INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Regenera Insights

1ST QUARTER END
MARCH 31, 2026

To the Shareholders of Regenera Insights Inc.
(“Regenera” or the “Corporation”)

Management’s Accountability for Management’s Discussion and Analysis and Consolidated Financial Statements

The unaudited interim consolidated financial statements for the period ending March 31, 2026 (“**Financial Statements**”) have been prepared by management in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards in Canada. Management is responsible for ensuring that these Financial Statements, which include amounts based upon estimates and judgment, are consistent with other information and operating data contained in management’s discussion and analysis for the period ending March 31, 2026 (“**MD&A**”) and reflect ***Regenera***’s business transactions and financial position.

Management is also responsible for the information disclosed in the MD&A, including responsibility for the existence of appropriate information systems, procedures and controls, to ensure that the information used internally by management and disclosed externally is complete and reliable in all material respects.

In addition, management is responsible for establishing and maintaining an adequate system of internal control over financial reporting. Such systems are designed to provide reasonable assurance that the financial information is relevant, reliable and accurate and that the Corporation’s assets are appropriately accounted for and adequately safeguarded.

The board of directors (“**Board**”) annually appoints an audit committee which includes directors who are not employees of the Corporation. This committee meets regularly with management and the shareholders' auditors to review significant accounting, reporting and internal control matters. The shareholders' auditors have unrestricted access to the audit committee. The audit committee reviews the interim and annual financial statements, the report of the shareholders' auditors, and the interim and annual management discussion and analysis and has delegated authority to approve the interim filings and makes recommendations to the Board regarding annual filings.

Management has reviewed the filings of the Corporation’s MD&A, Financial Statements and attachments thereto. Based on our knowledge, having exercised reasonable diligence, these filings 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, with respect to the period covered by the interim filings. Based on our knowledge, having exercised reasonable diligence, the Financial Statements together with the other financial information included in the interim filings fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, the financial performance, and cash flows of the Corporation, as of the date of and for the periods presented in the interim filings.

Signed “Lionel Kambeitz”
LIONEL KAMBEITZ
PRESIDENT AND CEO

Signed “Jacelyn Case”
JACELYN CASE
CFO

Consolidated Statements of Financial Position

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

For the period ended	**Note**	**March 31, 2026**	**December 31, 2025**
		$	**$**
ASSETS			
Current Assets:			
Cash		138,929	132,365
Accounts receivable and accrued receivables	15	32,561	131,435
Government receivables		-	-
Prepaid expenses and deposits	4	5,800	5,800
		177,290	269,600
Long term receivable	5	645,597	620,997
Investments	6	946,926	681,509
Property, plant and equipment	7	39,911	43,061
Right-of-use assets	8	6,253	8,129
Total assets		1,815,977	1,623,296
LIABILITIES			
Current Liabilities:			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	15	127,420	129,845
Government payables	15	9	4,986
Current portion of lease liability	9	5,765	7,633
		133,194	142,464
Lease liability	9	749	749
Total liabilities		133,943	143,213
EQUITY			
Equity:			
Share capital	10	10,335,118	10,335,118
Warrants	11	2,177,169	2,177,169
Contributed surplus	11,12	785,482	785,482
Accumulated deficit		(11,615,735)	(11,817,688)
Total equity attributable to shareholders of the Corporation		1,682,034	1,480,081
Total deficit attributable to non-controlling interest		-	-
Shareholders' equity		1,682,034	1,480,081
Total liabilities and equity		1,815,977	1,623,296

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these Financial Statements.

Consolidated Statements of Income (Loss)
and Comprehensive Income (Loss)

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

For the period ended	**Note**	**March 31, 2026** **$**	**March 31, 2025** **$**
Revenue			
		-	-
Expenses			
Operating wages, consulting and benefits		62,473	41,632
General and administrative		20,184	83,291
Amortization	7	5,026	14,258
		87,683	139,181
Operating loss		(87,683)	(139,181)
Net Interest income (expense)	6	24,099	(771)
Fair value gain (loss) on Common Shares	6	265,417	(1)
Gain on investment		-	15,705
Gain (loss) on Foreign Exchange		120	-
Net loss before taxes		201,953	(124,248)
Income tax expense		-	-
Net loss from continuing operations		201,953	(124,248)
Gain (loss) from discontinued operations, net of tax	19	-	(237,987)
Net income (loss) and comprehensive loss for the period		**201,953**	**(362,235)**
Net income (loss) for the year attributable to:			
Shareholders of the Corporation		201,953	(315,664)
Non-controlling interest		-	(46,571)
Net income (loss) for the period		**201,953**	**(362,235)**
Income (loss) per share – basic and diluted*	13	0.002	(0.003)
Income (loss) per share – basic and dilutive from discontinued operations	13	0.002	(0.002)

*Fully diluted earnings per share is not presented when there is a loss as the impact would be anti-dilutive.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these Financial Statements.

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

	Note	Number of shares	Share Capital $	Warrants $	Contributed Surplus $	Deficit $	Non-Controlling Interest $	Total Equity $
Balance, December 31, 2024		**115,073,100**	**10,224,407**	**2,051,688**	**785,482**	**(11,995,535)**	**(231,098)**	**834,944**
Net income		-	-	-	-	(315,664)	(46,571)	(362,235)
Balance, March 31, 2025		**115,073,100**	**10,224,407**	**2,051,668**	**785,482**	**(12,311,199)**	**(277,669)**	**472,709**

	Note	Number of shares	Share Capital $	Warrants $	Contributed Surplus $	Deficit $	Total Equity $
Balance, December 31, 2025		**126,882,712**	**10,335,118**	**2,177,169**	**785,482**	**(11,817,688)**	**1,480,081**
Net income		-	-	-	-	201,953	201,953
Balance, March 31, 2026		**126,882,712**	**10,335,118**	**2,177,169**	**785,482**	**(11,615,735)**	**1,682,034**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these Financial Statements.

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

(Express in Canadian dollars)

For the period ended	Note	March 31, 2026 $	March 31, 2025 $
Cash flows used in operating activities:			
Net income (loss)		201,953	(362,235)
Items not affecting cash:			
Amortization	7,8	5,026	14,258
Interest expense	9	111	(706)
Accretion income	6	(24,602)	-
Loss on investment and assets		-	(15,706)
Fair value gain or loss on listed Common Shares	6	(265,417)	1
Unrealized foreign exchange loss		(120)	-
Change in working capital and other	14	91,474	338,704
		8,425	(25,683)
Cash flows used in investing activities:			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	7	-	(840)
		-	(840)
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Lease payment	9	(1,664)	(3,640)
Loan received		-	11,000
Cash received on issuance of shares in **Carbon RX**		-	1
		(1,664)	7,360
Increase (decrease) in cash during the period		6,761	(19,163)
Cash – beginning of period		132,168	34,381
Cash – end of period		138,929	15,218

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these Financial Statements.

1) Operations

Regenera Insights Inc. ("**Regenera**" or "**Corporation**") was incorporated on December 22, 2020, under the *Business Corporations Act Alberta* and is domiciled in Canada. The registered office of the Corporation is located at #91 Patterson Crescent, SW, Calgary, AB, T3H 2B9, and the principle administrative office is located at #002, 2305 Victoria Avenue, Regina, SK, S4P 0S7. Regenera is listed on the CSE under the symbol CSE:RGEN and the principal securities administrator is the Financial and Consumer Affairs Authority, SK.

The principal activities of the Corporation and its subsidiary originally consist of one main clean energy pillars referred to as the "**Business Sector**". The Corporation operates its Business Sectors primarily in one principal field of business, that being clean energy. The Corporation's Chief Operating Decision-Maker ("**CODM**") is the CEO. CEO is the highest level of management responsible for assessing the Corporation's overall performance and making operational decisions such as resource allocations related to operations, product prioritization, and delegation of authority.

In addition to the aforesaid, Management has also determined that the Business Sector reporting requirements fall within one operating and reportable segment being 1) Clean Energy. All of the Corporation's operations are within Canada.

2) Basis of Presentation

a) Statement of Compliance

These unaudited interim consolidated financial statements of the Corporation (the "**Financial Statements**") for the period ended March 31, 2026 (the "**Q1**" or "**Period**") have been prepared by management in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("**IFRS**") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("**IASB**") and with interpretation of the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee ("**IFRIC**").

These Financial Statements were authorized for issuance by the Audit Committee of the board of directors ("**Board**") on May 28, 2026.

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

b) Basis of presentation

The Financial Statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, under the historical cost convention, except for financial assets and liabilities that have been measured at amortized cost or fair value through profit and loss.

c) Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern

The Corporation's Financial Statements were prepared on a going concern basis. The going concern basis assumes that the Corporation will continue in operation for the foreseeable future and will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities and commitments in the normal course of business.

During the Period, the Corporation recorded a net income from continuing operations of $201,953 and has generated negative operating cash flows in recent years. Based on the Corporation's current level of expenditure and the uncertainty of the revenue stream for royalties, it will have insufficient cash to fund its operations if sales do not improve and will need to raise additional funds. While the Corporation has been successful in obtaining financing to date and believes it will be able to obtain sufficient funds in the future and ultimately achieve profitability and positive cash flows from operations, there can be no certainty that these events will occur.

These conditions indicate that there is a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt about the Corporation's ability to continue as a going concern.

The Financial Statements do not include any adjustments to the amounts and classification of assets and liabilities and related expenses that might be necessary should the Corporation be unable to continue as a going concern, and therefore be required to realize its assets and liquidate its liabilities and commitments in other than the normal course of business at amounts different from those stated herein. Such adjustments could be material.

d) Functional Currency

The Financial Statements are presented in Canadian dollars, which is the Corporation's functional currency.

e) Principles of consolidation and changes to operations

Subsidiaries are entities controlled by the Corporation. The financial statements of the subsidiaries are included in the Financial Statements from the date that control commences until the date that control ceases.

Intercompany balances and transactions, and any unrealized income and expenses arising from intercompany transactions are eliminated in preparing the Financial Statements. Unrealized losses are eliminated in the same way as unrealized gains, but only to the extent that there is no evidence of impairment.

The Financial Statements include the accounts of ***Regenera***, consolidated with those of its wholly owned subsidiaries: Global Carbon Insights Inc. and CO_2 Technologies Pty. Ltd. ("**CO_2 Technologies**"), the latter which was dissolved on May 25, 2025. All inter-company transactions, balances, revenues, and expenses have been eliminated on consolidation.

On May 30, 2025, Regenera announced it received special shareholder approval to close the sale of **Carbon RX** ("**CRX**"). The sale closed on May 31, 2025, and **Nature's Ledger Inc.** ("**Nature's Ledger**"), (formerly EmissionTech RX Corp.), acquired **Carbon RX** pursuant to a share exchange. Consequently, Regenera held 46% interest in **Natures Ledger.** The Corporation accounted for its investment in **Nature's Ledger** using the equity method of accounting. On September 15, 2025, **Nature's Ledger**, acquired another entity through the issuance of additional Nature's Ledger shares, which reduced Regenera's shareholding in **Nature's Ledger** to 19%. As a result, Regenera no longer has significant influence over Nature's Ledger as defined under IAS 28 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures. Consequently, the accounting for this investment has transitioned from the equity method to fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) in accordance with IFRS 9 Financial Instruments.

Regenera owns a 46% interest in **Methanator RX Inc**. ("**Methanator**"). The Corporation accounts for its investment in **Methanator RX** using the equity method of accounting. ***Regenera*** owns 24% of Assist Energy Solutions Corp. and has an option to acquire an additional 26%.

3) Use of Estimates and Judgement

The effect of a change in an accounting estimate is recognized prospectively by including it in comprehensive income (loss) in the period of the change, if the change affects that period only, or in the period of the change and future periods, if the change affects both.

Preparation of the Corporation's Financial Statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, and contingent liabilities as at the date of the financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Estimates and assumptions are continuously evaluated and are based on management's experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. However, actual outcomes can differ from these estimates.

Key judgments and estimates made by management with respect to those areas noted previously have been disclosed in the notes to the Financial Statements ("**Notes**"), as appropriate.

Significant accounting judgements

Fair value measurement of financial instruments
When the fair value of financial assets recorded in the Statement of Financial Position cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, their fair value is measured using valuation techniques including the discounted cash flow method. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible.

Fair value measurement of unlisted common shares
The fair value of unlisted common shares cannot be measured based on quoted market prices in active markets, the fair value is measured primarily using an adjusted net asset method, a cost based valuation approach, with some market approach inputs, with consideration given to market based inputs, if relevant. See Note 6 for further details.

Intangible asset impairment
The carrying amounts of the Corporation's non-financial assets are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. Intangible assets are tested for impairment annually as at December 31. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated and compared to the carrying amount of the cash generating unit ("**CGU**") to which the asset belongs. Significant judgements used in the determination of the recoverable amount include the discount rate, forecasted sales and expenses, and the resulting earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization, as well as working capital and the terminal growth rate.

Estimated useful lives of patents and intangibles
Amortization of patents and intangibles are dependent upon estimates of useful lives which are determined through the exercise of judgment. The assessment of any impairment of these assets is dependent upon estimates of recoverable amounts that take into account factors such as economic and market conditions and the useful lives of assets.

Stock compensation and warrants
The Corporation utilizes the Black-Scholes Option Pricing Model to determine the fair value of stock compensation and warrants issued as part of the Units. The Corporation uses judgment in the evaluation of the input variables in the Black-Scholes Calculation which includes: estimates of the future volatility of the Corporation's share price, forfeiture rates, expected lives of the underlying security, expected dividends and other relevant assumptions.

Summary of significant accounting policies

a. Business combinations and goodwill

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method. The cost of an acquisition is measured at the fair value of the assets given, equity instruments and liabilities incurred or assumed at the date of exchange. Acquisition costs for business combinations are expensed and included in general and administrative expenses. Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination are measured initially at fair values at the date of acquisition.

Goodwill is initially measured at cost, being the excess of the cost of the business combination over the Corporation's share in the net fair value of the acquiree's identifiable assets, liabilities, and contingent liabilities. Any negative difference is recognized directly in the consolidated statements of income. If the fair values of the assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities can only be calculated on a provisional basis, the business combination is recognized using provisional values. Any adjustments resulting from the completion of the measurement process are recognized within 12 months of the date of acquisition.

After initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost, less any accumulated impairment losses. For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the Corporation's cash-generating units or groups of CGUs that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination, irrespective of whether other assets and liabilities of the acquiree are assigned to those CGUs. Where goodwill forms part of a CGU or group of CGUs and part of the operating unit is disposed of, the goodwill associated with the operation disposed of is included in the carrying amount of the operation when determining the gain or loss on disposal of operation. If the Corporation reorganizes its reporting structure in a way that changes the composition of one or more CGUs or group of CGUs to which goodwill has been allocated, the goodwill is reallocated to the units affected. Goodwill disposed of or reallocated in these cases is measured based on the relative values of the operation disposed of and the portion of the CGU retained, or the relative fair value of the part of a CGU allocated to a new CGU compared to the part remaining in the old organizational structure.

b. Financial instruments

Classification and Measurement

The Corporation classifies and measures financial assets based on their contractual cash flow characteristics and the Corporation's business model for the financial asset. All financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized at fair value in the consolidated statements of financial position when the Corporation becomes party to the contractual provisions of a financial instrument or non-financial derivative contract. Subsequent to initial recognition, financial assets must be classified and measured at either amortized cost, at fair value through profit or loss ("**FVTPL**"), or at fair value through other comprehensive income ("**FVTOCI**").

The Corporation classifies its financial instruments as follows:

Financial Instrument	**Classification**
Financial assets	
Cash	Amortized cost
Investments	FVTPL
Accounts receivable	Amortized cost
Advances to associate	Amortized cost

Long term receivables	Amortized cost

Financial liabilities	
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	Amortized cost
Lease liability	Amortized cost
Short term loan	Amortized cost

Financial assets

Impairment of financial assets
Advances to associate measured at amortized cost are initially recognized at fair value plus transaction costs and are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less any unrealized foreign exchange loss or gain. The expected credit loss model requires entities to account for expected credit losses on financial assets, other than financial assets measured at FVTOCI, at the date of initial recognition, and to account for changes in expected credit losses at each reporting date to reflect changes in credit risk. The Corporation applies the low credit risk simplification. At every reporting date, the Corporation evaluates whether the debt instrument is considered to have low credit risk using all reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort. In making that evaluation, the Corporation reassesses the internal credit rating of the debt instrument. In addition, the Corporation considers that there has been a significant increase in credit risk when contractual payments are more than 30 days past due. For accounts receivables and advances to associate, the Corporation applies a simplified approach in calculating ECLs. Therefore, the Corporation does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognises a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date. The Corporation has established a provision matrix that is based on its historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment.

The Corporation's management reviewed and assessed its existing financial assets for impairment using reasonable and supportable information to determine the credit risk of the respective items at the date they were initially recognized and compared that to the credit risk as at December 31, 2024. The assessment of changes in credit risk resulted in an immaterial impact on the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position.

Derecognition of financial assets
The Corporation derecognizes a financial asset when its contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire.

Financial liabilities

Recognition and initial measurement
The Corporation recognizes a financial liability when it becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. At initial recognition, the Corporation measures financial liabilities at their fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to their issuance, with the exception of financial liabilities subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss for which transaction costs are immediately recorded in profit or loss.

Classification and subsequent measurement
Subsequent to initial recognition, all financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. Interest, gains and losses relating to a financial liability are recognized in profit or loss.

Derecognition of financial liabilities
The Corporation derecognizes a financial liability only when its contractual obligations are discharged, cancelled or expired.

c. Cash

Cash includes balances in banks and cash on hand.

d. Foreign Currency Translation

The Corporation translates monetary assets and liabilities using the rate of exchange at the Financial Statement date and non-monetary assets and liabilities using the historical exchange rate at the transaction date. Revenues and expenses are translated using the average exchange rate in effect for the period or year.

e. Inventory

Carbon credits purchased, or internally generated are recorded at cost and carried at the lower cost and net realizable value in inventories.

Carbon credits that are held for trading are carried within inventories and are valued at fair value less costs to sell. The cost to sell is usually nominal and is not factored into the valuation. Realized and unrealized gains and losses from the carbon credits held for trading are recorded within gain (loss) on risk management and other on the consolidated statements of income (loss) and comprehensive income (loss).

f. Property, Plant and Equipment

The initial cost of an asset is comprised of its purchase price or construction cost, borrowing costs and any costs directly attributable to bringing the asset into operation. The purchase price or construction cost is the amount paid and the fair value of any other consideration given to acquire the asset. Long-lived assets are tested for recoverability if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. Asset values are comprised of cost less accumulated amortization and impairment if required.

Assets are amortized over their estimated useful lives as follows:

Equipment and vehicles	30% declining balance
Leasehold improvements	3 years straight-line

g. Impairment of Assets

Non-Financial and Intangible Assets

The carrying amounts of the Corporation's property, plant and equipment, product development costs, patents and intangible assets having a finite useful life are assessed for impairment indicators at least on an annual basis to determine whether there is any indication that these assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss, if any.

An impairment loss is recognized for the amount by which the assets carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or group of assets' estimated fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable independent cash inflows (CGUs).

Where an impairment loss is subsequently reversed, the carrying amount of the asset or CGU is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount but limited to the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset or CGU in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognized immediately in profit or loss.

Assets that have an indefinite useful life and goodwill are not subject to amortization and are tested for impairment at least on an annual basis or earlier when there is an indication of potential impairment.

h. Intangible Assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. The cost of intangible assets acquired in a business combination is its fair value at the date of acquisition. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortization and any accumulated impairment losses. The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed as either finite or indefinite. Intangible assets with finite useful lives are amortized over the useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortization method and amortization period of an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least annually. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are accounted for by changing the amortization period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortization expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognized in the consolidated statements of income in the expense category consistent with the function of the intangible assets.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives, which include brand names, are not amortized, but are tested for impairment annually, either individually or at the CGU level. The assessment of indefinite life is reviewed annually to determine whether the indefinite life continues to be supportable. If not, the change in useful life from indefinite to finite is made on a prospective basis.

Internally generated intangible assets are capitalized when the product or process is technically and commercially feasible and the Corporation has sufficient resources to complete development. The cost of an internally generated intangible asset comprises all directly attributable costs necessary to create, produce and prepare the asset to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management. Expenditures incurred to develop new demos and prototypes are recorded at cost as internally generated intangible assets. Amortization of the internally generated intangible assets begins when the development is complete and the asset is available for use and it is amortized over the period of expected future benefit. During the period of development, the asset is tested for impairment at least annually.

Finite-life intangible assets are amortized over their estimated useful lives.

Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognized in the consolidated statements of income when the asset is derecognized.

i. Research and Development

Research costs are expensed as they are incurred in accordance with specific criteria set out under IFRS. Product development costs are expensed as incurred, except if the costs are related to the development and setup of new products, processes, and systems, and satisfy certain conditions for capitalization, including reasonable assurance that they will be recovered. All capitalized development costs are amortized when commercial production begins, based on the expected useful life of the completed product. The carrying value of capitalized development costs are examined for recoverability annually.

j. Leases

At the inception of a contract, the Corporation considers whether the contract is, or contains, a lease. A lease is defined as 'a contract, or part of a contract, that conveys the right to use an asset (the underlying asset) for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To apply this definition, the Corporation assesses whether the contract meets three key evaluations which are whether:

- the contract contains an identified asset, which is either explicitly identified in the contract or implicitly specified by being identified at the time the asset is made available to the Corporation;
- the Corporation has the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the identified asset throughout the period of use, considering its rights within the defined scope of the contract the Corporation has the right to direct the use of the identified asset throughout the period of use; and
- the Corporation assess whether it has the right to direct 'how and for what purpose' the asset is used throughout the period of use.

Right-of-use assets are amortized over the term of the lease.

Recognition and measurement

At the lease commencement date, the Corporation recognizes a right-of-use asset and a lease liability on the statement of financial position. The right of use asset is measured at cost, which is made up of the initial measurement of the lease liability, any initial direct costs incurred, estimated costs to dismantle or remove the asset at the end of the lease, and any lease payments made in advance of the lease commencement date (net of any incentives received).

The Corporation depreciates the right-of-use asset on a straight-line basis to the earlier of the useful life of the asset, or the end of the lease term. The Corporation also assessed the right-of-use asset for impairment when indicators exist.

At the commencement date, the Corporation measures the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments unpaid at that date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease if that rate is readily available, or the Corporations incremental rate of borrowing.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability include fixed payments, variable payments based on an index or rate, amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee and payments arising from options reasonably certain to be exercised.

Subsequent to initial measurement, the liability is reduced for payments made and increased for interest.

k. Revenue Recognition

The Corporation's revenues from contracts with customers are derived from consulting services.

To determine whether to recognize revenue, the Corporation follows a 5-step process:

1. Identifying the contract with a customer.
2. Identifying the performance obligations.
3. Determining the transaction price.
4. Allocating the transaction price to the performance obligations.

5. Recognizing revenue when/as performance obligation(s) are satisfied.

The total transaction price for a contract is allocated amongst the various performance obligations based on their relative stand-alone selling prices. The transaction price for a contract excludes any amounts collected on behalf of third parties.

Revenue is recognized either at a point in time or over time, when (or as) the Corporation satisfies performance obligations by transferring the promised goods or services to its customers. Revenue for consulting services are recognized over time as the service is provided. The Corporation earns variable royalty income from gross revenue of any engineering services revenue generated from Scovan Inc. ("**Scovan**"). Royalty revenue is recognized in consolidated statement of loss and other comprehensive loss when earned.

Performance Obligations

Each promised good or service is accounted for separately as a performance obligation, if it is distinct.

Transaction Price

The Corporation allocates the transaction price in the contract to each performance obligation. Transaction price allocated to performance obligations may include variable consideration. Variable consideration is included in the transaction price for each performance obligation when it is highly probable that a significant reversal of the cumulative variable revenue will not occur. Variable consideration is assessed at each reporting period to determine whether the constraint is lifted. The consideration contained in some of the Corporation's contracts with customers has a variable component, and may include both variability in quantity and pricing, such as: revenues can be dependent upon the quantity handled or the number of days any product is stored.

When multiple performance obligations are present in a contract, transaction price is allocated to each performance obligation in an amount that depicts the consideration the Corporation expects to be entitled to, in exchange for transferring the good or service. The Corporation estimates the amount of the transaction price, to allocate to individual performance obligations, based on their relative standalone selling prices.

Recognition

The nature, timing of recognition of satisfied performance obligations, and payment terms for the Corporation's goods and services are described below:

Revenues from contracts for rendering of services are recognized over time as the services are provided to the customer based on the progress towards completion of the contract using the percentage of completion method. This method is measured by reference to costs incurred relative to the total estimated costs.

The Corporation recognizes a contract asset or contract liability for contracts where either party has performed. A contract liability is recorded when the Corporation receives consideration before the performance obligations have been satisfied. A contract asset is recorded when the Corporation has rights to consideration for the completion of a performance obligation before it has invoiced the customer. The Corporation recognizes unconditional rights to consideration separately as a receivable. Contract assets and receivables are evaluated at each reporting period to determine whether there is any objective evidence that they are impaired.

The Corporation recognizes a significant financing component where the timing of payment from the customer differs from the Corporation's performance under the contract and where that difference is the result of the Corporation financing the transfer of goods and services. No significant financing components were identified in the Corporation's contracts.

l. Income taxes

Income tax expense comprises the sum of deferred tax and current tax not recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Current income tax assets and/or liabilities comprise those obligations to, or claims from, fiscal authorities relating to the current or prior reporting periods, that are unpaid at the reporting date. Current tax is payable on taxable profit, which differs from profit or loss in the financial statements. Calculation of current tax is based on tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

The resulting changes in the net future tax asset or liability are included in income. Future tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted or substantively enacted tax rates, expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect on future income tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in income in the period that includes the date of enactment or substantive enactment. Future income tax assets are recognized to the extent it is probable that these will be realized in the future.

m. Earnings per share

The computation of earnings per share is based on the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period. Diluted profit per share is computed in a similar way to basic profit per share except that the weighted average shares outstanding are increased to include additional shares assuming the exercise of share options, share appreciation rights and convertible debt options, if dilutive.

n. Share based compensation

The Corporation has equity incentive plans awarded to employees (including senior executives), consultants and board members, and records all share-based payments, including grants of employee stock options, at their respective fair values. The fair value of the stock options is estimated at the grant date, using the Black-Scholes valuation model. Compensation costs are expensed over the award's vesting period with a corresponding increase to contributed surplus. An estimate of forfeitures is applied when determining compensation expense. On exercise of the equity instrument, consideration paid by the holder together with the amount previously recognized in contributed surplus is recorded as an increase to share capital.

The cumulative expense recognized for equity-settled transactions at each reporting date until the vesting date reflects the extent to which the vesting period has expired and the Corporation's best estimate of the number of equity instruments that will ultimately vest. The expense or credit in the consolidated statement of loss and comprehensive loss for a period represents the movement in cumulative expense recognized as at the beginning and end of that period.

No expense is recognized for awards that do not ultimately vest because non-market performance and/or service condition have not been met.

When the terms of an equity settled award are modified, the minimum expense recognized is the grant date fair value of the unmodified award, provided the original vesting terms of the award are met. An additional expense, measured as at the date of modification, is recognized for any modification that increases the total fair value of the share-based compensation transaction, or is otherwise beneficial to the employee. Where an award is cancelled by the entity or by the counterparty, any remaining element of the fair value of the award is expenses immediately through profit and loss.

o. Loss from discontinued operations

A discontinued operation is a component of the Corporation that either has been disposed of or is classified as held for sale. Profit or loss from discontinued operations comprises the post-tax profit or loss of discontinued operations and the post-tax gain or loss recognized on the measurement to fair value less costs to sell or on the disposal group(s) constituting the discontinued operation (see also Note 24).

p. Non-current assets and liabilities classified as held for sale and discontinued operations

Non-current assets classified as held for sale are presented separately and measured at the lower of their carrying amounts immediately prior to their classification as held for sale and their fair value less costs to sell. However, some held for sale assets such as financial assets or deferred tax assets, continue to be classified as held for sale, the assets are not subject to depreciation or amortization.

Any profit or loss arising from the sale of a discontinued operation or its remeasurement to fair value less costs to sell is presented a part of a single line item, profit or loss from discontinued operations (see Note 24).

q. New standards, interpretations and amendments adopted

Future Accounting Policy Changes

The following accounting standards, issued by the IASB, are effective for fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2026:

Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments - Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7

The amendment clarifies when a financial liability qualifies for derecognition and provides guidance on assessing contractual cash flow characteristics of financial assets that include environmental, social and governance-linked features. The amendments are effective for the annual periods beginning January 1, 2026.

Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements - IFRS 18 replaces IAS 1

The new standard redefines financial statement presentation and disclosure requirements including a new structure for the statements of operations and comprehensive income, disclosure of management-defined performance measures, and enhanced principles on aggregation and disaggregation of financial information. The new standard is effective January 1, 2027.

The Company intends to adopt the new standards on their respective effective dates and is currently assessing the impact.

4) Prepaids and deposits

	March 31, 2026 **$**	**December 31, 2025** **$**
Prepaid expenses	-	-
Deposits	5,800	5,800
	5,800	**5,800**

5) Long term receivable

	March 31, 2026 $	December 31, 2025 $
Long term receivable	645,597	620,997
	645,597	**620,997**

Long-term receivables includes $125,000 from Scovan Inc. related to the sale of the CO2 Assets. This balance is due from Scovan in January 2027, and is non-interest bearing. In addition, $520,597 is due from Nature Ledger, which is non interest bearing and is due in January 2031. As a result, the $520,597 represents the fair value using a discount rate of 19%.

6) Investments

	March 31, 2026 $	December 31, 2025 $
Listed Common Shares (a)	278,780	13,363
Unlisted Common Shares (b)	668,146	668,146
	946,926	**681,509**

(a) The fair value of quoted securities is based on published market prices. The Corporation has not received any dividends and has recognized a gain on fair value of the listed common shares ("**Common Shares**") of $265,417 during the period (March 31, 2025 – $1 loss).

(b) The 5,567,891 shares of Nature's Ledger resulted in ***Regenera*** acquiring 46% interest in Nature's Ledger, a company who provides measurable, verifiable and scalable carbon solutions built on industry backed protocols and supported by digital infrastructure. At this time, ***Regenera***'s investment in Nature's Ledger is accounted for under the equity method of accounting.

On September 15, 2025, Nature's Ledger, acquired an entity through the issuance of additional Nature's Ledger shares, which reduced the Issuer's shareholding in Nature's Ledger to 19%. As a result, ***Regenera*** no longer has significant influence over Nature's Ledger as defined under IAS 28 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures. Consequently, the accounting for this investment has transitioned from the equity method to fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) in accordance with IFRS 9 Financial Instruments.

The following table summarizes the financial information of Nature's Ledger to the carrying amount of the Corporation's interest in Nature's Ledger at March 31, 2026 and December 31, 2025.

	Number of shares	Ownership interest	Carrying value	Change in carrying value
May 31, 2025	5,567,891	46%	1,670,367	-
Sept. 14, 2025	5,567,891	46%	1,661,072	(9,295)
Sept. 15, 2025	5,567,891	19%	890,862	(770,210)
Dec. 31, 2025	5,567,891	19%	668,146	(222,716)
Total loss				1,022,221
Mar. 31, 2026	5,567,891	19%	668,146	-

The fair value of Regenera's investment in Nature's Ledger is based upon an adjusted net asset method under the cost approach as well as market approach inputs. As Nature's Ledger is a private, start-up entity, there are limited observable market based inputs. As a result, in estimating the fair value of the Nature's Ledger's shares at May 30, 2025 as well as the subsequent reporting periods, management assessed the book value of the net assets initially within Nature's Ledger, the adjusted net assets in Nature's Ledger acquired upon its acquisition of Carbon RX, and the adjusted net assets it acquired in its September 15, 2025 of another entity. Using these adjusted costs and the related activity within Nature's Ledger, a value per share was estimated for Nature's Ledger considering the relative ownership percentage of Regenera in Nature's Ledger at each date. Nature's Ledger recent private placement was also considered in developing a range of the fair value per share. As a result, the fair value of the investment in Nature's Ledger was substantially arrived at through the use of Level 3 estimates which are estimates based on unobservable input which there is little to no available market data, requiring Regenera to develop its own assumptions.

The following table summarizes the key factors impacting the fair value of the Corporation's Level 3 investment in Nature's Ledger during the year ended December 31, 2025

	Total **$**
Opening balance	**-**
Changes attributable to:	
Additions	1,670,367
Share of earnings from associate	(9,295)
Fair value changes	(248,110)
Dilution from investee share issuance	(744,816)
Closing balance at December 31, 2025	668,146
Closing balance at March 31, 2026	668,146

7) Property and equipment

	Equipment **$**	**Leasehold Improvements** **$**	**Total** **$**
Cost:			
Balance, December 31, 2025	**81,352**	**20,117**	**101,469**
Additions	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-
Balance, March 31, 2026	**81,352**	**20,117**	**101,469**
Accumulated amortization:			
Balance, December 31, 2025	**38,291**	**20,117**	**58,408**
Amortization	3,150	-	3,150
Balance, March 31, 2026	**41,441**	**20,117**	**61,558**
Carrying amounts:			
Balance, March 31, 2026	**39,911**	**-**	**39,911**

	Equipment $	Leasehold Improvements $	Total $
Cost:			
Balance, December 31, 2024	**82,359**	**20,117**	**102,476**
Additions	839	-	839
Disposals	(1,846)	-	(1,846)
Balance, December 31, 2025	**81,352**	**20,117**	**101,469**
Accumulated amortization:			
Balance, December 31, 2024	**23,819**	**20,117**	**43,936**
Amortization	15,511	-	15,511
Amortization on disposition	(1,039)	-	(1,039)
Balance, December 31, 2025	**38,291**	**20,117**	**58,408**
Carrying amounts:			
Balance, December 31, 2025	**43,061**	**-**	**43,061**

8) Right-of-use assets

	Office $
Cost:	
Balance, December 31, 2025	15,008
Additions	-
Balance, March 31, 2026	**15,008**
Accumulated amortization:	
Balance, December 31, 2025	6,879
Amortization	1,876
Balance, March 31, 2026	**8,755**
Carrying amounts:	
Balance, March 31, 2026	**6,253**

	Office $
Cost:	
Balance, December 31, 2024	96,780
Additions	37,569
Fully amortized January 31, 2025	(96,780)
Dispositions	(22,561)

Balance, December 31, 2025	**15,008**
Accumulated amortization:	
Balance, December 31, 2024	92,747
Amortization	15,254
Fully amortized January 31, 2025	(96,780)
Amortization Dispositions	(4,342)
Balance, December 31, 2025	**6,879**
Carrying amounts:	
Balance, December 31, 2025	**8,129**

Amortization Disposition at December 31, 2025 is related to the **Carbon RX** division (see Note 19).

9) Lease liability

	March 31, 2026 $	December 31, 2025 $
Balance, beginning of period	8,382	4,944
Additions	-	37,569
Payments	(1,978)	(10,938)
Lease liability dispositions	-	(23,850)
Interest expense	110	657
Balance, end of period	**6,514**	**8,382**

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

	Incremental Borrowing Rate %	Maturity	Total $
Current	5.70	2026	5,765
Non-current	5.70	2027	749
Lease liability			6,514

For the Period, interest expense of $503 is included in financing expense, and payments are applied against the lease liability (March 31, 2025 - $771).

The maturity analysis of the lease liabilities at March 31, 2026 is as follows:

	$
2026	5,935
2027	659
Total undiscounted lease payments	6,594
Present value of lease payments	(80)
Net investment in the lease	6,514

For the Period, lease expenses relating to short-term leases amount to $Nil and were recorded as general and administrative expenses (March 31, 2025 - $5,003).

10) Share capital

At March 31, 2026, the Corporation had authorized an unlimited number of Common Shares without par value, and an unlimited number of preferred shares ("**Preferred Shares**"). Common Shares are voting, participating and are not subject to restrictions. Preferred Shares may be issued in series. At the end of the Period the Corporation had 126,882,712 (December 31, 2025 – 126,882,712) Common Shares, and Nil Preferred Shares issued and outstanding.

On September 25, 2025, the Corporation issued 11,809,612 units at a price of $0.02 per unit. Each unit consists of 1 common share and 1 common share purchase warrant ("**Warrant**"). Each Warrant entitles the holder to purchase a common share at $0.05, until September 25, 2030.

	As at March 31, 2026		As at December 31, 2025	
Common Shares	**Number**	**Amount $**	**Number**	**Amount $**
Balance, beginning of year	126,882,712	10,335,118	115,073,100	10,224,407
Private placement	-	-	11,809,612	110,711
Balance, end of year	**126,882,712**	**10,335,118**	**126,882,712**	**10,335,118**

11) Warrants

The Corporation's warrants as at and for the periods ending March 31, 2026, and December 31, 2025, were as follows:

Warrants	**Number**	**Weighted average exercise price $**	**Fair Value of Warrants $**
Balance, December 31, 2025	**52,434,612**	**0.38**	**2,177,169**
Balance, March 31, 2026	**52,434,612**	**0.38**	**2,177,169**

On Jan 27, 2025 1,398,750 broker warrants and 19,175,000 warrants expired, and on April 25, 2025, and additional 86,500 warrants expired.

On Sept 25, 2025, 11,809,612 warrants were issued, subject to a hold period until January 26, 2026, at an exercise price of $0.05, expiring Sept 25, 2030.

As at March 31, 2026 and December 31, 2025, outstanding warrants to acquire Common Shares of the Corporation are as follows:

Number outstanding	**Grant date**	**Expiry date**	**Exercise price $**	**Grant date fair value $**	**Expected life Years**	**Expected dividend yield %**	**Risk-free interest rate %**	**Volatility %**
10,625,000	December 22, 2023	December 21, 2028	0.05	173,254	5	0	3.38	98
19,400,000	March,13, 2024	March 13, 2029	0.05	325,170	5	0	3.56	101.07
10,600,000	March 15, 2024	March 15, 2029	0.05	177,670	5	0	3.56	101.07
11,809,612	Sept. 25, 2025	Sept. 25, 2030	0.05	125,481	5	0	3.43	87.03
52,434,612			**0.05**	**801,575**	**5**	**0**	**3.50**	**100.05**

As at March 31, 2026, the warrants outstanding had a weighted average remaining contractual life of 2.8 years. Expected volatility is based on the historical share price of companies in a comparable industry.

12) Stock Option and RSU plan

Under ***Regenera***'s stock option plan and RSU plans, the Corporation is authorized to issue an aggregate of 25,376,542 stock options ("**Stock Options**") and restricted share units ("**RSU**") of which 500,000 Stock Options issued to the Corporation's investor relation's consultant are issued and outstanding, expiring on November 1, 2026; and Nil RSU's are issued; as at the end of the Year. On February 19, 2021, 5,200,000 Stock Options were granted to directors, officers, employees, and consultants of the Corporation ("**Option Holders**"). These Stock Options expired on February 19, 2025. The fair value of the Stock Options is estimated at the grant date using a Black Scholes model, taking into account the terms and conditions on which the Stock Options were granted. The performance condition considered in determining the number of instruments that will ultimately vest assumes all Stock Options will vest given that certain of the Option Holders were appointed, contracted and/or employed as part of the Clean Energy Assets acquisition.

The options are equity settled and have been accounted for as an equity-settled plan. The options outstanding at March 31, 2026 had an exercise price $0.61 and weighted average contract life of .66 years.

	Employee Stock Option Plan	**Options for Services**
Dividend yield (%)	-	-
Expected volatility (%)	120	120
Risk–free interest rate (%)	0.51	0.29
Expected life of share options	4	5
Stock Price ($)	0.165	0.61
Estimated Fair Value ($)	0.12	0.20

For the Period the Corporation recorded share-based compensation of $Nil (March 31, 2025 - $Nil).

	March 31, 2026		**December 31, 2025**	
	Number of options	**Weighted Average Exercise Price $**	**Number of options**	**Weighted Average Exercise Price $**
Balance, beginning of the period	500,000	0.61	5,700,000	0.26
Granted	-	-	-	-
Expired	-	-	(5,200,000)	0.20
Exercised	-	-	-	-
Balance, end of the period	500,000	0.61	500,000	0.61

13) Basic and diluted income per share

The basic and dilutive earnings per share have been calculated using the weighted average number of Common Shares outstanding during the Period. Since there are no items of a dilutive nature, the basic and dilutive share amounts are the same. The total basic and dilutive weighted average number of Common Shares for March 31, 2026 is 126,882,712 (March 31, 2025 – 115,073,100).

	March 31, 2026 $	March 31, 2025 $
Income (loss) attributable to shareholders	201,953	(362,235)
Basic and diluted weighted average number of common shares	126,882,712	115,073,100
Basic and diluted income (loss) per share	0.002	(0.003)

14) Changes in Working Capital and Other

The net change in the non-cash working capital balances related to continuing operations is calculated as follows:

Change in working capital is comprised of	**March 31, 2026** **$**	**March 31, 2025** **$**
Accounts receivables and accrued receivables	98,874	(243,056)
Government receivables	-	(2,417)
Government payables	(4,977)	-
Prepaids expenses and deposits	-	(23,894)
Long term accounts receivable	-	750,000
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(2,423)	(117,308)
Unearned revenue	-	(24,620)
	91,474	**338,704**

15) Financial Risk Management

Management's risk management policies are typically performed as a part of the overall management of the Corporation's operations. Management is aware of risks related to these objectives through direct personal involvement with employees and outside parties. In the normal course of its business, the Corporation is exposed to a number of risks that can affect its operating performance. Management's close involvement in operations helps identify risks and variations from expectations. The Corporation has not designated transactions as hedging transactions to manage risk. As a part of the overall operation of the Corporation, management considers the avoidance of undue concentrations of risk. These risks and the actions taken to manage them include the following:

a) Credit risk

The risk of financial loss in the event of failure of a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument to meet its contractual obligation is defined as credit risk. The Corporation's principal exposure to credit risk is in respect to its accounts receivable. In order to reduce the risk on its accounts receivable, the Corporation has adopted credit policies which mandate performing an ongoing credit review of all its customers and establishing allowances for bad debts when the amounts are not collectible. The allowance for bad debt at March 31, 2026 was $48,750 (December 31, 2025 - $48,750).

Due to the nature of the Corporation's operations, Management considers accounts receivable outstanding for 90 days or less, to be current amounts. Over 90 days are also considered current, if extended terms exist and security is provided, or amounts are subject to contract restrictions and performance markers. The aging of the Corporations accounts receivable at March 31, 2026 and December 31, 2025 is as follows:

	Current $	Over 90 Days $	Total $
Aging of accounts receivable at March 31, 2026	15,417	17,144	32,561
Aging of accounts receivable at December 31, 2025	13,837	117,598	131,435

b) Currency risk

The Corporation is exposed to currency risk as a certain portion of sales and expenses are incurred in US dollars resulting in US denominated accounts receivable and accounts payable. These balances are, therefore, subject to gains and losses due to fluctuations in that currency in relation to the Canadian dollar.

The Canadian dollar equivalent amounts of the balances denominated in US funds are:

	March 31, 2026 $	December 31, 2025 $
Cash	239	181

c) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Corporation's only interest-bearing financial instrument held throughout the period had a variable rate of interest (December 31, 2025 – variable rate of interest).

d) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Corporation cannot meet its financial obligations associated with financial liabilities in full. The Corporation's main sources of liquidity are its operations and equity financing. The funds are primarily used to finance working capital and capital expenditure requirements and are adequate to meet the Corporation's financial obligations associated with financial liabilities.

The timing of cash outflows relating to the financial liabilities are outlined in the table below:

March 31, 2026	**< 1 year $**	**1-2 years $**	**3-5 years $**	**Thereafter $**	**Total $**
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	127,420	-	-	-	127,420
Government payables	9	-	-	-	9
Lease liability	5,765	749	-	-	6,514
Balance	**133,194**	**749**	**-**	**-**	**133,943**

December 31, 2025	**< 1 year $**	**1-2 years $**	**3-5 years $**	**Thereafter $**	**Total $**
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	129,845	-	-	-	129,845
Government payables	4,986	-	-	-	4,986
Lease liability	7,633	749	-	-	8,382
Balance	**142,464**	**749**	**-**	**-**	**143,213**

16) Financial Instruments

Fair Value

For all current assets and liabilities, the difference between cost and fair value is assumed to be negligible due to the short-term maturities of these items. The following table provides a summary, by class and level on the fair value hierarchy, of the financial assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value, together with the carrying amounts included in the consolidated statements of financial position, as at March 31, 2026 and December 31, 2025:

		March 31, 2026		December 31, 2025	
	Level	Carrying amount $	Fair value $	Carrying amount $	Fair value $
Financial assets					
Amortized cost					
Accounts receivable and accrued receivables		32,561	32,561	131,435	131,435
Government receivables		-	-	-	-
Advances to associate		-	-	-	-
Fair value through profit and loss					
Cash	1	138,929	138,929	132,365	132,365
Listed Common Shares	1	278,780	278,780	13,363	13,363
Unlisted Common Share	3	668,146	668,146	668,146	668,146
Financial Liabilities					
Amortized cost					
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		127,420	127,420	129,845	129,845
Government payables		9	9	4,986	4,986
Long term liabilities		-	-	-	-
Lease liabilities		6,514	6,514	8,382	8,382

The Corporation uses the following hierarchy for determining and disclosing the fair value of financial instruments by valuation technique:

(i) Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
(ii) Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e., derived from prices); and
(iii) Level 3: inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

Interest from financial instruments is recognized in finance costs.

17) Capital Disclosures

There are no restrictions on the Corporation's capital. The Corporation's capital is summarized as follows:

	March 31, 2026 $	December 31, 2025 $
Shareholders' equity	1,682,034	1,480,081

The Corporation's objectives when managing capital are to:

- maintain financial flexibility in order to preserve its ability to meet financial obligations;
- deploy capital to provide an appropriate investment return to its shareholders in the future; and
- maintain a capital structure that allows multiple financing options to the Corporation, should a financing need arise.

The Corporation's financial strategy is designed and formulated to maintain a flexible capital structure consistent with the objectives stated above and to respond to changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of underlying assets. In order to maintain or adjust its capital structure, the Corporation may raise debt (secured, unsecured, convertible and/or other types of available debt instruments) or refinance existing debt with different characteristics.

18) Segmented Information

Regenera has one CGU. ***Regenera***'s revenue has one business sector: clean energy technology solution revenue generating pillar, which consists of methane collection and destruction.

The below table reflects revenue by geographical market, based on location of customer, and by market application and the details of net loss and comprehensive loss.

Net gain and comprehensive gain for the year ending March 31, 2026	**Methane collection and destruction $**
Revenue	
Canada	-
Total	-
Operating expenses	(87,683)
Net interest income	24,099
Unrealized exchange foreign exchange loss	120
FV gain on listed common shares	265,417
Total	**201,953**

Net loss and comprehensive loss for the year ending March 31, 2025	**Methane Collection and Destruction $**
Revenue	
Canada	-
Total	-

Operating expenses	(139,181)
Interest expense	(771)
FV loss on listed common shares	(1)
Loss on investment	15,705
Gain (loss) from discontinued operations	(237,987)
Total	**(362,235)**

100% of ***Regenera***'s non-current assets are located in Canada.

19) Discontinued operations

The following table summarizes the results of the discontinued operations for CRX and the CO2 Assets at March 31, 2025:

	Q1 2025		
	CRX	**CO2 Assets**	**Total**
Sales	-	1,500	1,500
Expenses			
Wages and benefits	19,690	141,262	160,952
Consulting and contractor costs	15,320	22,559	37,879
General and admin	16,693	39,606	56,299
Amortization	-	2,546	2,546
Total expenses	51,704	205,472	257,676
Operating loss	**(51,704)**	**(204,472)**	**(256,176)**
Interest Income	-	18,823	18,823
Interest expense	-	(214)	(214)
Net interest Income	**-**	**18,609**	**18,609**
Loss on foreign exchange	-	(421)	(421)
Loss from discontinued operations	**(51,704)**	**(186,284)**	**(237,987)**

The following table summarizes the cash flows for the discontinued operations at March 31, 2025:

	Q1 2025		
	CRX	**CO2 Assets**	**Total**
Net cash provided by operating activities	45,997	(40,689)	5,308
Net cash used in investing activities	(33,816)	-	(33,816)
Net cash used in financing activities	-	5,888	5,888
Total	**12,181**	**(34,801)**	**(22,620)**

20) Related Party

Related party transactions include transactions with corporate investors who have representation on the Corporation's Board.

Nature's Ledger is a related party due to Regenera's share ownership. During the prior Period, Regenera loaned funds to Nature's Ledger subsidiary **Carbon RX** in the amount of $520,597 (March 31, 2025 - $834,290). The loan is non-interest bearing until maturity on May 31, 2028.

The Corporation has identified all of the directors and officers as its key management personnel. During the Period, the Corporation did not incur transactions with directors and officers, or companies that are controlled by directors or officers of the Corporation, other than disclosed in Note 21.

21) Key Management Compensation

The remuneration of key management personnel included in the Statements of Loss were:

For the period ended	**Mar. 31, 2026** **$**	**Mar. 31, 2025** **$**
Operating wages and consulting		
Salaries and short-term benefits	50,000	67,000
Consulting	1,665	-
Stock options and RSU's	-	-
Total key management compensation	51,665	67,000

The key management personnel of the Corporation consist of the executive officers and members of the Board. Key management personnel include those people that have the authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Corporation, directly and indirectly.

The Corporation has an employment agreement with the CEO. Yearly compensation is paid in accordance with the remuneration package agreed upon by the compensation committee and the individual respectively.

Under the CEO's employment agreement, the Corporation may terminate the agreement without cause, and the employee may terminate for good cause, and in both instances: (i) the Corporation shall be liable to pay, in lieu of notice, or any combination of both, a severance equal to 36 months, based on the base salary and bonus commitments; (ii) all unvested Stock Options and/or RSU will immediately vest and be exercisable. In the event of a change in control, all unvested securities granted or issued shall automatically vest and, at the option of the employee, the employee may resign and be entitled to a lump sum payment equal to the value of his base salary and any bonus, equal to 36 months.

The Corporation has a consulting agreement with one director, who provides consulting services through his wholly owned subsidiary.

Director fees paid were $Nil (March 31, 2025 - $1,500). In addition to their salaries, senior management and directors also participate in the Corporation's share-based compensation plans.

22) Subsequent Events

On May 1, 2026, as the Corporation had not filed is audited annual financial statements, management's discussion and analysis and related certifications for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2025 ("**Issuer Statements**"), the Corporation applied for a management cease trade order ("**MCTO**") under the provisions of National Policy 12-203, so as to permit the continued trading in the Corporation's common shares by persons other than insiders and employees of the Corporation. On May 8, 2026 the Corporation filed its Issuer Statements on SEDAR+. The MCTO was never implemented.