Currency Exchange International, Corp.

Condensed Interim Consolidated Financial Statements

For the Three-Month Periods Ended January 31, 2025 and 2024
(Expressed in U.S. Dollars)
(Unaudited)

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Management's Responsibility for the Condensed Interim Consolidated Financial Statements

The accompanying unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements of Currency Exchange International, Corp. (the Company) are the responsibility of management and the Board of Directors.

The unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements have been prepared by management, on behalf of the Board of Directors, in accordance with the accounting policies disclosed in the notes to the unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements. Where necessary, management has made informed judgments and estimates in accounting for transactions which were not complete at the statement of financial position date. In the opinion of management, the unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements have been prepared within acceptable limits of materiality and are in accordance with International Accounting Standard 34 - Interim Financial Reporting using accounting policies consistent with IFRS Accounting Standards appropriate in the circumstances.

Management has established processes, which are in place to provide it with sufficient knowledge to support management's representations that it has exercised reasonable diligence that (i) the unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements do not contain any untrue statement of material fact or omit to state a material fact required to be stated or that is necessary to make a statement not misleading in light of the circumstances under which it is made, as of the date of, and for the periods presented by, the unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements and (ii) the unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the Company, as of the date of, and for the periods presented by, the unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements.

The Board of Directors is responsible for reviewing and approving the unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements together with other financial information of the Company and for ensuring that management fulfills its financial reporting responsibilities. An Audit Committee assists the Board of Directors in fulfilling this responsibility. The Audit Committee meets with management to review the financial reporting process and the unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements together with other financial information of the Company. The Audit Committee reports its findings to the Board of Directors for its consideration in approving the unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements together with other financial information of the Company for issuance to the shareholders.

Management recognizes its responsibility for conducting the Company's affairs in compliance with established financial standards, and applicable laws and regulations, and for maintaining proper standards of conduct for its activities.

(signed) *"Randolph Pinna"*
Randolph Pinna
President and Chief Executive Office

(signed) *"Gerhard Barnard"*
Gerhard Barnard
Group Chief Financial Officer

Orlando, Florida
March 12, 2025

Condensed Interim Consolidated Statements of Financial Position

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

	January 31, 2025	October 31, 2024
ASSETS		
Current assets	$	$
Cash (Note 5)	92,889,765	101,877,263
Restricted cash held in escrow (Note 6)	5,684,351	3,239,729
Accounts receivable (Note 13)	8,381,716	10,996,318
Forward and option contract assets (Notes 12 and 14)	521,347	404,918
Other current assets (Note 19)	2,455,834	1,990,751
Total current assets	**109,933,013**	**118,508,979**
Property and equipment (Note 7)	2,358,640	2,373,134
Right-of-use assets (Note 9)	6,631,585	5,422,660
Intangible assets (Note 8)	2,156,902	2,122,185
Goodwill (Note 8)	1,309,701	1,309,701
Deferred tax asset, net	543,003	1,260,430
Other assets	182,349	164,495
Total assets	**123,115,193**	**131,161,584**
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		
Current liabilities		
Lines of credit (Note 11)	5,224,614	5,032,894
Accounts payable	17,878,020	19,540,154
Accrued expenses	7,369,843	9,011,177
Holding accounts	3,175,950	9,032,535
Deferred revenues	397,593	601,453
Income taxes payable	597,114	175,557
Lease liabilities (Note 9)	1,654,932	1,265,445
Total current liabilities	**36,298,066**	**44,659,215**
Long term liabilities		
Lease liabilities (Note 9)	5,842,134	5,042,427
Other long term liabilities	1,528,116	2,067,587
Total long term liabilities	**7,370,250**	**7,110,014**
Total liabilities	**43,668,316**	**51,769,229**
Equity		
Share capital	6,301,204	6,333,931
Equity reserves	27,150,333	27,875,614
Retained earnings	45,995,340	45,182,810
Total equity	**79,446,877**	**79,392,355**
Total liabilities and equity	**123,115,193**	**131,161,584**

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

Condensed Interim Consolidated Statements of Income and Comprehensive Income

For the three-month periods ended January 31, 2025 and 2024
(Expressed in U.S. Dollars)
(Unaudited)

	Three-month period ended January 31, 2025	Three-month period ended January 31, 2024
Revenues	$	$
Commissions revenue	18,717,673	16,993,124
Fee revenue	1,173,766	1,113,794
Total revenues (Note 4)	**19,891,439**	**18,106,918**
Operating expenses (Note 17)	16,915,379	15,859,651
Net operating income	**2,976,060**	**2,247,267**
Other income		
Interest revenue	118,932	86,645
Total other income	**118,932**	**86,645**
Earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization	**3,094,992**	**2,333,912**
Interest expense (Note 11)	167,001	148,984
Interest on lease liabilities (Note 9)	100,207	40,086
Depreciation and amortization	395,141	419,269
Depreciation of right-of-use assets (Note 9)	476,522	458,905
Income before income taxes	**1,956,121**	**1,266,668**
Income tax expense	1,143,591	416,794
Net income for the period	**812,530**	**849,874**
Other comprehensive income, after tax		
Net income for the period	812,530	849,874
Items that may subsequently be reclassified to profit or loss		
Exchange differences on translating foreign operations	(289,591)	385,496
Total other comprehensive income	**522,939**	**1,235,370**
Earnings per share (Note 16)		
- Basic	0.13	0.13
- Diluted	0.12	0.13
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding (Note 16)		
- Basic	6,299,013	6,423,271
- Diluted	6,539,817	6,679,990

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

Condensed Interim Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity

For the three-month periods ended January 31, 2025 and 2024
(Expressed in U.S. Dollars)
(Unaudited)

	Share Capital		Equity Reserves				Retained Earnings	Total Equity
	Shares	Amount	Share Premium	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss	Stock Options		Amount	Amount
	#	$	$	$	#	$	$	$
Balance at November 1, 2024	**6,333,931**	**6,333,931**	**30,422,893**	**(6,523,785)**	**799,040**	**3,976,506**	**45,182,810**	**79,392,355**
Stock based compensation (Note 15)	-	-	-	-	-	101,000	-	101,000
Issue of share capital and share premium on exercise of stock options (Note 15)	2,373	2,373	20,048	-	(10,385)	(29,404)	-	(6,983)
Shares purchased for cancellation	(35,100)	(35,100)	(527,334)	-	-	-	-	(562,434)
Loss on foreign currency translation	-	-	-	(289,591)	-	-	-	(289,591)
Net income	-	-	-	-	-	-	812,530	812,530
Balance, January 31, 2025	**6,301,204**	**6,301,204**	**29,915,607**	**(6,813,376)**	**788,655**	**4,048,102**	**45,995,340**	**79,446,877**
Balance at November 1, 2023	**6,443,397**	**6,443,397**	**32,827,629**	**(6,584,811)**	**857,484**	**3,837,805**	**42,708,961**	**79,232,981**
Stock based compensation (Note 15)	-	-	-	-	(648)	119,878	-	119,878
Issue of share capital and share premium on exercise of stock options (Note 15)	7,497	7,497	(9,277)	-	(28,244)	(65,456)	-	(67,236)
Gain on foreign currency translation	-	-	-	385,496	-	-	-	385,496
Net income	-	-	-	-	-	-	849,874	849,874
Balance, January 31, 2024	**6,450,894**	**6,450,894**	**32,818,352**	**(6,199,315)**	**828,592**	**3,892,227**	**43,558,835**	**80,520,993**

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

Condensed Interim Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

For the three-month periods ended January 31, 2025 and 2024
(Expressed in U.S. Dollars)
(Unaudited)

	January 31, 2025	January 31, 2024
Cash flows from operating activities	$	$
Net income	**812,530**	**849,874**
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash flows from operating activities		
Depreciation and amortization	395,141	419,269
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	476,522	458,905
Stock based compensation	(74,202)	681,625
Increase (decrease) in cash due to change in:		
Accounts receivable	2,534,648	9,911,712
Restricted cash held in escrow	(2,637,945)	2,646,404
Change in forward and option contract positions	(126,327)	45,155
Income taxes receivable	-	228
Other assets	(509,254)	(621,358)
Net deferred tax assets	717,427	(32,217)
Deferred revenues	(199,770)	(96,351)
Payments related to stock based compensation (Note 15)	(364,269)	(48,173)
Accounts payable, accrued expenses, holding accounts and other liabilities	(8,112,807)	10,103,465
Net cash flows from operating activities	**(7,088,306)**	**24,318,538**
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of property and equipment	(232,130)	(147,118)
Purchase of intangible assets	(183,498)	(133,424)
Net cash outflow from investing activities	**(415,628)**	**(280,542)**
Cash flows from financing activities		
Payments related to stock based compensation, net (Note 15)	(6,983)	(67,236)
Repayment of lease liabilities	(564,080)	(495,670)
Interest on lease liabilities	100,207	40,086
Net borrowing (payment) on line of credit	401,518	(11,074,307)
Common shares purchased for cancellation (Note 15)	(562,434)	-
Net cash flows from financing activities	**(631,772)**	**(11,597127)**
Net change in cash	**(8,135,706)**	**12,440,869**
Cash, beginning of period	101,877,263	92,720,293
Exchange difference on foreign operations	(851,792)	656,701
Cash, end of period	**92,889,765**	**105,817,863**
SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURE OF CASH FLOW INFORMATION		
Cash paid during the period for interest	56,361	148,985
Cash received during the period for interest	118,932	3,636

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

1. Nature of Operations and Basis of Presentation

Nature of Operations

Currency Exchange International, Corp. (the Company) was originally incorporated under the name Currency Exchange International, Inc. under the Florida Business Corporation Act on April 7, 1998. The Company changed its name to Currency Exchange International, Corp. on October 19, 2007 and commenced its current business operations at that time. The Company is a public corporation whose shares are listed and posted for trading on the Toronto Stock Exchange (TSX) under the symbol "CXI" and the over-the-counter market (OTC in the United States under the symbol "CURN." The Company operates as a money service and payments business that provides currency exchange, wire transfer, and cheque cashing services from its locations in the United States and Canada. The Company maintains a head office and 6 main vaults as well as 40 branch locations and 397 employees. The Company's registered head office is located at 6649 Westwood Boulevard, Suite 250, Orlando, Florida, 32821, United States of America. The Company's wholly owned Canadian subsidiary, Exchange Bank of Canada (EBC) is a non-deposit-taking, non-lending Schedule 1 bank engaged in foreign exchange services.

Basis of Presentation

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

Statement of Compliance

The condensed interim consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IFRS Accounting Standards"), specifically, the provision under IAS 34 – Interim Financial Reporting (IAS 34). These unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements do not include all disclosures required by IFRS Accounting Standards for annual consolidated financial statements and, accordingly, should be read in conjunction with the Company's audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended October 31, 2024.

These condensed interim consolidated financial statements were authorized for issue and approved by the board of directors on March 12, 2025.

Comparative Figures

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

2. Summary of Material Accounting Policies

Recently Adopted Accounting Standards and Future Accounting Pronouncements

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

Management is currently in the process of evaluating the potential impact of IFRS 18, Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements. It has not yet been determined whether this will have a significant impact on the Company's financial statements.

Principles of Consolidation

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

Segment Reporting

The Company has determined it has five operating segments: EBC wholesale banknotes, EBC payments, CXI wholesale banknotes, CXI payments and CXI direct-to-consumer. In identifying these operating segments, management generally follows the Company's service lines representing its main products and services as well as the ultimate end customer. Each of these operating segments is managed separately as each follow either a unique geography or specific line of business. All inter-segment transfers are carried out at arm's length prices based on prices charged to unrelated customers in stand-alone sales of identical goods or services.

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

Cash

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

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

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

Accounts Receivable

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

Revenue Recognition

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

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

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

Foreign Currency Translation

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

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

Foreign Currency Forward and Option Contracts

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

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

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

Property and Equipment

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

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

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

Goodwill and Intangible Assets

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Business Combinations

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Provisions

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

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

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

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

Holding Accounts

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

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

Share Based Payments

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

Financial Instruments

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

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

Classification and Measurement of Financial Assets

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

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

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

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

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

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

Financial Instruments Recorded at Fair Value

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

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

Derivative Financial Instruments and Hedge Accounting

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

Impairment of Financial Assets

IFRS 9's impairment requirements incorporates the Expected Credit Loss (ECL) model which uses forward-looking information to recognize expected credit losses. Instruments within the scope of IFRS 9 include loans and other debt-type financial assets measured at amortized cost and FVTOCI, trade receivables, contract assets recognized and measured under

IFRS 15, as well as loan commitments and some financial guarantee contracts that are not measured at FVTPL.

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

Leases

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Accounts Receivable

The Company applies a simplified approach in accounting for the loss allowance for receivables and contract assets as lifetime expected credit losses. These consider the potential for default during the life of the financial instrument and are the expected shortfalls in contractual cash flows. To estimate the expected shortfall, the Company considers specific customers, historical information, external indicators, and forward-looking information.

Earnings per Share

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

Income Taxes

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The judgments, estimates, and assumptions applied in the condensed interim consolidated financial statements, including the key sources of estimation uncertainty, have been updated based on information at January 31, 2025 and with particular respect to the analysis of income taxes and recoverability of potential deferred tax assets as well as the analysis of potential impairment of the Company’s assets, including goodwill, and its ability to continue as a going concern.

Significant Management Judgment

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

Carrying Value of Internally Developed Software

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

Income Taxes and Recoverability of Potential Deferred Tax Assets

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

Impairment of Financial Assets

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

Impairment of Non-financial Assets

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

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

Estimation Uncertainty

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

Share Based Payments

Management determines the overall expense for share based payments using market-based valuation techniques. The fair value of the market-based and performance-based share awards are determined at the date of grant using generally accepted valuation techniques. The determination of the most appropriate valuation model is dependent on the terms and conditions of the grant. Assumptions are made and judgments are used in applying valuation techniques. These assumptions and judgments include estimating the future volatility of the stock price, expected dividend yield, future employee turnover rates, future employee stock option exercise behaviors, and corporate performance. The assumptions and models used for estimating fair value for share based payment transactions are disclosed in Note 15. Such judgments and assumptions are inherently uncertain. Changes in these assumptions affect the fair value estimates.

(Expressed in U.S. Dollars)

Depreciation and Amortization Expenses

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

Fair Value Measurement

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

Contingencies

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

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

4. Segments

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

Revenues by Geography

	United States	Canada	Total
Three-months ended January 31, 2025	**15,412,739**	**4,478,700**	**19,891,439**
Three-months ended January 31, 2024	14,141,020	3,965,898	18,106,918

Revenues by Product Line

	Banknotes	Payments	Total
Three-months ended January 31, 2025	**15,658,275**	**4,233,164**	**19,891,439**
Three-months ended January 31, 2024	14,327,062	3,779,856	18,106,918

(Expressed in U.S. Dollars)

The Group's non-current assets are located into the following geographic regions:

	January 31, 2025			October 31, 2024		
	United States	Canada	Total	United States	Canada	Total
Non-current assets	$	$	$	$	$	$
Property and equipment	2,352,553	6,087	2,358,640	2,366,782	6,352	2,373,134
Right-of-use assets	6,631,585	-	6,631,585	5,422,660	-	5,422,660
Intangible assets	2,156,902	-	2,156,902	2,122,185	-	2,122,185
Goodwill	1,309,701	-	1,309,701	1,309,701	-	1,309,701
Deferred tax asset, net	543,003	-	543,003	1,260,430	-	1,260,430
Other assets	182,347	-	182,347	164,495	-	164,495
Total non-current assets	**13,176,091**	**6,087**	**13,182,178**	**12,646,253**	**6,352**	**12,652,605**

Effective November 1, 2024, the Company fully implemented its modified operating structure under a new service line delivery model, as a result of continued growth in the business. Management currently identifies the Company's five service lines as its operating segments (see Note 2). The Company's Chief Operating Decision Makers (CODMs) are the three Managing Directors: The Managing Director of EBC (Canadian Wholesale Banknotes and Payments), the Managing Director of US Direct to Consumer operations, and the Managing Director of US Wholesale Banknotes and Payments operations. They monitor the performance of these operating segments as well as deciding on the allocation of resources to them and report into the Chief Executive Officer. Segmental performance is monitored using adjusted segment operating results.

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

	Three-month period ended January 31, 2025						
	EBC		CXI			Eliminating entries	Total
	Wholesale banknotes	Payments	Wholesale banknotes	Payments	DTC		
Revenues	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
From external customers	2,993,701	1,446,877	6,259,730	2,786,227	6,404,904	-	19,891,439
From other segments	38,230	-	(38,122)	-	-	(108)	-
Total revenues	**3,031,931**	**1,446,877**	**6,221,609**	**2,786,227**	**6,404,904**	**(108)**	**19,891,439**
Operating expenses	2,991,641	2,141,180	4,324,614	2,334,547	5,122,286	1,110	16,915,379
Net operating (loss) income	**40,290**	**(694,303)**	**1,896,994**	**451,680**	**1,282,618**	**(1,218)**	**2,976,060**
Other income							
Interest revenue	66,678	20,239	65,670	59,823	67,605	(161,083)	118,932
Total other income	**66,678**	**20,239**	**65,670**	**59,823**	**67,605**	**(161,083)**	**118,932**
Earnings (loss) before interest, taxes, depreciation, and amortization	**106,967**	**(674,065)**	**1,962,665**	**511,503**	**1,350,223**	**(162,301)**	**3,094,992**
Interest expense	136,458	141,995	39,963	3,626	7,198	(162,237)	167,001
Interest on lease liabilities	6,630	42	34,864	9,869	48,801	-	100,207
Depreciation and amortization	-	-	175,308	36,220	183,612	-	395,141
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	-	-	114,373	8,135	354,014	-	476,522
(Loss) income before income taxes	**(36,120)**	**(816,101)**	**1,598,157**	**453,653**	**756,597**	**(64)**	**1,956,121**
Income tax expense	-	-	650,774	184,729	308,089	-	1,143,591
Net (loss) income for the period	**(36,120)**	**(816,101)**	**947,383**	**268,924**	**448,509**	**(64)**	**812,530**
Total assets	**24,796,563**	**15,903,544**	**72,093,927**	**20,386,842**	**32,053,478**	**(42,119,161)**	**123,115,193**
Total liabilities	**16,402,972**	**17,529,047**	**8,326,363**	**11,352,853**	**7,651,153**	**(17,594,077)**	**43,668,311**

(Expressed in U.S. Dollars)

	Three-month period ended January 31, 2024						
	EBC		CXI			Eliminating entries	Total
	Wholesale banknotes	Payments	Wholesale banknotes	Payments	DTC		
Revenues	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
From external customers	2,557,390	1,408,509	5,682,161	2,371,385	6,087,474	-	18,106,918
Total revenues	**2,557,390**	**1,408,509**	**5,682,161**	**2,371,385**	**6,087,474**	**-**	**18,106,918**
Operating expenses	2,960,467	1,781,780	4,044,539	2,378,139	4,696,639	(1,911)	15,859,651
Net operating (loss) income	**(403,076)**	**(373,271)**	**1,637,622**	**(6,754)**	**1,390,835**	**1,911**	**2,247,267**
Other income (loss)							
Interest revenue	47,376	4,838	112,472	46,939	120,494	(245,474)	86,645
Total other income	**47,376**	**4,838**	**112,472**	**46,939**	**120,494**	**(245,474)**	**86,645**
(Loss) earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation, and amortization	**(355,701)**	**(368,433)**	**1,750,094**	**40,185**	**1,511,329**	**(243,563)**	**2,333,912**
Interest expense	194,706	132,421	26,307	10,979	28,183	(243,612)	148,984
Interest on lease liabilities	9,079	420	3,649	111	26,827	-	40,086
Depreciation and amortization	19,115	71,757	118,706	23,166	186,525	-	419,269
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	30,483	1,766	84,546	5,890	336,221	-	458,905
(Loss) income before income taxes	**(609,083)**	**(574,796)**	**1,516,885**	**40**	**933,573**	**49**	**1,266,668**
Income tax expense	1,452	800	256,606	7	157,929	-	416,794
Net (loss) income for the period	**(610,536)**	**(575,596)**	**1,260,279**	**33**	**775,644**	**49**	**849,874**
Total assets	**32,925,289**	**25,864,565**	**61,943,054**	**20,948,714**	**32,315,802**	**(40,216,987)**	**133,780,438**
Total liabilities	**19,911,279**	**28,201,655**	**10,112,213**	**11,453,011**	**6,513,283**	**(22,932,000)**	**53,259,445**

5. Cash

Included within cash of $92,889,765 at January 31, 2025 (October 31, 2024 - $101,877,263) are the following cash balances:

	January 31, 2025	October 31, 2024
	$	$
Cash held in transit, vaults, tills, and consignment locations	73,731,931	68,622,843
Cash deposited in bank accounts in jurisdictions in which the Company operates	19,157,834	33,254,420
Total	**92,889,765**	**101,877,263**

6. Restricted Cash Held in Escrow

Certain of the Company's secured transactions and derivative contracts require the Company to post cash collateral or maintain minimum cash balances in escrow. Foreign currency forward contracts that require margin can be closed immediately resulting in the collateral being liquidated. The Company has also been required to post the collateral associated with its credit facility with Desjardins Group (see Note 11). At January 31, 2025, the Company had cash collateral balances of $5,684,351 (October 31, 2024 - $3,239,729), represented by $5,339,816 (October 31, 2024 - $2,880,207) being held as collateral on forward contracts and $344,545 (October 31, 2024 - $359,522) being held as collateral for the Desjardins Group credit facility. These balances are reflected as restricted cash held in escrow in the condensed interim consolidated statements of financial position.

(Expressed in U.S. Dollars)

7. Property and Equipment

Property and equipment for the period consist of the following:

	Vehicles	Computer equipment	Furniture and equipment	Leasehold improvements	Total
Cost	$	$	$	$	$
Balance, October 31, 2023	66,641	440,702	1,280,984	3,005,454	4,793,781
Additions	-	267,600	1,097,293	847,021	2,211,914
Net exchange differences	-	(981)	(1,280)	(3,126)	(5,387)
Balance, October 31, 2024	66,641	707,321	2,376,997	3,849,349	7,000,308
Additions	-	40,897	33,390	157,843	232,130
Net exchange differences	-	(8,452)	(16,580)	(30,367)	(55,399)
Balance, January 31, 2025	**66,641**	**739,766**	**2,393,807**	**3,976,825**	**7,177,039**

	Vehicles	Computer equipment	Furniture and equipment	Leasehold improvements	Total
Depreciation	$	$	$	$	$
Balance, October 31, 2023	31,894	301,937	975,161	2,450,841	3,759,833
Additions	16,679	89,513	218,439	426,810	751,441
Impairment charges	185	32,400	45,200	43,966	121,751
Net exchange differences	-	(1,138)	(1,676)	(3,037)	(5,851)
Balance, October 31, 2024	48,758	422,712	1,237,124	2,918,580	4,627,174
Additions	4,191	28,831	102,811	110,527	246,360
Net exchange differences	-	(8,188)	(16,580)	(30,367)	(55,135)
Balance, January 31, 2025	**52,949**	**443,355**	**1,323,355**	**2,998,740**	**4,818,399**

	Vehicles	Computer equipment	Furniture and equipment	Leasehold improvements	Total
Carrying amounts	$	$	$	$	$
Balance, October 31, 2024	**17,883**	**284,609**	**1,139,873**	**930,769**	**2,373,134**
Balance, January 31, 2025	**13,692**	**296,411**	**1,070,452**	**978,085**	**2,358,640**

(Expressed in U.S. Dollars)

8. Goodwill and Intangible Assets

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

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

	Internally developed software	Acquired software	Customer trading relationships	Trade name, non-compete & unpatented tech cost	Goodwill	Total
Cost	$	$	$	$	$	$
Balance, October 31, 2023	4,046,190	802,456	7,118,858	1,006,049	2,172,180	15,145,733
Additions	791,209	-	-	-	-	791,209
Net exchange differences	(60)	(57)	(8,995)	(1,003)	16,461	6,346
Balance, October 31, 2024	4,837,339	802,399	7,109,863	1,005,046	2,188,641	15,943,288
Additions	183,498	-	-	-	-	183,498
Net exchange differences	(835)	(800)	(125,286)	(13,967)	-	(140,888)
Balance, January 31, 2025	**5,020,002**	**801,599**	**6,984,577**	**991,079**	**2,188,641**	**15,985,898**

	Internally developed software	Acquired software	Customer trading relationships	Trade name, non-compete & unpatented tech cost	Goodwill	Total
Amortization	$	$	$	$	$	$
Balance, October 31, 2023	2,982,125	791,991	4,740,314	790,383	-	9,304,813
Amortization	430,761	5,239	441,710	173,286	-	1,050,996
Impairment charges	15,182	1,684	1,241,082	43,813	868,997	2,170,758
Net exchange differences	(163)	(116)	(22,393)	(2,436)	9,943	(15,165)
Balance, October 31, 2024	3,427,905	798,798	6,400,713	1,005,046	878,940	12,511,402
Amortization	111,598	683	36,500	-	-	148,781
Net exchange differences	(835)	(800)	(125,286)	(13,967)	-	(140,888)
Balance, January 31, 2025	**3,538,668**	**798,681**	**6,311,927**	**991,079**	**878,940**	**12,519,295**

	Internally developed software	Acquired software	Customer trading relationships	Trade name, non-compete & unpatented tech cost	Goodwill	Total
Carrying amounts	$	$	$	$	$	$
Balance, October 31, 2024	**1,409,434**	**3,601**	**709,150**	**-**	**1,309,701**	**3,431,886**
Balance, January 31, 2025	**1,481,334**	**2,918**	**672,650**	**-**	**1,309,701**	**3,466,603**

(Expressed in U.S. Dollars)

9. Right-of-use Assets and Lease Liabilities

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

	January 31, 2025	October 31, 2024
	$	$
Current lease liabilities	1,654,932	1,265,445
Non-current lease liabilities	5,842,134	5,042,427
Total	**7,497,066**	**6,307,872**

The Company has leases for corporate offices as well as its retail store locations. With the exception of short-term leases and leases of low-value underlying assets, each lease, meeting the definition under IFRS 16, is reflected on the condensed interim consolidated statements of financial position as a right-of-use asset and a lease liability. Variable lease payments which do not depend on an index or a rate, such as lease payments based on a percentage of Company sales, are excluded from the initial measurement of the lease liability and asset. During the year certain leases for corporate offices were modified based on their amended lease agreements, with any gains or losses being recognized in profit or loss. The Company classifies its right-of-use assets in a consistent manner to its property and equipment (see Note 7).

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

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

Right-of-use asset	No. of right-of-use assets leased	Range of remaining term	Average remaining lease term	No. of leases with extension options	No. of lease with options to purchase	No. of leases with variable payments linked to an index	No. of leases with termination options
Equipment	1	4 years	5	1	-	-	-
Corporate offices	6	1-12 years	3	2	-	-	-
Retail store locations	23	0-5 years	2	-	-	-	-
Total	**30**	**0-12 years**	**2**	**3**	**-**	**-**	**-**

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

	Within 1 Year	1-2 years	2-3 years	3-4 years	4-5 years	After 5 years	Total
Lease payments	2,030,090	1,684,994	1,308,335	906,053	521,572	2,848,533	**9,299,577**
Finance charges	375,158	297,672	238,992	191,597	160,107	538,985	**1,802,511**
Net present values	**1,654,932**	**1,387,322**	**1,069,343**	**714,456**	**361,465**	**2,309,548**	**7,497,066**

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

(Expressed in U.S. Dollars)

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

	Three-month period ended January 31, 2025	Three-month period ended January 31, 2024
	$	$
Leases with substantial substitution rights	177,643	155,542
Short-term leases	160,806	65,036
Variable lease payments	112,714	209,906
Total	**451,163**	**430,484**

At January 31, 2025, the Company was committed to short-term leases and the total commitment at that date was $170,595 (January 31, 2024, $58,331).

The total cash outflow for leases for the three-month period ended January 31, 2025, was $564,080 (January 31, 2024, $495,670). For the three-month period ended January 31, 2025, the Company incurred interest expense on lease liabilities in the amount of $100,207 (January 31, 2024, $40,086) and recognized as interest expense on lease liabilities in the condensed interim consolidated statements of income and comprehensive income.

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

Three-month period ended January 31, 2025			
	Carrying Amount	Depreciation Expense	Impairment
	$	$	$
Corporate offices	4,323,126	166,461	-
Retail store locations	2,308,459	310,061	-
Total right-of-use assets	**6,631,585**	**476,522**	**-**

Three-month period ended January 31, 2024			
	Carrying Amount	Depreciation Expense	Impairment
	$	$	$
Equipment	-	288	-
Corporate offices	641,580	149,560	-
Retail store locations	2,209,100	309,057	-
Total right-of-use assets	**2,850,680**	**458,905**	**-**

10. Seasonality of Operations

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

11. Lines of Credit

The Company maintains lines of credit to meet borrowing needs during peak business periods. On June 15, 2022, the Company entered into an Amended and Restated Credit Agreement with BMO Harris Bank, N.A. The Amended and Restated Credit Agreement increased the revolving line of credit limit from $20,000,000 to $30,000,000 and provided an accordion feature for up to an additional $10,000,000 with the lender's approval. The Amended and Restated Credit Agreement provided a term of two years (maturity date on June 15, 2024). The Amended and Restated Credit Agreement was updated on July 18, 2022, in the form of a Second Amended and Restated Credit Agreement, to reflect the exercised accordion feature, which increased the line of credit to $40,000,000, and a reduced margin spread in the borrowing rate by 25 bps. The form of Second Amended and Restated Credit Agreement was further amended on July 12, 2023, to provide a seasonal increase in the borrowing capacity by $10,000,000 to $50,000,000, effective through August 31, 2023, and extended the maturity on the facility to June 15, 2025. The Company updated the agreement on June 27, 2024, in the form of a Third Amended and Restated Credit Agreement to accommodate a Normal Course Issuer Bid (NCIB) up to $4 million annually. The updated agreement eliminates the resting period on the intercompany loan and extends the maturity on the facility to June 15, 2026. The credit line is secured against the Company's cash and other assets, and bears interest at the one month Secured Overnight Financing Rate (SOFR) plus 2.25% (4.34% at January 31, 2025 and 5.34% at October 31, 2024). At January 31, 2025, the balance outstanding was $401,518 (October 31, 2024, $Nil).

On October 19, 2020, the Company's wholly owned Canadian subsidiary, EBC, established a fully collateralized revolving line of credit with Desjardins Group (Desjardins) with a limit of CAD 2,000,000 ($1,378,027), payable on demand, and being secured against cash collateral of CAD 2,000,000 ($1,378,027). On April 25, 2023, EBC amended this facility reducing the revolving line of credit to CAD 500,000 ($344,507), payable on demand, and being secured against cash collateral of CAD 500,041 ($344,535). The line of credit bears interest at the Canadian Prime Rate plus 0.25% (5.20% at January 31, 2025 and 5.95% at October 31, 2024). At January 31, 2025, the balance outstanding was $Nil (October 31, 2024, $Nil)

On April 7, 2021, EBC entered into a $20,000,000 USD revolving loan agreement with a private lender. On July 18, 2022, EBC amended this facility through an Amended and Restated Revolving Loan Agreement, whereby $10,000,000 of this facility was moved from EBC to CXI. On January 19, 2023, the Company entered into a Moratorium Agreement (CXI facility) where the Company will not utilize the $10,000,000 without prior written consent from the lender. Additionally, the Company will not incur any standby charges or fees during the period of the Moratorium. Pursuant to the January 19, 2023 amended agreement, the interest rate on the $10,000,000 facility granted to EBC increased from 6% to a floating rate with a floor of 8%, with a standby charge of $1,500 USD per month if the total interest in the month is less than $20,000 USD. On April 25, 2024, EBC amended this facility to extend the maturity to January 19, 2027, to specify the interest rate at 8.9%, and to limit the borrowing capacity to a maximum amount not greater than 10% of the guarantor's total liabilities as set out in the statements of financial position of the guarantor's most recent, publicly filed financial statements. The entire $20,000,000 facility is guaranteed by the Company and is subordinated to the Company's and EBC's obligations to primary lenders. These facilities are used for working capital purposes and for daily operational activity; however, these facilities may be terminated on 90-days' notice by either party. The total outstanding balance for the Company at January 31, 2025, was $4,823,096 (October 31, 2024, $5,032,894).

Interest expense primarily relates to interest payments on lines of credit. Interest expense for the three-month period ended January 31, 2025 was $167,001 (January 31, 2024, $148,984).

(Expressed in U.S. Dollars)

12. Fair Value Measurement of Financial Instruments

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

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

January 31, 2025	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
	$	$	$	$
Financial assets				
Cash	92,889,765	-	-	92,889,765
Forward and option contract assets	-	521,347	-	521,347
Total assets	**92,889,765**	**521,347**	**-**	**93,411,112**
Financial liabilities				
Restricted and deferred share units	-	1,526,721	-	1,526,721
Total liabilities	**-**	**1,526,721**	**-**	**1,526,721**

October 31, 2024	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
	$	$	$	$
Financial assets				
Cash	101,877,263	-	-	101,877,263
Forward and option contract assets	-	404,918	-	404,918
Total assets	**101,877,263**	**404,918**	**-**	**102,282,181**
Financial liabilities				
Restricted and deferred share units	-	2,066,192	-	2,066,192
Total liabilities	**-**	**2,066,192**	**-**	**2,066,192**

Cash (Level 1)

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

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

Other long-term liabilities include the Company's liability for restricted and deferred share unit awards which are valued using a volume-weighted average price for the five days that precede the date of grant. The cost of the awards is recorded on a straight-line basis over the vesting period. At each reporting date, the vested portion of the awards are remeasured at the current fair value using the same approach as at initial recognition (see Note 14).

The Company's forward contract positions are traded in active markets. The fair value of these instruments has been determined using observable forward exchange rates. The effects of non-observable inputs are not significant for foreign contract positions.

(Expressed in U.S. Dollars)

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

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

13. Risk Management

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

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

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

Credit Risk

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

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

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

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

A breakdown of accounts receivable by category is below:

	January 31, 2025	October 31, 2024
Customer type	$	$
Domestic and international financial institutions	4,409,817	6,017,980
Money-service businesses	2,333,448	3,001,066
Other	1,638,451	1,977,272
Total	**8,381,716**	**10,996,318**

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

Foreign Currency Risk

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

In order to further mitigate the risks associated with holding these foreign currencies, the Company assigns wider bid/ask spreads and maintains specific inventory targets to minimize the impact of exchange rate fluctuations. These targets are reviewed regularly and are increased or decreased to accommodate demand within acceptable risk tolerances. The amount of unhedged inventory held in tills, vaults, on consignment, and in transit on January 31, 2025, was $11,099,625 (October 31, 2024, $9,812,382). The amount of currency that is unhedged and that is not pegged to the U.S. Dollar is $9,634,683 (October 31, 2024, $8,419,094). A 2% increase/reduction in the market price for the aggregate of the Company's unhedged/un-pegged foreign currencies would result in an exchange gain/loss of approximately +$193,000/-$193,000 (October 31, 2024, gain/loss of approximately +$168,000/-$168,000).

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

Interest Rate Risk

At January 31, 2025, the Company had access to interest-bearing financial instruments in cash and lines of credit. A significant amount of the Company's cash is held as foreign currency banknotes in tills, on consignment, and its own vaults. These amounts are not subject to interest rate risk. Cash held in some of the Company’s accounts are interest-bearing. The Company is subject to a small amount of cash flow interest rate risk from the borrowings on its lines of credit; however, as borrowings have declined and remained within policy limits, this risk is low. Borrowings bear interest at variable rates. Currently, the interest rate exposure is unhedged. For the interest rate profile of the Company's interest-bearing financial liabilities, refer to Note 11.

If interest rates had been 50 basis points higher/lower with all other variables held constant, after-tax profit for the three-month period ended January 31, 2025 would have been approximately +$3,000/-$3,000 higher/lower as a result of credit lines held at variable interest rates.

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk of the Company incurring losses resulting from the inability to meet payment obligations in a timely manner when they become due or from being unable to do so at a sustainable cost. To effectively manage liquidity risk, the Company has implemented preventative risk monitoring measures, including setting a Liquidity Risk Ratio target of 120% or greater, which measures the proportion of unencumbered highly liquid assets to short-term net cash outflows, and setting a minimum liquidity balance requirement of total available cash or undrawn lines of credit to be greater than $4,800,000 notional daily on a consolidated basis. As required, the Treasurer and CFO report any liquidity issues to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO), Chief Risk Officer (CRO), and the audit committee in accordance with established policies and guidelines. Management has assessed the Company’s cash position at January 31, 2025 and determined that it is sufficient to meet its financial obligations.

(Expressed in U.S. Dollars)

The following are non-derivative contractual financial liabilities:

January 31, 2025				
Non-derivative financial liabilities	Carrying amount	Estimated contractual amount	Next fiscal year	Future fiscal years
	$	$	$	$
Accounts payable	17,878,020	17,878,020	17,878,020	Nil
Holding accounts	3,175,950	3,175,950	3,175,950	Nil
Lines of credit	5,224,614	5,224,614	5,224,614	Nil

October 31, 2024				
Non-derivative financial liabilities	Carrying amount	Estimated contractual amount	Next fiscal year	Future fiscal years
	$	$	$	$
Accounts payable	19,540,154	19,540,154	19,540,154	Nil
Holding accounts	9,032,535	9,032,535	9,032,535	Nil
Lines of credit	5,032,894	5,032,894	5,032,894	Nil

The Company had available unused lines of credit amounting to $45,119,893 at January 31, 2025 (October 31, 2024, $45,326,599).

Capital Management

The Company manages capital through its financial and operational forecasting processes. The Company defines working capital as total current assets less current liabilities. The Company reviews its working capital and forecasts its cash flows based on operating expenditures, and other investing and financing activities related to its daily operations.

	January 31, 2025	October 31, 2024
	$	$
Current assets	109,933,013	118,508,979
Current liabilities	(36,298,066)	(44,659,215)
Working capital	**73,634,947**	**73,849,764**

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

14. Foreign Currency Forward and Option Contracts

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

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

The fair value of forward and option contracts, which represents the amount that would be received by the Company if the contracts were terminated at January 31, 2025 was $521,347 (October 31, 2024, $404,918).

At January 31, 2025 the Company had cash collateral balances related to forward contracts being held of $5,339,816 (October 31, 2024, $2,880,207). They are reflected as restricted cash held in escrow in the condensed interim consolidated statements of financial position (see Note 6).

15. Equity

Share Capital

The authorized share capital consists of 100,000,000 common shares. The common shares have a par value of $1.00. As of January 31, 2025, the Company had 6,301,204 common shares outstanding (October 31, 2024, 6,333,931).

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

On November 28, 2024, Toronto Stock Exchange accepted the Company's Notice of Intention to make another NCIB and Automatic Securities Purchase Plan to purchase for cancellation a maximum amount of 316,646 common shares of the Company's representing 5% of the Company's issued and outstanding common shares. Purchase under the NCIB commenced on December 2, 2024 and will terminate on December 1, 2025, or such earlier date in the event that maximum number of shares sought in the NCIB has been repurchased.

During the three-month period ended on January 31, 2025, the Company purchased for cancellation 35,100 common shares at the normal market prices trading in TSX for $562,434. These shares were immediately cancelled and removed from treasury by the Company.

During the three-month period ended on January 31, 2025, the Company recorded stock based compensation expense related to equity-based stock options of $101,000 (January 31, 2024, $119,878).

Stock Options

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

(Expressed in U.S. Dollars)

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

	Number of options	Weighted average price
	#	CDN$
Outstanding at October 31, 2024	**799,040**	**16.35**
Granted	-	-
Exercised	(10,385)	16.46
Expired	-	-
Forfeited/cancelled	-	-
Outstanding at January 31, 2025	**788,655**	**16.35**

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

Grant date	Exercise price (CAD$)	Number outstanding	Average remaining contractual life (years)	Number exercisable
23-Oct-19*	$17.36	130,834	-	130,834
24-Jun-20	$12.74	22,662	0.39	22,662
29-Jul-20	$10.83	18,000	0.49	18,000
29-Oct-20	$10.83	194,914	0.74	194,914
28-Jan-21	$11.02	3,873	0.99	3,873
28-Oct-21	$14.35	112,049	1.74	112,049
28-Apr-22	$18.10	20,000	2.24	13,334
21-Sep-22	$18.93	5,748	2.64	3,833
31-Oct-22	$18.37	111,419	2.75	74,410
30-Oct-23	$20.07	89,004	3.75	29,671
30-Oct-24	$25.89	80,152	4.75	-
Total		**788,655**		**603,580**

**The term of this grant lapsed on October 23, 2024, however the expiry date occurred during an ongoing blackout period, therefore the term of this grant was extended to 10 business days following the end of the blackout period in accordance with the terms of the Company's stock option plan.*

During the three-month period ended on January 31, 2025, the Company did not grant stock option awards. Also a total number of 10,385 stock options were exercised, out of which 8,012 options were cancelled as consideration in lieu of cash by participants who elected to exercise their options without paying cash proceeds. Accordingly, the Company issued 2,373 shares on settlement and there were no cash proceeds received.

Restricted Stock Unit and Deferred Stock Unit Plans

On November 1, 2024, the Company made an annual DSU award under the Deferred Share Unit (DSU) Plan. The Company granted 2,179 DSU awards in the amount of $40,000. In the three-month period ended January 31, 2024, the Company recognized a net expense reversal of stock based compensation in the amount of $175,202 related to DSUs and RSUs, out of which an expense reversal of $229,273 was related to DSUs and an expense of $54,071 was related to RSUs. This compares to $561,747 expense in the prior year, out of which $333,931 was related to DSUs and $227,816 was related to RSUs. The liability amounts related to the vested portions of granted RSU and DSU awards are recorded within other long-term liabilities in the condensed interim consolidated statements of financial position. The liability from these awards as of

(Expressed in U.S. Dollars)

January 31, 2025 amounted to $1,526,721 (October 31, 2024, $2,066,192). The awards that may be granted under each of the Plans can be realized in cash only and may not be converted into common shares of the Company. The units awarded are issued based upon the market value equal to the price of the Company's stock price as at the date of the grant and vest over one-year or three-year periods.

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

16. Earnings per Share

The calculation of basic and diluted earnings per share is presented below. Equity instruments that are anti-dilutive, such as various stock options granted, are not included in the calculation of the weighted average number of shares outstanding.

	Three-month period ended January 31, 2025	Three-month period ended January 31, 2024
	$	$
Basic		
Net earnings	812,530	849,874
Weighted average number of shares outstanding	6,299,013	6,423,271
Basic earnings per share	0.13	0.13
Diluted		
Net earnings	812,530	849,874
Weighted average number of shares outstanding	6,539,817	6,679,990
Diluted earnings per share	0.12	0.13

(Expressed in U.S. Dollars)

17. Operating Expenses

The table below identifies the composition of the nature and amounts included within the operating expenses presented in the condensed interim consolidated statements of income and comprehensive income for the three-month periods ended on January 31, 2025 and 2024.

	Year ended January 31, 2025	Year ended January 31, 2024
	$	$
Salaries and benefits	9,234,223	9,551,845
Postage and shipping	2,195,970	2,028,360
Legal and professional	1,212,369	669,344
Information technology	959,642	943,472
Bank service charges	694,156	545,815
Foreign exchange losses (gains)	676,402	(37,514)
Rent	579,858	518,886
Insurance, taxes and licensing	415,314	302,875
Losses and shortages	369,377	155,629
Marketing and publicity	307,358	155,878
Travel and entertainment	150,102	156,023
Stock based compensation	(74,202)	681,625
Other general and administrative	194,810	187,413
Operating expenses	**16,915,379**	**15,859,651**

18. Compensation of Key Management Personnel and Related Party Transactions

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

	Three-month periods ended January 31, 2025	Three-month periods ended January 31, 2024
	$	$
Short-term benefits	1,199,732	1,383,664
Post-employment benefits	47,675	58,443
Stock based compensation	97,365	117,668
Restricted and Deferred Share Units	(175,201)	561,747
Total	**1,169,571**	**2,121,522**

(Expressed in U.S. Dollars)

The Company incurred legal and professional fees in the aggregate of $31,125 for the three-month period ended January 31, 2025 (January 31, 2024, $37,201) charged by entities controlled by directors or officers of the Company.

The Company has clients that are considered related parties through one of its directors. The Company generated $117,490 in revenue from these clients' activities for the three-month period ended January 31, 2025 (January 31, 2024, $49,912). As at January 31, 2025, accounts receivable included $Nil from related parties (January 31, 2024, $Nil).

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

The Company supports EBC through a $20,000,000 revolving line of credit, renewed on July 18, 2022 which attracts interest commensurate with interest charged on the Company's primary line of credit with BMO Harris, N.A., are repayable on demand, and are unsecured. At January 31, 2025, the intercompany loan balance was $11,053,137 (October 31, 2024, $8,640,646) and was eliminated upon consolidation.

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

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

19. Other Current Assets

	January 31,2025	October 31, 2024
	$	$
Prepaid rent	4,014	7,134
Prepaid software as a service	878,663	666,067
Prepaid insurance	600,772	812,960
Other current assets	972,385	504,590
Total	**2,455,834**	**1,990,751**

20. Subsequent Events

The Company evaluated subsequent events through March 12, 2025, the date these condensed interim consolidated financial statements were issued. On February 18, 2025, the Company announced its decision to cease the operations of its wholly-owned subsidiary, Exchange Bank of Canada (EBC or the Bank). This strategic decision and operational plan for restructuring were communicated to all staff of EBC on February 19, 2025. Following the cessation of operations, the Bank intends to apply to the Minister of Finance in Canada to discontinue from the Bank Act. The voluntary discontinuance is expected to be completed in the fourth quarter of 2025, subject to receipt of all necessary regulatory approvals.

In Q2 2025, subsequent to the date of these condensed interim consolidated financial statements, management has commenced implementation of the restructuring and planned discontinuance of the Bank. Management is currently assessing the full financial impact of the discontinuance.

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