainties at the end of the reporting period and the critical estimates and judgements made by the Group that may result in a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below.

Operating segments

The Company is considered to operate as one segment. In making this judgement, the Company has evaluated the business activities from which it earns revenues and incurs expenses, at which level operating results are reviewed by the chief operating decision maker and for which discrete financial information is available. The chief executive officer has been deemed the chief operating decision maker.

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Impairment of non-financial assets

Impairment exists when the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount. In evaluating impairment, the Company determines recoverable amount based on value in use ("VIU").

Estimates used in arriving at value in use involve significant judgement of changes in market and other conditions that can affect VIU. VIU includes adjustments for obsolescence, which are based in part on assumptions that are influenced by factors that are both internal and external to the Company, and therefore changes in such factors can affect those assumptions. Discounted future cash flows include a number of estimates and assumptions surrounding assumed growth rates, number of years in discounted future cash flow models and the discount rate.

The determination of CGUs or groups of CGUs for the purpose of impairment testing requires judgement.

Judgment is used in allocating impairment to assets. When an impairment loss is recognized, it is allocated to reduce the carrying value of individual assets. Judgement is required for calculating the recoverable amounts of the individual assets in order to allocate the impairment.

Leases

The Company has applied judgement to determine the incremental borrowing rate and the lease term for some lease contracts in which it is a lessee that include renewal options, which significantly affects the amount of lease liability and right of use assets recognized. The Company has used the practical expedient of applying hindsight in assessing certain lease extension options. The Company has also used judgement in determining the incremental borrowing rate based on the term, security, the lessee's economic environment, credit rating and level of indebtedness, and asset specific adjustments.

Revenue recognition

The Company applies judgement related to recognizing revenue related to bill-and-hold arrangements. Judgment is applied to determine when control has transferred to the customer and thus the related revenue can be recognized. To determine whether control has transferred, the Company assess whether it has the ability to direct the use of, and obtain substantially all of the remaining benefits from the asset being sold as well as prevent other entities from doing so.

Income taxes

The Company is subject to income taxes in all jurisdictions in which it operates. Significant judgement is required in determining the tax provision. There are many transactions and calculations for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain. Where the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the amounts that were initially recorded, such differences will impact the current and deferred income tax assets and liabilities in the period in which such determination is made. Deferred tax assets are recognized for unutilized carry forward tax losses and deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable income will be available against which the losses can be utilized. Significant judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognized, based upon the likely timing and level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies.

Share-based payments

The Company generally utilizes the Black-Scholes option pricing model to determine the fair values of stock options and warrants. The Company uses significant judgement in the determination of the input variables in the Black-Scholes calculation, which include risk free interest rate, expected stock price volatility, expected life, and expected dividend yield.

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The Company's Performance Share Units ("PSUs") vest upon the achievement of specified performance objectives as determined and approved by the board of directors. Management has exercised judgement in determining whether these objectives represent market or non-market performance conditions. This classification affects the measurement of grant-date fair value and the recognition of compensation expense.

For non-market performance conditions, management is required to assess at each reporting date whether the conditions are probable of being satisfied.

Judgement was also applied in estimating the number of PSUs expected to vest.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities

The Company makes significant judgements in interpreting tax rules and regulations when calculating deferred tax assets and liabilities. Judgement is used to evaluate whether a deferred tax asset can be recovered based on our assessment of existing tax laws, estimates of future profitability, and tax planning strategies.

Provisions

The Company makes significant judgments when estimating a provision for impairment of inventories, incentives, credit losses and legal proceedings. The level of the provision is assessed by taking into account relevant factors including aging of inventories and receivables, market condition and historical outcomes.

NOTE 5: DISCLOSURES OF NEW STANDARDS ADOPTED AND PRIOR TO THEIR ADOPTION

New standards and amendments adopted

Certain new standards and amendments that have an impact on the consolidated financial statements of the Company and became effective on January 1, 2025 are as follows:

On August 15, 2023, the IASB issued Lack of Exchangeability (Amendments to IAS 21) to provide guidance to specify when a currency is exchangeable and how to determine the exchange rate when it is not.

New standards and interpretations not yet adopted

At the date of authorization of these consolidated financial statements, certain new standards, amendments and interpretations to existing standards have been published but are not yet effective and have not been adopted early by the Company. All pronouncements will be adopted in the Company's accounting policies for the first period beginning after the effective date of the pronouncement. Information on new standards, amendments and interpretations that are expected to be relevant to the Company's consolidated financial statements is provided below. Certain other new standards, amendments and interpretations may have been issued but are not expected to have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

The following new standards have been issued, are not yet in effect and are relevant to the Group:

In May 2024, the IASB issued Classification and Measurement Financial Instruments (Amendment to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7) to provide to clarify the timing or recognition and derecognition of some financial assets and liabilities and assessing whether a financial asset meets the solely payments of principal and interest criterion. It also added new disclosures for certain instruments with contractual terms that can change cash flows and equity instruments

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designated at fair value through other comprehensive income. The amendments are effective for reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2026.

In April 2024, the IASB issued Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements (Amendment to IFRS 18) to provide further guidance on the structure of the statement of profit and loss, required disclosures in the financial statements for certain profit or loss performance measures that are reported outside the Company's financial statements and principles on aggregation and disaggregation of information in the financial statements. The amendments are effective for reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2027.

In July 2024, the IASB issued Annual improvements to IFRS - Volume 11 (Amendments to IFRS 1, 7, 9, 10 and IAS 7) to add clarity to the standards. The amendments are effective for reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2026.

The Company is in the process of evaluating the impact of these standards on its consolidated financial statements.

NOTE 6: CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

As described in Note 32, the Company issued subscription receipts and received net proceeds of \$9,857 during the year ended December 31, 2025 which is recorded on the balance sheet as restricted cash. The proceeds are intended to be used to finance the acquisition of Kaelus AB and are being held in escrow, conditional on the completion of the acquisition, failing which they will be returned to investors.

	December 31,	
	2025	2024
Unrestricted	\$ 2,707	\$ 5,006
Restricted	9,857	-
	<u>\$ 12,564</u>	<u>\$ 5,006</u>

NOTE 7: TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

The following comprise the balance of trade receivables, net:

	December 31,	
	2025	2024
Trade receivables, gross	\$ 11,837	\$ 15,105
Less: Allowance for doubtful accounts	(20)	(58)
Trade receivables, net	<u>\$ 11,817</u>	<u>\$ 15,047</u>

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The movement in the allowance for doubtful accounts is as follows:

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Balance as at January 1	\$ 58	\$ -
Allowance for doubtful accounts taken during the year	21	70
Receivables written off during the year as uncollectible	(58)	(12)
Effects of translation from changes in foreign exchange	(1)	-
	<u>20</u>	<u>58</u>
Balance as at December 31	<u>\$ 20</u>	<u>\$ 58</u>

The following is the aging of trade receivables, net:

	December 31,	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Current trade receivables, net	\$ 7,692	\$ 12,005
Past due but not impaired trade receivables, net		
under 30 days	3,098	1,704
30 - 60 days	119	238
60 - 90 days	37	727
over 90 days	871	373
	<u>11,817</u>	<u>15,047</u>
Total trade receivables, net	<u>\$ 11,817</u>	<u>\$ 15,047</u>

The Company has recognized a loss of \$21 in profit or loss in respect of the expected credit losses for the year ended December 31, 2025 and \$70 for the year ended December 31, 2024.

NOTE 8: OTHER CURRENT ASSETS

The following comprise the balance of other current assets:

	December 31,	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Due from government authorities	\$ 618	\$ 661
Advance to suppliers	142	159
Prepaid expenses	825	858
Deferred proceeds receivable	-	407
Other receivables	930	415
	<u>2,515</u>	<u>2,500</u>
Total other current assets	<u>\$ 2,515</u>	<u>\$ 2,500</u>

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NOTE 9: INVENTORIES

The following comprise the balance of inventories:

	December 31,	
	2025	2024
Materials and supplies	\$ 6,890	\$ 7,758
Work in progress	1,507	2,549
Finished good	<u>4,120</u>	<u>4,432</u>
Total inventory	<u>\$ 12,517</u>	<u>\$ 14,739</u>

The inventory reserve taken against inventory amounted to \$6,820 and \$6,467 as at December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024 respectively. The inventory reserve expensed was \$353 for the year ended December 31, 2025 and the release of inventory reserve taken to income was \$898 for the year ended December 31, 2024.

NOTE 10: PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

The following comprise the balance of property, plant and equipment:

	Land and building	Machinery and equipment	Office furniture, computers, peripheral equipment	Leasehold improvement	Construction in progress	Total
Cost						
Balance as at January 1, 2025	\$ 6,502	\$ 7,289	\$ 6,256	\$ 645	\$ 39	\$ 20,731
Additions	-	30	27	-	-	57
Disposals	-	(145)	(141)	(11)	-	(297)
Effects of translation	(389)	49	32	(29)	1	(336)
Balance as at December 31, 2025	<u>\$ 6,113</u>	<u>\$ 7,223</u>	<u>\$ 6,174</u>	<u>\$ 605</u>	<u>\$ 40</u>	<u>\$ 20,155</u>
Accumulated depreciation						
Balance as at January 1, 2025	\$ 3,936	\$ 6,783	\$ 6,169	\$ 418	\$ -	\$ 17,306
Additions	232	618	212	71	-	1,133
Disposals	-	(145)	(141)	(11)	-	(297)
Effects of translation	(129)	(57)	(70)	(21)	-	(277)
Balance as at December 31, 2025	<u>\$ 4,039</u>	<u>\$ 7,199</u>	<u>\$ 6,170</u>	<u>\$ 457</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 17,865</u>
Carrying amount						
Balance as at December 31, 2025	<u>\$ 2,074</u>	<u>\$ 24</u>	<u>\$ 4</u>	<u>\$ 148</u>	<u>\$ 40</u>	<u>\$ 2,290</u>

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	<u>Land and building</u>	<u>Machinery and equipment</u>	<u>Office furniture, computers, peripheral equipment</u>	<u>Leasehold improvement</u>	<u>Construction in progress</u>	<u>Total</u>
Cost						
Balance as at January 1, 2024	\$ 6,122	\$ 6,913	\$ 6,032	\$ 596	\$ 33	\$ 19,696
Additions	-	94	43	-	-	137
Disposals	-	(225)	(26)	-	-	(251)
Effects of translation	380	507	207	49	6	1,149
Balance as at December 31, 2024	<u>\$ 6,502</u>	<u>\$ 7,289</u>	<u>\$ 6,256</u>	<u>\$ 645</u>	<u>\$ 39</u>	<u>\$ 20,731</u>
Accumulated depreciation						
Balance as at January 1, 2024	\$ 3,601	\$ 5,679	\$ 5,694	\$ 309	-	\$ 15,283
Additions	227	698	314	74	-	1,313
Disposals	-	(225)	(26)	-	-	(251)
Effects of translation	108	631	187	35	-	961
Balance as at December 31, 2024	<u>\$ 3,936</u>	<u>\$ 6,783</u>	<u>\$ 6,169</u>	<u>\$ 418</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 17,306</u>
Carrying amount						
Balance as at December 31, 2024	<u>\$ 2,566</u>	<u>\$ 506</u>	<u>\$ 87</u>	<u>\$ 227</u>	<u>\$ 39</u>	<u>\$ 3,425</u>

Property, plant and equipment by geographic location are as follows:

	December 31,	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
China	\$ 1,121	\$ 1,467
Canada	483	943
United States of America	686	1,015
	<u>\$ 2,290</u>	<u>\$ 3,425</u>

The depreciation expense recognized in the consolidated statements of loss is as follows:

	For the year ended December 31,	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Cost of goods sold	\$ 534	\$ 573
Research and development	343	395
General and administrative	256	345
	<u>\$ 1,133</u>	<u>\$ 1,313</u>

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NOTE 11: LEASES

The balance sheet shows the following amounts related to assets held:

	<u>Building</u>	<u>Equipment</u>	<u>Office furniture, computers</u>	<u>Total right of use asset</u>
Cost				
Balance as at January 1, 2025	\$ 11,909	\$ 387	\$ 71	\$ 12,367
Additions	1,020	-	-	1,020
Disposals	(1,993)	-	-	(1,993)
Remeasurement	(4,193)	-	-	(4,193)
Effects of translation	(121)	(2)	-	(123)
Balance as at December 31, 2025	<u>6,622</u>	<u>385</u>	<u>71</u>	<u>7,078</u>
Accumulated depreciation				
Balance as at January 1, 2025	\$ 5,259	\$ 138	\$ 16	\$ 5,413
Additions	1,148	17	17	1,182
Disposals	(1,993)	-	-	(1,993)
Effects of translation	(189)	13	(17)	(193)
Balance as at December 31, 2025	<u>4,225</u>	<u>168</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>4,409</u>
Carrying amount				
Balance as at December 31, 2025	<u>\$ 2,397</u>	<u>\$ 217</u>	<u>\$ 55</u>	<u>\$ 2,669</u>
Cost				
Balance as at January 1, 2024	\$ 11,718	\$ 386	\$ 80	\$ 12,184
Additions	-	-	71	71
Disposals	-	-	(80)	(80)
Effects of translation	191	1	-	192
Balance as at December 31, 2024	<u>11,909</u>	<u>387</u>	<u>71</u>	<u>12,367</u>
Accumulated depreciation				
Balance as at January 1, 2024	\$ 4,134	\$ 172	\$ 80	\$ 4,386
Additions	1,048	17	16	1,081
Disposals	-	-	(80)	(80)
Effects of translation	77	(51)	-	26
Balance as at December 31, 2024	<u>5,259</u>	<u>138</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>5,413</u>
Carrying amount				
Balance as at December 31, 2024	<u>\$ 6,650</u>	<u>\$ 249</u>	<u>\$ 55</u>	<u>\$ 6,954</u>

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The balance sheet shows the following amounts related to lease liabilities:

	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
Short-term lease liability	\$ 963	\$ 590
Long-term lease liability	1,931	6,337
	<u>\$ 2,894</u>	<u>\$ 6,927</u>
	<u>Short-term and long-term portion of lease liabilities</u>	
Balance as at January 1, 2024	\$	7,648
Principal elements of lease payments		(990)
Effects of translation		269
Balance as at December 31, 2024	\$	6,927
Additions		1,020
Principal elements of lease payments		(815)
Remeasurement		(4,193)
Effects of translation		(45)
Balance as at December 31, 2025	\$	<u>2,894</u>

During the year the Group remeasured certain lease liabilities due to reassessment of lease extension options, resulting in a decrease of \$4,193 to the right-of-use assets and lease liabilities.

The statement of loss includes the following amounts related to leases:

	<u>For the year ended December 31, 2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Interest cost on lease liability (Note 31)	443	390
Expense related to variable lease payments not included in lease liabilities	309	305

The total cash outflow for leases for the year ended December 31, 2025 was \$1,258 and for the year ended December 31, 2024 was \$1,380.

The Group leases buildings, equipment, computer and peripheral equipment and vehicles. Rental contracts are typically made for fixed periods between 1 year and 10 years but may have extension options.

Extension and termination options are included in a number of property and equipment leases across the Group. These are used to maximize operational flexibility in terms of managing the assets used in the Group's operations. The majority of extension and termination options held are exercised only by the Group and not by the respective lessor. As at December 31, 2025, potential future cash outflows of \$8,835 (undiscounted) have not been included in the lease liability because it is not reasonably certain that the leases will be extended (or not terminated) (December 31, 2024 - \$8,857). The Group did not provide residual value guarantees in relation to leases.

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NOTE 12: OTHER LONG-TERM ASSETS

The following comprise the balance of other long-term assets:

	December 31,	
	2025	2024
Government grant receivables	\$ 714	\$ 1,273
Total other long-term assets	<u>\$ 714</u>	<u>\$ 1,273</u>

NOTE 13: INTANGIBLES

As indicators of impairment were present, the Company performed an impairment analysis of the Satcom CGU during 2024.

For the Satcom CGU, sales and backlog during the year ended December 31, 2024 were lower than expected due to softness in the commercial lower power market, particularly in the maritime and airplane sectors. Consequently, during the quarter ended December 31, 2024, the Company determined that the carrying value of the Satcom CGU exceeded its recoverable amount by \$2,874. Thus, the Company recorded an aggregate impairment expense of \$2,609, being allocated to intangible assets as remaining assets had carrying amounts less than the highest of its fair value less cost of disposal and its value in use.

In the discounted cash flow model for Satcom CGU, a 16.6% pre-tax discount rate was used for 2024 and 18.0% in 2023. The pre-tax discount rate reflects management's estimate of the time value of money and the Company's weighted average cost of capital adjusted for the Satcom CGU, the risk-free rate and the volatility of the Company's share price relative to market movements.

The following comprise the balance of intangibles as at the year ended December 31, 2024:

	Customer relationships	Brands and trade names	Proprietary knowledge	Non-compet agreements	Total
Cost					
Balance as at January 1, 2024	\$ 20,600	\$ 4,800	\$ 2,250	\$ 1,200	\$ 28,850
Disposal	(6,921)	(2,191)	(1,700)	(1,200)	\$ (12,012)
Impairment	-	(2,609)	-	-	\$ (2,609)
Net against accumulated amortization	<u>(13,679)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(550)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(14,229)</u>
Balance as at December 31, 2024	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Accumulated amortization					
Balance as at January 1, 2024	20,572	1,898	2,250	1,200	25,920
Additions	-	320	-	-	320
Disposals	(6,893)	(2,218)	(1,700)	(1,200)	(12,011)
Net against cost	<u>(13,679)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(550)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(14,229)</u>
Balance as at December 31, 2024	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Carrying amount					
Balance as at December 31, 2024	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

Amortization of intangibles presented within General and Administrative expenses on the consolidated statement of loss was \$320 during the year ended December 31, 2024.

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NOTE 14: ASSETS AND LIABILITIES HELD FOR SALE AND DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS

During the fourth quarter of 2023, the Company commenced a formal process for the sale of M&N as it was no longer considered part of the Company's core long-term strategy for the business. Management determined that it met the requirements of IFRS 5 and, as a result, it was classified as held for sale as at December 31, 2023. On July 30, 2024, the Company completed the sale of Galtronics Korea Co., Ltd ("GTK"), and on December 27, 2024, the Company completed the sale of Galtronics Vietnam Co., Ltd ("GTV") and Galtronics Vietnam Dai Dong Co., Ltd. ("GTD") for a nominal dollar. The Company thus derecognized the assets and liabilities held for sale on the balance sheet and recognized a gain on sale of a business line of \$606 which is recognized in net gain from discontinued operations on the consolidated statement of loss for the year ended December 31, 2024.

Summarized financial information related to the discontinued operations are as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31,	
	2024	
Revenue	\$	20,510
Cost of sales		19,413
Operating and other expenses		4,872
Net loss before taxes from discontinued operations		(3,775)
Income taxes		201
Disposed of assets held for sale	(10,949)	
Disposed liabilities related to assets held for sale	14,303	
Reclassification of accumulated other comprehensive income	1,228	
Gain of sale of M&N		4,582
Net gain from discontinued operations	\$	<u>606</u>

NOTE 15: CREDIT FROM BANKS AND LOANS

The following comprise the balance of credit from banks:

	December 31,	
	2025	2024
Revolving Facility	\$ 9,861	\$ 13,967
Chinese Yuan Facility	4,823	4,728
	<u>\$ 14,684</u>	<u>\$ 18,695</u>

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Canada

On May 29, 2025, the Company entered into an Amended and Restated Credit Agreement (the “Credit Agreement”) with Royal Bank of Canada, which continued the Company’s existing \$15,000 revolving credit facility (the “Revolving Facility”). The Credit Agreement amended and restated the original credit agreement dated March 29, 2019.

The Revolving Facility is guaranteed by the Company’s subsidiaries and is secured by substantially all the assets of the Company and the guarantors (subject to existing security of the Company’s Chinese subsidiary). The Credit Agreement also includes other customary positive and negative covenants (including limitations on changes to business, additional debt, dispositions, investments, distributions, capital expenditures and financial assistance), and customary events of default for a facility of this type.

The availability of the Revolving Facility is based on the Company’s trade receivables and inventory balances. The interest rate on the Revolving Facility is determined based on the type of advance, the applicable margin and the Company’s Senior Debt to EBITDA Ratio (as defined in the Credit Agreement). Interest is payable monthly in arrears.

The Revolving Facility is available in both US dollars and Canadian dollars. As at December 31, 2025, the interest rate applied to the Revolving Facility was 9.75% (December 31, 2024 - 10.50%) per annum on US dollar advances and 6.95% (December 31, 2024 - 7.70%) per annum on Canadian dollar advances (both rates include the applicable margin of 2.50%).

The Company may draw on the Revolving Facility as well as revolving credit facilities with a bank domiciled in China, as needed. As at December 31, 2025, the Company’s aggregate credit facilities were \$20,880, of which \$14,684 was drawn and is recorded in credit from banks including \$9,861 under the Revolving Facility (December 31, 2024 - \$13,967) and \$418 is recorded in long-term loans in the statement of financial position. As at December 31, 2024, the aggregate revolving credit facilities of the Group were approximately \$20,913, of which \$18,695 was drawn and utilized and is recorded in credit from banks and \$582 is recorded in long-term loans in the statement of financial position.

The Credit Agreement was amended as of January 28, 2026. The effect of the amendment is that:

- the maturity date of the Revolving Facility was extended to April 30, 2026;
- the Company is required to maintain a Senior Debt to EBITDA Ratio of not greater than 2.75 to 1.00 and Fixed Charge Coverage Ratio of greater than 1.15 to 1.00 (as defined in the Credit Agreement) calculated monthly until maturity of the Revolving Facility;
- the minimum Liquidity and minimum EBITDA covenants will not apply during the remaining period of the Revolving Facility;
- the maximum availability under the Revolving Facility is \$15,000; and
- at any time the Senior Debt to EBITDA Ratio is equal to or more than 2.75:1.00, the margin on advances under the Revolving Facility is 2.50% and the standby fee is 0.70%.

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China

In May 2023, the Company's Chinese subsidiary arranged a Yuan equivalent \$5,880 short-term multiple tranche credit facility with the Bank of Ningbo. In May 2024, the credit facility was restructured into two separate credit facilities, a short-term multiple tranche credit facility with Bank of Ningbo and a sale and leaseback facility with Yongqing Financial Lease Co., Ltd., a subsidiary of Bank of Ningbo.

The short-term multiple tranche credit facility is secured by the subsidiary's land use rights and building in China. As at December 31, 2025, \$4,312 was outstanding under this facility (December 31, 2024 - \$4,217). The sale and leaseback is secured by substantially all the subsidiary's productive machinery and equipment. The Company's Chinese subsidiary renewed its sale and leaseback facility with Bank of Ningbo on June 20, 2025 for a new three-year term with an interest rate of 3.90%. As at December 31, 2025, \$1,090 was outstanding under this facility with \$511 recorded in credit from banks and \$579 recorded in long-term loans in the statement of financial position (December 31, 2024 - \$1,094 was outstanding with \$511 recorded in credit from banks and \$582 recorded in long-term loans).

The following table sets out an analysis of net debt and the movements in net debt for each of the periods presented.

	<u>Cash and cash equivalents</u>	<u>Credit from banks</u>	<u>Preferred Shares</u>	<u>Long Term loans</u>	<u>Convertible Debentures</u>	<u>Total</u>
Net debt as at January 1, 2024	\$ 4,903	\$ (17,690)	\$ (1,700)	\$ -	\$ (3,321)	\$ (17,808)
Cash flows	(239)	158	-	(582)	(43)	(706)
Fair value adjustment	-	-	-	-	(1,108)	(1,108)
Foreign exchange and other adjustments	<u>342</u>	<u>(1,163)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(821)</u>
Net debt as at December 31, 2024	\$ 5,006	\$ (18,695)	\$ (1,700)	\$ (582)	\$ (4,472)	\$ (20,443)
Cash flows	(2,196)	3,770	-	164	(43)	1,695
Share issuance	-	-	(2,250)	-	-	(2,250)
Fair value adjustment	-	-	-	-	188	188
Foreign exchange and other adjustments	<u>(103)</u>	<u>241</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>138</u>
Net debt as at December 31, 2025	<u>\$ 2,707</u>	<u>\$ (14,684)</u>	<u>\$ (3,950)</u>	<u>\$ (418)</u>	<u>\$ (4,327)</u>	<u>\$ (20,672)</u>

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NOTE 16: ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND ACCRUED LIABILITIES

The following comprise the balance of accounts payable and accrued liabilities:

	December 31,	
	2025	2024
Trade payables	\$ 10,739	\$ 12,847
Employee payroll and short-term benefits	1,818	1,658
Accrued expenses	6,095	2,077
Advance from customers	1,991	3,255
Escrow payment provision	-	2,031
Other	587	474
Total accounts payables and accrued liabilities	<u>\$ 21,230</u>	<u>\$ 22,342</u>

During the year ended December 31, 2024, the Company recorded a provision of \$2,276, for the repayment of funds previously released from an escrow related to SpaceBridge, including \$245 interest included in accrued expenses, which is described in Note 27.

NOTE 17: CONVERTIBLE DEBENTURES

On July 10, 2018, the Company issued \$17,250 principal amount of convertible unsecured debentures (the "Debentures"). The Debentures are governed by an indenture (the "Indenture") dated July 10, 2018 between the Company and Computershare Trust Company of Canada, as trustee. The Debentures originally had an interest rate of 6.5% per annum, payable semi-annually in arrears on June 30 and December 31 of each year, matured on July 10, 2023 and had a conversion price (the "Conversion Price") of \$3.85 per common share.

On May 19, 2021, the Indenture was amended to reduce, for a period of 30 days, the Conversion Price from \$3.85 to \$1.11 (the "New Conversion Price"), the market price of the common shares at the time the amendment became effective. As a result of this amendment, holders of \$12,135 principal amount of the Debentures converted their Debentures into 10,932,429 common shares at the New Conversion Price, leaving \$5,115 principal amount of the Debentures outstanding. The 30-day period during which the New Conversion Price remained in effect ended on June 18, 2021, following which the Conversion Price reverted to \$3.85.

On June 21, 2023, the Indenture was further amended to (i) extend the maturity date of the Debentures from July 10, 2023 to June 30, 2026 (the "Maturity Date"), (ii) increase the interest rate on the Debentures from 6.5% to 8.5%, effective June 30, 2023, (iii) reduce the Conversion Price from \$3.85 to \$1.00 per common share, and (iv) change the definition of "Change of Control" to permit the Company's Chairman, Jeffrey C. Royer, and related parties, to acquire 66 2/3% or more of the common shares of the Company without it constituting a Change of Control. The Debentures are convertible at the holder's option into common shares of Baylin at any time prior to the close of business on the earlier of: (i) the last business day before the Maturity Date; or, (ii) if called for redemption, the business day immediately preceding the date specified by the Company for redemption, at a Conversion Price of \$1.00 per common share, subject to adjustment in certain events in accordance with the Indenture. Following completion of the Company's rights offering in December 2023, the Conversion Price was adjusted to \$0.9156 per common share.

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The Company may, at its option, subject to receipt of any required regulatory approvals, elect to satisfy its obligation to repay the principal amount of the Debentures at maturity, provided no Event of Default (as defined in the Indenture) has occurred and is continuing at such time, upon not more than 60 days' and not less than 40 days' prior written notice, by delivering that number of freely tradeable common shares obtained by dividing the principal amount of the Debentures being repaid by 95% of the Current Market Price (which will be calculated based on the 20 consecutive trading days ending five trading days before the Maturity Date). Current Market Price means the volume-weighted average trading price of the common shares on the Toronto Stock Exchange for the 20 consecutive trading days ending five trading days preceding the applicable date.

Upon a Change of Control of the Company, the Company may be required to repurchase the Debentures, at the option of the holder, in whole or in part, at a price equal to 101% of the principal amount of the Debentures outstanding, plus accrued interest.

During the year ended December 31, 2025, \$477 of interest was paid in cash (December 31, 2024 - \$477).

	<u>Debentures Principal</u>	<u>Debentures Fair Value</u>
Balance as at January 1, 2024	\$ 5,115	\$ 3,321
Fair value adjustment		1,108
Deferred financing cost		<u>43</u>
Balance as of December 31, 2024	\$ 5,115	\$ 4,472
Fair value adjustment		(188)
Deferred financing cost		43
Balance as of December 31, 2025	<u>\$ 5,115</u>	<u>\$ 4,327</u>

NOTE 18: PREFERRED SHARES

On December 29, 2023, the Company issued 68,000 Series A Preferred Shares ("Preferred Shares") to 2385796 Ontario Inc., the Company's controlling shareholder, at an issue price of \$25 per share for proceeds of \$1,700. The Preferred Shares have a 10% cumulative dividend, redemption and retraction options and are mandatorily redeemable on December 31, 2028. The Company expensed \$172 related to the dividends during the year ended December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024. The Preferred Shares are recorded as a non-current liability on the consolidated statement of financial position.

On September 25, 2025, the Company issued 90,000 Series B Preferred Shares ("Preferred Shares") to 2385796 Ontario Inc., the Company's controlling shareholder, at an issue price of \$25 per share for proceeds of \$2,250. The Preferred Shares have a 10% cumulative dividend, redemption and retraction options and are mandatorily redeemable on December 31, 2030. The Company expensed \$60 related to the dividends during the year ended December 31, 2025. The Preferred Shares are recorded as a non-current liability on the consolidated statement of financial position.

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NOTE 19: FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company's financial assets and financial liabilities consist of the following:

	December 31,	
	2025	2024
Financial assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 2,707	\$ 5,006
Trade and other receivables	11,817	15,047
Other long-term assets	714	1,273
	<u>\$ 15,238</u>	<u>\$ 21,326</u>
Financial liabilities		
Credit from banks	14,684	18,695
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	21,230	22,342
Provision pursuant to escrow agreement	-	2,031
Long term-loan	418	582
Foreign exchange forward contract	-	392
Preferred Shares	3,950	1,700
Convertible debentures	4,327	4,472
	<u>\$ 44,609</u>	<u>\$ 50,214</u>

The Company entered into foreign exchange contracts to sell US dollars. The Company incurred a loss of \$407 for the year ended December 31, 2025. As at December 31, 2024, the Company had forward contracts in place to sell an aggregate of US\$ 5,980 and incurred a loss of \$378 for the year ended December 31, 2024.

The carrying amount of cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables, other long-term assets, credit from banks, accounts payable and accrued liabilities, preferred shares, provision pursuant to escrow agreement and term loan approximates their fair value due to their short-term nature or is at market interest rate. The convertible debentures and foreign exchange rate forward contracts are carried at their fair value.

The Group's activities expose it to various financial risks such as market risk (foreign exchange risk and interest rate risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The Group's comprehensive risk management plan focuses on activities that reduce to a minimum any possible adverse effects on the Group's financial performance.

Market risk

a. Foreign exchange risk

A portion of the Group's transactions are denominated in currencies other than the functional currency of the respective subsidiary. As a result, the Group is exposed to currency risk on these transactions. The Company's objective in managing its currency risk is to minimize its exposure to currencies other than its functional currency. Gains and losses are primarily derived from changes in the Canadian dollar exchange rate in relation

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to the U.S. dollar. During the year ended December 31, 2025, the Company entered into foreign exchange rate forward contracts to mitigate the impact of fluctuations of the US Dollar against the Canadian Dollar.

The sensitivity analysis below illustrates in impact of changes in the U.S. dollar exchange rate on net loss:

	December 31,	
	2025	2024
Gain (loss) from change in U.S. dollar exchange rate:		
5% increase in exchange rate	\$ 321	\$ 619
5% decrease in exchange rate	\$ (321)	\$ (619)

b. Interest rate risk

The Company has exposure to interest rate risks on credit from banks with variable interest rate. The Company believes that interest rate risk is low as the majority of its loans are short-term or have fixed interest rates.

The Company also has fair value risks related to exposure to changes in market interest rates on its Convertible Debentures.

Credit risk

A significant portion of products are sold to a limited number of major customers located primarily in North America and Asia. The top three customers in any given year may not be the same top three customers in a previous or subsequent year. The loss of, or a significant reduction in, orders from one or more major customers would adversely affect the Company's business, results of operations and financial condition. In particular, the Company received 10% and 5% of revenue, directly and indirectly, from the Company's largest customer and its subcontractors for the years ended December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, respectively. The Company's strategy in managing this risk is to diversify its customer base by expanding its product portfolio and enhancing its sales and marketing efforts.

Below are the Company's top three customers including their subcontractors based on sales value:

	For the year ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
Customer A	10%	5%
Customer B	9%	4%
Customer C	8%	4%

The Group typically extends 30-90 day credit terms to their customers and regularly monitors the credit extended to such customers and their general financial condition but does not require collateral as security for these receivables. The Group provides an allowance for expected credit losses based on the factors that affect the credit risk of certain customers, past experience and other information. The Company has credit insurance for its receivables to help mitigate credit risk. The Company assessed expected credit losses based on whether customers would be unable or would delay payments and determined that additional credit losses were not expected.

Liquidity risk

The Group monitors its liquidity risk through the use of quarterly budgets, weekly cash flow projections, and close monitoring of accounts receivable balances, inventory build and payment of suppliers. The objective is to maintain

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sufficient liquidity in its operating entities through a combination of cash on hand, borrowings under Credit Facilities, and generating operating cash flow. The Group also regularly monitors the amounts owing to Galtronics Wuxi by other subsidiaries to ensure compliance with China's State of Administration of Foreign Exchange requirement.

The table below summarizes the maturity profile of the Group's financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted payments:

	December 31, 2025		
	<u>Less than one year</u>	<u>Over one year</u>	<u>Total</u>
Credit from banks	\$ 14,684	\$ -	\$ 14,684
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	21,230	-	21,230
Lease liabilities	963	1,931	2,894
Preferred Shares	-	3,950	3,950
Convertible debentures	5,115	-	5,115

	December 31, 2024		
	<u>Less than one year</u>	<u>Over one year</u>	<u>Total</u>
Credit from banks	\$ 18,695	\$ -	\$ 18,695
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	22,342	-	22,342
Lease liabilities	590	6,337	6,927
Preferred Shares	-	1,700	1,700
Convertible debentures	-	5,115	5,115

NOTE 20: COMMITMENTS

Capital Expenditures

Significant capital expenditures contracted as of December 31, 2025 but not recognized as liabilities for property, plant and equipment were \$48 (December 31, 2024 - \$14).

Limitations on dividend distributions from Galtronics Wuxi

In accordance with applicable Chinese laws, Galtronics Wuxi is only permitted to distribute up to 90% of its after-tax earnings. As of December 31, 2025, amounts restricted from distribution, which constitute 10% of Galtronics Wuxi's retained earnings, amounted to approximately \$511 and was \$932 as of December 31, 2024.

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NOTE 21: INCOME TAXES

Income tax expense included in profit or loss:

	For the year ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
Current income tax expense, net	\$ 784	\$ 844
Deferred tax recovery, net	\$ (65)	\$ 63
	<u>\$ 719</u>	<u>\$ 907</u>

The Company is subject to tax rates applicable in Canada. The combined federal and provincial rate for 2025 and 2024 is 26.5%. The Company's subsidiaries operate in tax jurisdictions that have tax rates ranging from 15% to 27% (15% to 27% in 2024).

The reconciliation between the tax expenses, assuming that all the income and expenses, gains and losses in profit or loss were taxed at the statutory tax rate and the taxes on income recorded in profit or loss is as follows:

	For the year ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
Loss before income taxes	\$ (3,955)	\$ (7,553)
Statutory tax rate in Canada	26.5%	26.5%
Tax recovery computed at the statutory tax rate	\$ (1,048)	\$ (2,002)
Increase (decrease) in taxes on income resulting from the following factors:		
Non-deductible expenses	224	1,379
Tax exemption	(170)	(255)
Utilization of prior period unrecognized losses	54	(1,732)
Deferred tax assets not recognized	1,632	3,672
Effect of different tax rates of subsidiaries	(145)	(453)
Taxes in respect of previous years	57	67
Withholding tax	200	434
Other	(85)	(203)
Taxes expense on income	<u>\$ 719</u>	<u>\$ 907</u>

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Recognized deferred tax assets and liabilities

	For the year ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
Tax credits	-	599
Inventories	-	(102)
Property plant and equipment	-	(385)
Right of use asset	-	(3)
Current liabilities	-	(43)
Deferred tax liability	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 66</u>

All deferred tax movements were recognized to profit and loss except for currency translation which was recognized to other comprehensive income.

Unrecognized deferred tax assets

The group has additional deferred tax assets relating to carry-forward losses and other temporary differences which have not been recognized because the recovery of the deferred tax assets in the foreseeable future is not probable.

The Group had the following carry-forward losses:

Region	Expiry	For the year ended December 31,	
		2025	2024
Canada - operating	Between 2035 and 2045	\$ 66,644	\$ 65,662
Canada - capital	No expiry	33,839	33,136
USA - operating	No expiry	20,186	14,600
Other - operating	Various	-	718
		<u>\$ 120,669</u>	<u>\$ 114,116</u>

The Company had other unrecognized deferred tax related to timing differences of \$16,887 as at December 31, 2025 and \$17,345 as at December 31, 2024.

The Company has non-refundable investment tax credits not yet utilized of \$1,979 as at December 31, 2025 and \$1,682 as at December 31, 2024.

Amounts recognized directly in other comprehensive income

The Company had the following amounts recognized in other comprehensive income:

	For the year ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
Effects of foreign currency translation		
Income tax	\$ 132	\$ (68)
Deferred tax	(1)	3
Balance as at December 31, 2025	<u>\$ 131</u>	<u>\$ (65)</u>

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NOTE 22: SHARE CAPITAL

Authorized share capital

The company is authorized to issue the following share capital:

- a. An unlimited number of common shares
- b. An unlimited number of preferred shares, issuable in series

Movement in share capital

Included in the movement in share capital are the following:

During the year ended December 31, 2025, the Company issued 538,905 common shares with a value of \$145 to certain members of its Board of Directors as part of their compensation.

During the year ended December 31, 2025, the Company issued 834,916 common shares with a value of \$237 to certain employees as part of their compensation.

The Company incurred issuance expenses of \$435 during the year ended December 31, 2025 (December 31, 2024 - \$132).

During the year ended December 31, 2024, the Company issued 448,409 common shares with a value of \$144 to certain members of its Board of Directors as part of their compensation.

During the fourth quarter of 2024, an employee exercised 150,000 stock options for 150,000 common shares for a value of \$93.

The following table lists the share capital issued and outstanding:

	Number of common shares issued and outstanding	Share capital
Balance as at January 1, 2024	150,823,586	\$ 187,767
Issued during 2024, net of share issue costs	<u>598,409</u>	<u>104</u>
Balance as at December 31, 2024	151,421,995	\$ 187,871
Issued during 2025, net of share issue costs	<u>1,373,821</u>	<u>435</u>
Balance as at December 31, 2025	<u><u>152,795,816</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 188,306</u></u>

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Capital management

The Company's capital management objectives are:

- a. To ensure the Group's ability to continue as a going concern;
- b. To optimize business continuity with a view to benefiting all stakeholders; and
- c. To provide an adequate return to shareholders.

Management assesses the Company's capital requirements in order to maintain an efficient overall financing structure with a view to avoiding excessive leverage. In managing the capital structure, the Company takes into consideration various factors, including the growth of the business and related infrastructure and the needs of the business, while ensuring that there are adequate capital resources available to it.

NOTE 23: SHARE-BASED PAYMENTS

- a. On August 13, 2020, the shareholders of the Company approved a new Omnibus Equity Incentive Plan (as amended and restated, the "Omnibus Plan"). The Omnibus Plan permits the board of directors to grant a wide range of long-term incentive awards to participants. The awards include deferred share units ("DSUs"), which are for directors only, performance share units ("PSUs"), restricted share units ("RSUs"), stock options and common shares (with or without restrictions). The Omnibus Plan replaced the separate Deferred Share Unit Plan ("DSU Plan"), Stock Option Plan and Employee Share Compensation Plan ("ESCP"). Awards granted after August 13, 2020 are governed by the Omnibus Plan. Awards granted before that date will continue to be governed by the plan under which they were granted. The number of common shares issuable under the Omnibus Plan, and any other security-based compensation arrangements, including the DSU Plan, Stock Option Plan and ESCP, may not exceed 12% of the number of common shares outstanding from time to time. However, the Omnibus Plan is an "evergreen plan", meaning that any awards that are exercised or settled or terminated without being exercised or settled are available for subsequent grant and do not reduce the number of common shares available to be granted. There are also limitations on the number of common shares that may be issued to insiders.
- b. The Company may settle DSUs, PSUs and RSUs in (i) common shares issued from treasury, (ii) common shares purchased in the market, (iii) cash or (iv) a combination of common shares and cash. Holders of stock options may exercise their options, (i) by paying the option exercise price or (ii) with the consent of the Company, through a cashless exercise or by receiving a cash payment in lieu of shares. On May 8, 2025, the shareholders of the Company approved two new share compensation arrangements, a 2024 Bonus Awards Plan (the "Bonus Plan") and a Performance Award Plan (the "Performance Plan"), which are both separate from the Omnibus Plan. The Bonus Plan permits the grant of RSUs or common shares to employees eligible to receive a bonus in respect of the Company's 2024 fiscal year. The maximum number of common shares issuable under the Bonus Plan may not exceed 4,203,703 common shares. The Performance Plan is designed to incentivize the Company's Chief Executive Officer to create and increase value for shareholders by achieving discretionary performance targets tied to the Company's strategic and operating plans. The Performance Plan permits the grant of PSUs, which are tied to the achievement of market and non-market performance goals over a specified period. The PSUs subject to non-market performance conditions were measured at their grant date fair value, based on the closing share price on 30 June 2025. Non-market performance conditions are not reflected in the grant date fair value; instead, compensation expense is recognized over the vesting period based on the number of units expected to vest, with estimates revised at each reporting date. Once a performance goal has been achieved, the board of directors of the Company will determine, based on the relative significance of the performance goal and its benefit to the Company, the number of PSUs that will vest with respect to that performance goal, subject

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to a minimum grant of 500,000. The maximum number of common shares issuable under the Performance Plan may not exceed 2,500,000 common shares. During the second quarter of 2025, 3,260,458 RSUs (with an issue value of \$848) and 834,916 common shares (with an issue value of \$237) were granted under the Bonus Plan (of which 8,222 have been cancelled) and 2,500,000 PSUs (with an issue value of \$135 of which \$90 vested during the year ended December 31, 2025) were granted under the Performance Plan. Of the outstanding RSUs, 989,727 will vest on May 15, 2026, one year from the date of grant, and 2,262,509 will vest on September 30, 2026. The common shares were not subject to a vesting condition.

- c. Unless otherwise approved by the board of directors, eligible directors must elect to receive at least 50% and up to 100% of their annual retainers in DSUs or common shares. The DSUs and common shares are issued on a periodic basis while the director serves as a board member and vest immediately. The DSUs are settled after the member ceases to be a director.

The following table lists the number of DSUs outstanding as at December 31, 2025 and 2024:

	<u>Number of DSUs</u>	<u>Weighted average price</u>
DSUs outstanding at January 1, 2024	2,451,727	\$ 0.77
DSUs granted during 2024	<u>2,571,252</u>	<u>\$ 0.27</u>
DSUs outstanding at December 31, 2024	5,022,979	\$ 0.51
DSUs granted during 2025	<u>908,669</u>	<u>\$ 0.27</u>
DSUs outstanding at December 31, 2025	<u><u>5,931,648</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 0.48</u></u>

The Company recognized an expense of \$245 in the year ended December 31, 2025 and \$704 in the year ended December 31, 2024 within general and administrative expenses.

- d. In the case of stock options, at the time of granting a stock option, the board of directors will determine (i) the exercise price, being not less than the fair market value of the common shares, (ii) the vesting provisions, generally being three to five years, with an equal number of common shares vesting on each anniversary of the grant date, and (iii) the expiry date, generally being no more than seven years after the grant date.

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The following tables summarize grants of stock options:

Stock option grant date	Stock options granted	Vested	Options as at December 31, 2025	
			Exercised, expired, surrendered or cancelled	Net Outstanding
May 21, 2019	270,000	250,000	270,000	-
Mar. 21, 2022	2,285,000	761,667	2,135,000	150,000
May 23, 2022	150,000	54,182	95,818	54,182
Sep. 26, 2022	5,000	5,000	-	5,000
Nov 21, 2022	14,000	10,000	4,000	10,000
May 23, 2023	3,000	2,000	-	3,000
Jun. 30, 2023	3,456,000	2,981,000	475,000	2,981,000
Mar. 31, 2024	4,950,000	1,650,000	166,666	4,783,334
May 20, 2024	52,000	26,000	-	52,000
Dec. 30, 2025	800,000	-	-	800,000
	<u>11,985,000</u>	<u>5,739,849</u>	<u>3,146,484</u>	<u>8,838,516</u>

Stock option grant date	Stock options granted	Vested	Options as at December 31, 2024	
			Exercised, expired, surrendered or cancelled	Net Outstanding
May 21, 2019	270,000	250,000	270,000	-
Mar. 21, 2022	2,285,000	761,667	2,135,000	150,000
May 23, 2022	150,000	54,182	95,818	54,182
Sep. 26, 2022	5,000	3,333	-	5,000
Nov. 21, 2022	14,000	6,667	4,000	10,000
May 23, 2023	3,000	2,000	-	3,000
Jun. 30, 2023	3,456,000	1,127,000	425,000	3,031,000
Mar. 31, 2024	4,950,000	-	150,000	4,800,000
May 20, 2024	52,000	-	-	52,000
	<u>11,185,000</u>	<u>2,204,849</u>	<u>3,079,818</u>	<u>8,105,182</u>

Stock option grant date	Stock options granted	Exercise price	Expected volatility of the stock prices (%)	Risk-free interest rate (%)	Expected life of stock options (years)	Option fair value at the grant date
May 21, 2019	270,000	\$ 3.57	47.88	1.65	5.0	\$ 1.67
Mar. 21, 2022	2,285,000	\$ 0.79	77.90	2.18	5.0	\$ 0.49
May 23, 2022	150,000	\$ 0.59	66.20	2.70	5.0	\$ 0.35
Sep. 26, 2022	5,000	\$ 0.33	66.16	3.50	5.0	\$ 0.17
Nov 21, 2022	14,000	\$ 0.33	79.47	3.32	5.0	\$ 0.21
May 23, 2023	3,000	\$ 0.39	80.90	3.41	5.0	\$ 0.26
Jun. 30, 2023	3,456,000	\$ 0.36	81.67	3.68	5.0	\$ 0.27
Mar. 31, 2024	4,950,000	\$ 0.25	89.73	3.64	5.0	\$ 0.21
May 20, 2024	52,000	\$ 0.25	90.52	3.63	5.0	\$ 0.18
Dec. 30, 2025	800,000	\$ 0.25	86.21	2.95	5.0	\$ 0.18
	<u>11,985,000</u>					

The fair value of the stock options was estimated at the grant date using the Black Scholes option pricing model, taking into account the terms and conditions upon which the stock options were granted.

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The weighted average exercise price was \$0.30 for stock options outstanding as at December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024.

The Company recognized an expense of \$463 in the year ended December 31, 2025 and an expense of \$924 in the year ended December 31, 2024 as general and administrative expenses.

During the year ended December 31, 2024, an employee exercised 150,000 stock options with a value of \$43.

During the year ended December 31, 2025, 800,000 stock options were granted and 66,666 stock options expired.

NOTE 24: EQUITY METHOD INVESTMENT

Baylin's equity-method investments consist of a 19% interest in Galtronics Canada Ltd. ("GTC"), a Canadian technology company providing innovative antenna designs and RF test services for wireless communication products.

For the year ended December 31, 2025, transactions between the Company and GTC totaled \$2,963 consisting primarily of research and development expenses related to the services agreements that the Company has with GTC. As at December 31, 2025, the Company was owed \$752 by GTC.

For the year ended December 31, 2024, transactions between the Company and GTC totaled \$2,618. As at December 31, 2024, the Company was owed \$496 by GTC.

Summary financial information for the Corporation's equity-method investments is as follows:

	<u>As of December 31, 2025</u>	<u>As of December 31, 2024</u>
Cash	\$ 135	\$ 125
Other current assets	358	28
Accounts receivables	2,288	1,048
Property, plant and equipment	256	349
Accounts payables and accrued liabilities	<u>(1,508)</u>	<u>(379)</u>
Net assets	<u>\$ 1,529</u>	<u>\$ 1,171</u>
Share of equity method investment net assets	<u>291</u>	<u>222</u>
	<u>For the year ended December 31, 2025</u>	<u>For the year ended December 31, 2024</u>
Revenue	\$ 5,151	\$ 3,710
Expenses	<u>4,795</u>	<u>3,414</u>
Net income	<u>\$ 356</u>	<u>\$ 296</u>
Share of equity method investment net income	<u>68</u>	<u>56</u>

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NOTE 25: NET LOSS PER SHARE

Details of the number of shares used in the computation of loss per share attributable to shareholders of the Company:

	For the year ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
Net loss - continuing operations	\$ (4,674)	\$ (8,460)
Weighted number of shares (in thousands of units)	152,135	151,056
Net loss per common share	<u>\$ (0.03)</u>	<u>\$ (0.05)</u>

To compute diluted net loss per common share, outstanding DSUs, RSUs, stock options, warrants and convertible debentures have not been considered since their effect is anti-dilutive.

NOTE 26: RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Share-based payment for executive officers

These amounts represent the costs of the grants to key executives and employees under the Company's employee share compensation plans and are recognized within general and administrative expenses.

Share-based payment for directors

These amounts represent the costs of grants to directors of DSUs and are recognized within general and administrative expenses.

Other

The Company retains the services of Mr. Jeffrey C. Royer to fulfill the position of Chairman of the board of directors and to provide related strategic leadership and guidance to the board of directors and management of the Company. As consideration for the services provided under the agreement, the Company agreed to pay Mr. Royer an annual fee of \$125. For the year ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 the Company paid \$0 to Mr. Royer under this agreement.

On December 29, 2023, the Company issued 68,000 Series A Preferred Shares to the Principal Shareholder at an issue price of \$25 per share for proceeds of \$1,700. The Series A Preferred Shares have a 10% cumulative dividend, redemption and retraction options and are mandatorily redeemable on December 31, 2028.

On September 25, 2025, the Company issued 90,000 Series B Preferred Shares to the Principal Shareholder at an issue price of \$25 per share for proceeds of \$2,250. The Series B Preferred Shares have a 10% cumulative dividend, redemption and retraction options and are mandatorily redeemable on December 31, 2030.

The Company rents office premises from a company affiliated with the Principal Shareholder for \$24 for the year ended December 31, 2025 and \$24 for the year ended December 31, 2024.

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Director and executive officer remuneration

The following comprise the remuneration for directors and executive officers:

a. Short-term benefits, pension and post-retirement benefits

These amounts comprise of executive officers' salary and benefits earned during the year, plus bonuses awarded for the year. The amounts also represent the estimated costs of providing defined benefit pensions and other post-retirement benefits to executive officers in respect of the current year of service.

b. Directors' remuneration

These amounts represent fees and expense reimbursement paid to directors.

c. Share-based payment for executive officers

These amounts represent the costs of stock option grants and cost of ESCP, EPP, PSUs and RSUs.

d. Share-based payment for directors

These amounts represent the costs of DSU grants.

The following table summarizes the remuneration of directors and executive officers:

	For the year ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
Short-term benefits, pension and post-retirement benefits	\$ 4,991	\$ 5,398
Directors' remuneration	157	116
Share-based payment for executive management	1,098	881
Share-based payment for directors	245	704

There are no other related party transactions other than as described herein.

NOTE 27: LITIGATION AND CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

Legal Proceedings

SpaceBridge Inc. (formerly, Advantech Wireless Inc.)

In January 2018, the Company acquired (the "Advantech Acquisition") the radio frequency, terrestrial microwave and antenna equipment business of Advantech Wireless Inc. (now SpaceBridge Inc. "SpaceBridge"). The Company is both a plaintiff and defendant in various claims in Ontario arising out of the Advantech Acquisition.

In October 2018, as a result of an indemnity claim by the Company, the Company received a payment from the escrow agent of approximately \$1,826 out of part of the cash purchase price being held in escrow pursuant to the terms of an "Escrow Agreement" that also governed the procedure for making indemnity claims against the escrowed funds. The escrow agent released the amount because SpaceBridge failed to object to the indemnity claim within the 30-day period prescribed by the Escrow Agreement.

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In December 2018, SpaceBridge commenced an application in the Superior Court of Justice (Ontario) (the "Superior Court") to have the amount repaid to the escrow agent, principally on the equitable ground of relief from forfeiture.

Later, in June 2022, SpaceBridge amended its application to assert that the Company had failed to comply with the notice provisions of the Escrow Agreement such that its claim against the escrow fund was invalid. In its decision, rendered in July 2023, the Superior Court found that the Company's claim against the escrow fund was not validly delivered in accordance with the notice provisions of the Escrow Agreement and therefore SpaceBridge's objections to the claim was not late because the 30-day period was never triggered. In so doing, the Superior Court rejected the Company's argument that the amended application was made outside the prescribed limitation period of two years. As a result, the Superior Court ordered the Company to repay \$1,826, together with interest at the pre-judgment rate of interest set pursuant to the *Courts of Justice Act* (Ontario), to the escrow agent (the "Order").

The Company then appealed the Order to the Court of Appeal for Ontario, which had the effect of staying the Order. In its decision in December 2024, the Court of Appeal for Ontario dismissed the Company's appeal, upholding the Superior Court's decision ordering the Company to return \$1,826, together with interest, to the escrow agent. On September 25, 2025, the Company satisfied the Order by paying \$2,245, including accrued interest, to the escrow agent.

The Company filed statements of claim in January and May 2019 against SpaceBridge for certain other indemnity obligations of SpaceBridge arising out of the Advantech Acquisition under the "Asset Purchase Agreement". The claims, in the aggregate, total approximately \$7,370. SpaceBridge has filed statements of defence, as well as statements of counterclaim. In July 2019, SpaceBridge delivered multiple indemnity claims pursuant to the terms of the Advantech Acquisition, seeking to set off the amounts being claimed by the Company. The Company has contested the indemnity claims.

In June 2019, SpaceBridge filed an application asserting oppression, among other things, for unspecified amounts in relation to the earn-out under the terms of the Advantech Acquisition and for common shares in the Company for which set-off had been claimed by the Company. SpaceBridge alleges that Mr. Gelerman, a principal of SpaceBridge and a former director of the Company, was improperly denied from participating in the management of the Company, resulting in a lower earn-out than the maximum potential amount of \$6,000. The Asset Purchase Agreement provided that SpaceBridge would be entitled to an additional (earn-out) payment on account of the purchase price between \$750 and \$3,000 in each of 2018 and 2019 conditional on the purchased business achieving certain EBITDA targets in those years. The Company's position is that the EBITDA targets were not met in either year, which is contested by SpaceBridge. The Company has opposed the objection and is defending the other allegations. No date has been set for the application related to claims for compensation. The issue of whether the Company was entitled to assert set-off on the common shares was the subject of an appeal by the Company from a lower court ruling. In February 2021, the Ontario Court of Appeal found in favour of the Company, overturning the lower court's decision and confirming that the Company is entitled to a right of set-off on the common shares. SpaceBridge applied for leave to appeal the ruling to the Supreme Court of Canada but the application was denied.

In January 2020, SpaceBridge filed a statement of claim claiming damages against the Company for various breaches of the Asset Purchase Agreement and two other agreements that were part of the Advantech Acquisition – a "Consulting Agreement" and a "Transitional Services Agreement". These claims include the multiple indemnity claims previously made by SpaceBridge, as well as additional claims for breach of the other two agreements. The claims include loss of business opportunities, improper use of SpaceBridge's books and records, unpaid rent on premises subleased from SpaceBridge as part of the Advantech Acquisition, unpaid consulting fees and diminution in the value of the common shares payable as part of the consulting fees under the Consulting Agreement and conversion of inventory after completion of the Advantech Acquisition. Where specified, the amount of damages claimed is at least \$9,553 (excluding damages for lost profits related to two claims that are contractually foreclosed

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under the Transitional Services Agreement). The Company is unable to determine at this time whether it will be entitled to recover or required to pay any amounts related to these legal proceedings.

Litigation Settlement

The Company settled a claim brought by the former shareholders of Alga Microwave Inc. ("Alga") alleging that they were entitled to a payment of \$1 million on the termination of a former employee of Alga.

Paycheck Protection Program

During 2020 and 2021, the Company's two US subsidiaries received loans under the Paycheck Protection Program (PPP), a US government program designed to provide financial support by way of forgivable loans to assist small businesses during the Covid-19 pandemic. The PPP loans were used to pay for eligible expenses and were forgiven in the year of receipt.

In September 2025, the Company received a Civil Investigative Demand (CID) from the US Department of Justice, pursuant to the False Claims Act, a US law that imposes liability for false claims made to the US government. The Company is cooperating with the US Department of Justice in its investigation and has responded to its request for information. The Company believes that the investigation relates primarily to Galtronics USA's second draw loan of \$938, which was received in May 2021 and forgiven later that year. Based on legal advice, the Company understands that, under the False Claims Act, the range of possible outflows would be between \$0 and \$2,841. The Company is not able to determine whether an outflow of resources is probable and accordingly, no amounts have been recorded in the consolidated financial statements.

NOTE 28: FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

The Company classifies its financial instruments into the three levels prescribed under the accounting standards.

The following table presents the Company's financial liabilities measured and recognized at fair value and there have been no transfers between levels for the years ended December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024.

As at December 31, 2025	<u>Level 1</u>	<u>Level 2</u>	<u>Level 3</u>	<u>Total</u>
Convertible Debentures	\$ 4,327	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 4,327

As at December 31, 2024	<u>Level 1</u>	<u>Level 2</u>	<u>Level 3</u>	<u>Total</u>
Convertible Debentures	\$ 4,472	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 4,472
Foreign exchange future contracts	\$ -	\$ 392	\$ -	\$ 392

Level 1: The fair value of financial instruments traded in active markets (such as publicly traded derivatives, and trading and available-for-sale securities) is based on quoted (unadjusted) market prices at the end of the reporting period. The quoted marked price used for financial assets held by the group is the current bid price. As at December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, the company held a convertible debenture instrument in level 1.

Level 2: The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market (for example, over-the-counter derivatives) is determined using valuation techniques. These valuation techniques maximise the use of observable

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market data where it is available and rely as little as possible on entity specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to fair value an instrument are observable, the instrument is included in level 2. As at December 31, 2024 the Company held a foreign exchange future contract instrument in level 2.

Level 3: If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in level 3. As at December 31, 2025 and as at December 31, 2024, the company did not hold any instruments included in level 3.

NOTE 29: REVENUE

Revenues by geographic destination are as follows:

	For the year ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
United States of America	\$ 39,249	\$ 38,657
China	11,550	16,019
Thailand	4,442	5,577
Canada	4,531	3,813
Vietnam	2,705	1,337
Indonesia	2,010	3,720
Latvia	1,056	-
France	868	1,055
South Korea	777	117
United Arab Emirates	740	2
Colombia	563	95
South Africa	516	242
Malaysia	514	188
Spain	476	1,190
Turkey	475	607
Israel	460	256
Australia	440	462
Japan	320	47
Mexico	302	589
Portugal	297	313
Germany	287	475
Singapore	233	652
Philippines	211	751
Brazil	137	79
Taiwan	69	74
India	9	3,373
Other	3,070	3,899
	<u>\$ 76,307</u>	<u>\$ 83,589</u>

Timing of satisfaction of its performance obligation and revenue recognition and collection of receivables are typically within 45 to 90 days.

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NOTE 30: NATURE OF EXPENSES

The nature of cost of sales expenses are as below:

	For the year ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
Materials	\$ 24,370	\$ 30,729
Compensation and benefits	11,837	12,905
Overhead and Freight	4,859	4,384
Depreciation	1,147	1,181
	<u>\$ 42,213</u>	<u>\$ 49,199</u>

The nature of operating expenses are as below:

	For the year ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
Compensation and benefits	\$ 21,697	\$ 23,920
Professional services	5,135	3,378
Office and IT costs	2,810	2,981
Depreciation and amortization	1,168	1,533
Impairment	-	2,609
Other	4,414	4,499
	<u>\$ 35,224</u>	<u>\$ 38,920</u>

NOTE 31: FINANCE INCOME AND EXPENSES

The following table summarizes finance income and expenses:

	For the year ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
Interest income	\$ (12)	\$ (46)
Interest expense	2,246	2,626
Escrow accrued interest expense	192	33
Interest cost on lease liabilities (Note 11)	443	390
Bank charge expense	107	66
Changes from foreign exchange rate changes	512	(1,476)
	<u>\$ 3,488</u>	<u>\$ 1,593</u>

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NOTE 32: SUBSCRIPTION RECEIPTS

On November 28, 2025, Baylin entered into a share purchase agreement with the shareholders of Kaelus AB ("Kaelus") to acquire 100% of the shares of Kaelus, a Sweden-based global provider of next-generation antenna solutions, for a purchase price of approximately \$42,000 (subject to adjustment and net of excess cash).

The purchase price is intended to be satisfied with a combination of common shares and cash. The cash portion of the purchase price is intended to be financed at closing from an offering of 41,250,000 subscription receipts, completed December 18, 2025, at a price of \$0.25 each (of which Baylin's controlling shareholder subscribed for 15,000,000) for gross proceeds of \$10,313 and a non-revolving secured term loan. The Company is in the process of negotiating the terms of the term loan.