

FORM 5A

ANNUAL LISTING SUMMARY

Part I: Issuer Details

- **Name of Issuer:** Intellabridge Technology Corporation
 - **Trading Symbol:** KASH
 - **Financial Year Ended:** December 31, 2025
 - **Date of Report:** April 30, 2026
 - **Contact Name:** Maria Eagleton
 - **Contact Email:** maria@intellabridge.com
 - **Web Site Address:** www.intellabridge.com
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Part II: Description of Business

1. Brief Description of Business: Intellabridge is an impact-focused technology company dedicated to advancing global Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), specifically targeting Clean Energy (SDG 7), Innovation and Infrastructure (SDG 9), and Sustainable Cities (SDG 11). The Company is currently transitioning its core "Impact Engine" from its legacy fintech product (Karma Connect) toward a proprietary software orchestration layer for sustainable mobility and intelligent infrastructure.

2. Business Objectives for the Next 12 Months:

- **Q2 2026:** Market entry and operational validation via monitoring a pilot program conducted through a related-party entity.
 - **Stage 2:** Development of a proprietary Minimum Viable Product (MVP) orchestration layer built on top of existing industry platforms.
 - **Stage 3:** Integration of the "Karma Impact Engine" into the validated mobility platform to trigger environmental contributions from automated mobility events.
 - **Financing:** Successfully securing additional capital to fund the transition from pilot monitoring to proprietary software development.
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Part III: Supplementary Information

1. Related Party Transactions:

- **CEO Compensation:** During 2025, the Company paid or accrued \$144,000 to the CEO. As of Dec 31, 2025, \$223,969 was due to the CEO, including personal funds injected to finance operations.

- **COO/CFO Compensation:** During 2025, the Company paid or accrued \$120,000 for management services to the COO. As of Dec 31, 2025, \$119,582 was due to the COO.
- **Pilot Funding:** The initial operational expenses for the Q2 2026 pilot program are funded by a related-party entity managed by the CEO.

2. Summary of Securities:

- **Authorized Share Capital:** Unlimited number of common shares without par value.
- **Issued and Outstanding:** 72,567,476 common shares.
- **Options/Warrants:** As of Dec 31, 2025, the Company has no outstanding and exercisable warrants or stock options.

3. Directors and Officers:

- **John Eagleton:** CEO and Director
 - **Maria Eagleton:** COO, CFO, Corporate Secretary, and Director
 - **Bruce Mann:** Independent Director
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Part IV: Financial Summary (USD)

- **Total Assets:** \$741,080
- **Total Liabilities:** \$375,593
- **Working Capital (Deficiency):** \$(365,702)
- **Revenue:** \$924
- **Net Loss:** \$(544,297)

Dated : April 30, 2026.

Maria Eagleton

Name of Director or Senior Officer

“Maria Eagleton”

Signature

CFO, COO and Corporate Secretary
Official Capacity

Issuer Details		
Name of Issuer Intellabridge Technology Corporation	For Quarter Ended December 31, 2025	Date of Report YY/MM/D 2026/04/30
Issuer Address Suite 1500 – 1055 West Georgia Street, Royal Center, PO Box 11117		
City/Province/Postal Code Vancouver, British Columbia	Issuer Fax No. N/A	Issuer Telephone No. 303 578 3578
Contact Name Maria Eagleton	Contact Position COO, CFO and Corporate Secretary	Contact Telephone No. 303 578 3578
Contact Email Address maria@intellabridge.com	Web Site Address www.intellabridge.com	

SCHEDULE A

INTELLBRIDGE TECHNOLOGY CORPORATION

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND 2024

(Expressed in US Dollars)

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the directors of
Intellabridge Technology Corporation

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Intellabridge Technology Corp., which comprise the consolidated Statements of Financial Position as at December 31, 2025 and 2024, and the consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity (Deficit), the consolidated Statements of Loss and Comprehensive Loss and the consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the years then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the company as at December 31, 2025 and 2024, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

Basis for Opinion

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

Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern

We draw attention to Note 1 in the financial statements, which describes events and conditions indicating that a material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the Consolidated financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. Except for the matter described above in the *Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern* section of our auditor's report, we have determined that there are no other key audit matters to communicate in our report.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises:

- ♦ The information included in the Management's Discussion & Analysis filed with the relevant Canadian securities commissions

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not and will not

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT, continued

express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, and remain alert for indications that the other information appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed on this other information, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact in this auditor's report. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

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

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

- ♦ Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT, continued

- ♦ Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the company's internal control.
- ♦ Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- ♦ Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- ♦ Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- ♦ Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the company to express an opinion on the financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

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

Medicine Hat, Alberta
April 30, 2026

Hayden Beck CPA
Professional Corporation
CHARTERED PROFESSIONAL ACCOUNTANT



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INTELLBRIDGE TECHNOLOGY CORP.

Consolidated Statements of Financial Position
(Expressed in US Dollars)

	Note	(DRAFT) December 31, 2025	(Audited) December 31, 2024
ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents		\$ 2,673	\$ 261,058
Receivables		-	1,585
Prepaid expenses		-	57,476
Digital currencies	4	7,218	5,726
		9,891	325,845
Non-current			
Property and equipment	5	1,148	2,611
Intangible assets	6	730,041	646,985
Total assets		\$ 741,080	\$ 975,441
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY			
Current liabilities			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	7	\$ 32,042	\$ 75,992
Due to related parties	8	343,551	24,061
Total liabilities		375,593	100,053
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY (DEFICIENCY)			
Share capital	9	17,154,377	17,154,377
Reserves	9	1,087,139	1,087,139
Deficit		(17,625,716)	(17,081,419)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss		(250,313)	(284,709)
		365,487	875,388
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity (deficiency)		\$ 741,080	\$ 975,441

Nature of operations and going concern (Note 1)

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

INTELLBRIDGE TECHNOLOGY CORP.

Consolidated Statements of Loss and Comprehensive Loss
 (Expressed in US Dollars)
 (DRAFT)

	Notes	Years ended December 31,	
		2025	2024
		\$	\$
Sales		924	4,570
Cost of Services		16	24,450
GROSS PROFIT		908	(19,880)
Operating expenses			
Advertising and marketing		43,508	225,312
Amortization		1,463	1,010
Bank charges and fees		3,719	8,923
Management fees and salaries		264,000	295,514
Office and administration		50,455	183,210
Professional fees		122,754	231,532
Regulatory and transfer agent fees		1,445	7,712
Rent and utilities		13,092	15,309
Travel		-	42,129
		500,436	1,010,651
NET LOSS BEFORE OTHER ITEMS		(499,528)	(1,006,080)
Other items			
Gain/(loss) on revaluation of digital currencies		(44,769)	(4,813)
		(44,769)	(4,813)
NET LOSS FOR THE YEAR		(544,297)	(1,035,344)
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE LOSS			
Items which may be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss			
Unrealized foreign exchange gain (loss)		34,396	(95,406)
Unrealized revaluation gain (loss) on digital currencies		-	(8,208)
COMPREHENSIVE LOSS FOR THE YEAR		(509,901)	(1,138,958)
Gain (loss) per common share			
-basic and diluted		(0.01)	(0.01)
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding			
-basic		72,567,476	72,567,476
-basic and diluted		72,567,476	72,567,476

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

INTELLBRIDGE TECHNOLOGY CORP.

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity (Deficiency)

(Expressed in US Dollars)

(DRAFT)

		Share Capital			Accumulat ed other comprehen sive loss	Deficit	Total shareholde rs' equity (deficiency)
	Notes	Number of shares	Amount	Reserve			
Balance at December 31, 2023		72,567,476	\$ 17,154,377	\$ 1,079,639	\$ (181,095)	\$ (16,046,075)	\$ 2,006,846
Shares issued for management fees	9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Share-based compensation	9	-	-	7,500	-	-	7,500
Net loss for the year		-	-	-	-	(1,035,344)	(1,035,344)
Other comprehensive income		-	-	-	(103,614)	-	(103,614)
Balance at December 31, 2024		72,567,476	\$ 17,154,377	\$ 1,087,139	\$ (284,709)	\$ (17,081,419)	\$ 875,388
Shares issued for management fees	9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Share-based compensation	9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net loss for the year		-	-	-	-	(544,297)	(544,297)
Other comprehensive income		-	-	-	34,396	-	34,396
Balance at December 31, 2025		72,567,476	\$ 17,154,377	\$ 1,087,139	\$ (250,313)	\$ (17,625,716)	\$ 365,487

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

INTELLBRIDGE TECHNOLOGY CORP.

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

(Expressed in US Dollars)

(DRAFT)

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
	\$	\$
Cash provided by (used in):		
Operating activities:		
Net loss from continuing operations for the year	(544,297)	(1,035,344)
Items not involving cash:		
Amortization	1,463	1,010
(Gain) Loss on revaluation of digital currencies	44,769	4,813
Share-based compensation	-	7,500
	<u>(498,065)</u>	<u>(1,022,021)</u>
Changes in non-cash operating working capital items:		
Receivables	1,585	(1,954)
Prepaid expenses and deposits	57,476	7,195
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(43,950)	(51,451)
Due to related parties	319,490	(125,493)
	<u>(163,464)</u>	<u>(1,189,816)</u>
Investing		
Acquisition of property and equipment	-	(2,507)
Acquisition of intangibles	(83,056)	(239,044)
	<u>(83,056)</u>	<u>(241,551)</u>
Financing		
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Effect of foreign exchange on cash flows	<u>(11,865)</u>	<u>(94,596)</u>
Change in cash during the year	<u>(258,385)</u>	<u>(1,525,963)</u>
Cash, beginning of year	<u>261,058</u>	<u>1,787,021</u>
Cash, end of year	<u>2,673</u>	<u>261,058</u>

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

1. NATURE OF OPERATIONS AND GOING CONCERN

Intellabridge Technology Corp. (the “Company” or “Intellabridge”) was incorporated on September 24, 1988 under the laws of British Columbia. The Company’s shares trade on the Canadian Securities Exchange (“CSE”) under the symbol KASH, the OTCQB under the symbol KASHF, and the Frankfurt Stock Exchange under the symbol KASH. The Company’s head office and principal address and records office is: Boulder Office Centre, Suite 101, 4845 Pearl East Circle, Boulder, Colorado, 80301, United States of America. The registered office is Suite 1500-1055 West Georgia Street, PO Box 11117, Vancouver, BC V6E 4N7, Canada.

Intellabridge Technology Corporation is an impact-focused technology development company dedicated to advancing sustainable development goals such as clean energy, sustainable cities, industry, innovation and infrastructure. The Company strategically invests in and builds platforms that support global sustainable development goals, with an emphasis on environmental responsibility, resource efficiency, and long-term positive outcomes for communities and stakeholders. Intellabridge combines proprietary technology, strategic partnerships, and capital allocation to create products that are designed to deliver both measurable societal impact and shareholder value.

Going concern

These consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2025, and 2024 (“Financial Statements”) have been prepared using International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”) applicable to a going concern, which contemplates the realization of assets and settlement of liabilities in the normal course of business as they come due. The continuing operations of the Company are dependent upon its ability to grow and to be able to implement its business plans and strategies. Given the volatile nature of the industry in which it operates and the early stage of its product in the market, the Company is subject to risks and uncertainties that may adversely impact future operating results and cash flows.

As of December 31, 2025, the Company has an accumulated deficit of \$17,625,716 (2024 – \$17,081,419) including a loss for the year ended December 31, 2025 of \$490,420. Should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern, it may be unable to realize the carrying value of its assets and to meet its liabilities as they come due. These Financial Statements do not reflect adjustments to the carrying values of assets and liabilities and the reported expenses and balance sheet classifications that would be necessary if the Company were unable to realize its assets and settle its liabilities as a going concern in the normal course of operation. These adjustments could be material.

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION

Statement of compliance

These consolidated financial statements consisting of the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position, the Consolidated Statement of Loss and Comprehensive Loss, and the Consolidated Statements of Equity, including comparatives, have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (“IASB”) and Interpretations issued by the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (“IFRIC”).

These consolidated financial statements were authorized for issue on April 30, 2026 by the directors of the Company.

Basis of presentation

These Consolidated Financial Statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, except for financial instruments classified as financial instruments at fair value through profit and loss, which are stated at their fair value, and are expressed in United States dollars unless otherwise indicated.

Subsidiaries

In addition to the Company, the Consolidated Financial Statements include all subsidiaries. Subsidiaries are all corporations over which the Company is able to, directly or indirectly, control financial and operational policies, which is the authority usually connected with holding majority voting rights. Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is acquired by the Company. They are de-consolidated from the date that control by the Company ceases.

The subsidiaries of the Company are as follows:

	Country of incorporation currency	Percentage owned		Functional
		December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024	
Karma Card Corp. (Kash Corp.)	United States	100%	100%	USD

Consolidation

Assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses of the subsidiaries are recognized in accordance with the Company's accounting policies. Inter-company balances and transactions, including unrealized income and expenses arising from inter-company transactions, are eliminated on consolidation.

Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of these Consolidated Financial Statements requires management to make certain estimates, judgments and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported expenses during the period. Actual results could differ from these estimates.

The preparation of these Consolidated Financial Statements requires management to make judgments regarding the going concern of the Company as discussed in Note 1.

Significant assumptions about the future and other sources of estimation uncertainty that management has made at the end of the reporting period, that could result in a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the event that actual results differ from assumptions made, relate to, but are not limited to, the following:

Share-based payments

The Company uses the Black-Scholes Option Pricing Model to determine the fair value of options and warrants in order to calculate share-based payments expense and the fair value of agent warrants. The Black-Scholes Option Pricing Model involves key inputs to determine fair value of an option: risk-free interest rate, exercise price, market price at date of issue, expected dividend yield, expected life, and expected volatility. Certain of the inputs are estimates that involve considerable judgment and are or could be affected by significant factors that are out of the Company's control. The Company is also required to estimate the future forfeiture rate of options based on historical information in its calculation of share-based payments expense.

Recognition and valuation of deferred tax assets

The recognition of deferred tax assets is based upon whether it is probable that sufficient and suitable taxable profits will be available in the future or whether taxable temporary differences will reverse such that deferred tax assets can be utilized. Recognition therefore involves a degree of estimation and judgment regarding the future financial performance or the timing of the reversed deferred tax liabilities where deferred tax assets have been recognized.

Research and development costs

Evaluating whether or not costs incurred by the Company in developing its technological products meet the criteria for capitalizing as intangible assets is assessed by management each period. Management determines if products are able, with sufficient certainty, to generate future economic benefits. If this criterion is met, development costs related to these products are capitalized at cost.

Revenue recognition

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of estimated discounts. The Company considers the terms of the sales contracts as well as industry practices, taking into consideration the type of customer, the nature of the transaction, and the specific circumstances of each arrangement.

Digital Currencies

The Company applies significant judgment in determining the appropriate accounting treatment and valuation of digital currencies. As digital currencies are not considered financial assets or legal tender under current accounting frameworks, they are classified as Intangible Assets with indefinite useful lives in accordance with IAS 38. Fair Value Measurement and Key Estimates: Digital currencies are recorded at their fair value based on quoted prices from active exchanges at the reporting date.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Foreign currency translation

The consolidated financial statements of the Company are presented in US dollars. The individual financial statements of each subsidiary are presented in its functional currency, the currency of

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd)

the primary economic environment in which the entity operates. The functional currency of Intellabridge is the Canadian dollar, and the functional currencies of the subsidiaries are listed in the Subsidiaries section of Note 2.

Management has elected to use the U.S. dollar as the presentation currency for the following reasons:

Industry Standard: The digital asset and technology sectors primarily utilize USD as the global benchmark for pricing, valuation, and transaction settlements.

Investor Relevance: The majority of the Company's shareholders and potential investors monitor performance and conduct financial analysis using USD, making it a more relevant and comparable metric for stakeholders.

Global Operations: As the Company expands its international footprint, the USD provides a more stable and universally understood basis for reporting financial results across different jurisdictions.

In preparing the financial statements of each subsidiary, transactions in currencies other than the entity's functional currency are translated at exchange rates in effect on the dates of the transactions. At the end of each reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rate of the exchange in effect as at the statement of financial position date. Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rates prevailing at the time when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not re-translated. Revenue and expenses are translated at average exchange rates prevailing during the reporting period. Foreign currency differences arising on translation are recognized in the consolidated statement of comprehensive loss. All resulting exchange gains or losses are recognized as a foreign currency translation adjustment and included as a separate component of equity, within Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income ("AOCI").

Digital currencies

The Company has determined that digital currencies meet the definition of intangible assets in IAS 38 Intangible Assets, as they are identifiable non-monetary assets without physical substance. They are initially recorded at cost and the revaluation method is used to measure the digital currencies.

Digital currencies are measured using fair value using prices available on Coinmarketcap at the reporting dates. Coinmarketcap is a pricing aggregator, as the principal market or most advantageous market is not always known. The Company believes any price difference amongst the principal market and an aggregate price to be immaterial. Management considers this fair value to be a Level 2 input under IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement fair value hierarchy, as the price on this source represents an average of quoted prices on multiple digital currency exchanges.

The Company has classified the digital currencies as current assets where those digital currencies held are: considered to be commodities, there is a liquid market in which the Company may sell a portion of its holdings, and if the Company is able to sell a portion of its digital currencies in the near future to generate a profit from price fluctuations.

There is currently no definitive guidance in IFRS, or alternative accounting frameworks, for the accounting of the mining and strategic selling of digital currencies, and management has exercised significant judgment in determining the appropriate accounting treatment for the recognition of income from digital currencies.

Any increase in the fair value of digital currencies is recognized in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI) and accumulated in equity under the revaluation surplus. However, if an increase reverses a previous decrease of the same asset that was recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss, the increase is first recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss to the extent of the previous loss.

A decrease in the fair value is first recognized in OCI to the extent of any existing revaluation surplus for that specific asset. Any remaining decrease that exceeds the revaluation surplus is recognized as a loss in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Property and equipment

Items of equipment are recorded at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment charges. Such cost consists of the purchase price, any costs directly attributable to bringing the equipment to the location and condition necessary for its intended use. Depreciation of property and equipment is calculated over the estimated useful lives as follows:

Computer equipment	24 months straight-line method
Furniture and equipment	36 months straight-line method
Other assets	100% amortization on purchase

Intangible Assets

The Company's intangible assets relate to the development of software technology. Research costs are expensed as incurred. Certain costs incurred in connection with the development of software to be used internally or for providing services to customers are capitalized once a project has reached the development phase. Development costs that are directly related to the development of the project are recognized as an internally generated asset when the following criteria are met:

- Technical feasibility of completing the intangible asset so that the asset will be available for use or sale;
- Intention to complete and its ability and intention to use or sell the asset;
- The asset will generate future economic benefits;
- The availability of resources to complete the asset; and
- The ability to measure reliably the expenditure during development.

The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed as either finite or indefinite. Intangible assets with a finite life are amortized over the estimated useful life. Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives or not available for use are not amortized. They are tested for impairment at least annually or more frequently when there is an indication that the asset has been impaired.

Impairment

The Company reviews the carrying amounts of its non-financial assets, including equipment, when events or changes in circumstances indicate the assets may not be recoverable. 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. Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit to which the asset belongs. Assets carried at fair value, such as digital currencies, are excluded from impairment analysis.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows to be derived from continuing use of asset or cash generating unit are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. Fair value less costs of disposal is the amount obtainable from the sale of an asset or

cash generating unit in an arm's length transaction between knowledgeable, willing parties, less the costs of disposal. Fair value less costs of disposal is estimated using recent market prices for similar items that would be received in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. If the recoverable amount of an asset or cash generating unit is reduced to its recoverable amount, an impairment loss is recognized immediately in the consolidated statement of loss. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset or cash generating unit is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, such that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized.

Income taxes

Income tax expense is comprised of current and deferred tax components. The Company follows the liability method of accounting for taxes. Under this method, deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized based on the estimated tax effects of temporary differences in the carrying amount of assets and liabilities in the consolidated financial statements and their respective tax bases. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are calculated using the enacted or substantively enacted income tax rates that are expected to apply when the asset is recovered or the liability is settled. Deferred tax assets or liabilities are not recognized when they arise on the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction (other than in a business combination) that, at the time of the transaction, affects neither accounting nor taxable profit.

Deferred tax assets for deductible temporary differences and tax loss carry forwards are recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary differences or tax loss carry forwards can be utilized. The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date, and is reduced if it is no longer probable that sufficient future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary differences or tax loss carry forwards can be utilized.

Current tax is calculated based on net earnings for the year, adjusted for items that are non-taxable or taxed in different periods, using income tax rates that are enacted or substantively enacted at each reporting date. Income taxes are recognized in equity or other comprehensive income, consistent with the items to which they relate.

Share capital

Financial instruments issued by the Company are classified as equity only to the extent they do not meet the definition of a financial liability or financial asset. The Company's common shares, options and warrants are classified as equity instruments. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new common shares are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds. Common shares issued for consideration other than cash are valued based on their market value at the date that shares are issued.

Share issue costs

Professional, consulting, regulatory and other costs directly attributable to financing transactions are recorded as deferred financing costs until the financing transactions are completed, if the completion of the transaction is considered likely; otherwise they are expensed as incurred. Share issue costs are charged to share capital when the related shares are issued. Deferred financing costs related to financing transactions that are not completed are charged to profit or loss.

Warrants

Equity financing transactions may involve issuance of common shares or units. A unit comprises a certain number of common shares and a certain number of share purchase warrants.

The Company has adopted a residual value method with respect to the measurement of shares and warrants issued as private placement units. The residual value method first allocates value to the more easily measurable component based on fair value and then the residual value, if any, to the less easily measurable component. The Company considers the fair value of common shares issued in the private placements to be the more easily measurable component and the common shares are valued at their fair value, as determined by the closing market price on the announcement date. The balance, if any, is allocated to the attached warrants. Any fair value attributed to the warrants is recorded as reserves.

Share-based compensation

The Company has a share option plan. The fair value of share-based compensation to employees is measured at grant date using the Black-Scholes Option Pricing Model, and is recognized over the vesting period using the graded vesting method. The fair value of share-based compensation to non-employees is measured at the date the goods or services are received, at either the fair value of the goods or services received or the fair value of the equity instruments issued using the Black-Scholes Option Pricing Model, if the fair value of the goods or services received cannot be readily measured.

For both employees and non-employees, the fair value is recognized as an expense with a corresponding increase in reserves. The amount recognized as expense is adjusted to reflect the number of share options expected to vest. For share options granted with vesting terms conditional upon the achievement of a performance condition, and the performance condition is not a market condition, the Company revises its estimates of the length of the vesting period, if necessary, when information arises that indicates that the length of the vesting period differs from previous estimates. When this occurs, the change in estimate is accounted for prospectively.

Compensation expense is recorded in the consolidated statement of loss as share-based compensation expense with a corresponding credit to equity reserves. When stock options are exercised, the proceeds, together with the amount recorded in equity reserves, are recorded in share capital.

Financial instruments

The following table shows the classification of the Company's financial instruments under IFRS 9:

Financial assets	
Cash	FVTPL
Receivables	Amortized cost
Financial liabilities	
Trade payables	Amortized cost
Due to related parties	Amortized cost

The Company classifies its financial assets in one of the following categories: (1) financial assets at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL"), (2) amortized cost, or (3) financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVTOCI"). The classification depends on the purpose for which the financial assets were acquired. Management determines the

classification of its financial assets at initial recognition.

Financial assets at FVTPL

Financial assets carried at FVTPL are initially recorded at fair value and transaction costs are expensed in the statement of loss. Realized and unrealized gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value of the financial asset held at FVTPL are included in the statement of loss in the period in which they arise.

Amortized cost

Financial assets and liabilities at amortized cost are initially recognized at fair value and subsequently carried at amortized cost less any impairment. They are classified as current assets or non-current assets based on their maturity date.

Financial assets at FVTOCI

Investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI are initially recognized at fair value plus transaction costs. Subsequently, they are measured at fair value, with gains and losses arising from changes in fair value recognized in other comprehensive income. There is no subsequent reclassification of fair value gains and losses to profit or loss following the de-recognition of the investment. Financial assets are derecognized when they mature or are sold, and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred. Gains and losses on de-recognition of financial assets classified as FVTPL or amortized cost are recognized in the statement of loss. Gains or losses on financial assets classified as FVTOCI remain within accumulated other comprehensive income.

The Company's financial instrument at FVTPL at December 31, 2025 is as follows:

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial asset			
Cash	\$ 2,672	\$ -	\$ -

Fair value hierarchy

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

- i) Level 1 – Applies to assets or liabilities for which there are quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- ii) Level 2 – Applies to assets or liabilities for which there are inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly such as quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets or indirectly such as quoted prices for identical assets or liabilities in markets with insufficient volume or infrequent transactions.
- iii) Level 3 – Applies to assets or liabilities for which there are unobservable market data.

Cash deposits have been measured at fair value using Level 1 inputs. The carrying value of receivables, trade payables and due to related parties approximate their fair value because of the short-term nature of these instruments or their ability of prompt liquidation.

Impairment of financial assets

At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset is impaired. If such evidence exists, an impairment loss is recognized in the statement of loss. Impairment losses on financial assets carried at amortized cost, including loans and receivables, are calculated as the difference between the amortized cost of the loan or receivable and the present value of the estimated future cash flows, discounted using the instrument's original effective interest rate. Impairment losses on financial assets carried at amortized cost are reversed in subsequent periods if the amount of the loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognized.3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd)

Earnings/loss per share amounts

Basic earnings per share amounts are calculated by dividing the net earnings or loss by the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the reporting period.

Diluted earnings per share amounts are calculated by using the treasury stock method, by adjusting the weighted average number of shares outstanding for the potential number of issued instruments which may have a dilutive effect on net earnings or loss. This method assumes that proceeds received from the exercise of in-the-money instruments are used to repurchase common shares at the average market price for the period.

Revenue

The Company generates revenue by providing transaction processing services and by charging monthly fees.

Leases

The Company assess whether a contract is, or contains, a lease at the inception of the contract. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. The Company evaluates whether the contract involves the use of an identified asset, whether the Company has the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset during the term of the arrangement, and if the Company has the right to direct the use of the asset.

As a lessee, the Company recognizes a right-of-use ("ROU") asset, and a lease liability at the commencement date of a lease. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which is comprised of the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, less any lease incentives received. The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the lease term, or the end of the useful life of the asset. In addition, the right-of-use asset may be reduced due to impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain re-measurements of the lease liability.

A lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are unpaid at the commencement date, discounted by the interest rate implicit in the lease, or if that rate cannot be readily determined, the incremental borrowing rate of the Company. Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability include fixed payments less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, and the exercise price of purchase options if the Company is reasonably certain to exercise that option.

The lease liability is subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. It is re-measured when there is a modification, change in the lease term, change in the fixed lease payments or a change in the assessment to purchase the underlying asset.

Accounting standard issued but not yet effective

At the date of authorization of these consolidated financial statements, several new, but not yet effective, standards and amendments to existing standards and interpretation have been published by the IASB. None of these standards or amendments to existing standards have been adopted early by the Company. Management anticipates that all relevant pronouncements will be adopted for the first period beginning on or after the effective date of the pronouncement. New standards, amendments and interpretations not adopted in the current year have not been disclosed as they are not expected to have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

4. DIGITAL CURRENCIES

As at December 31, 2025, the Company held various digital currencies with a fair value of \$7,217 (December 31, 2024 - \$5,726).

During the year ended December 31, 2025, the Company recorded a revaluation gain of \$1,286 (year ended December 31, 2024 – revaluation loss of \$4,813) on digital currencies.

During the fiscal year 2025, the Company did not engage in any acquisitions, disposals, or third-party transactions involving digital currencies. All changes in the carrying amount of digital assets during this period are attributable solely to revaluation of the existing holdings to their fair market value at the reporting date in accordance with the Company's accounting policy.

5. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

		Furniture and Equipment		Computer Equipment		Other Assets		Total
Cost:								
December 31, 2022	\$	8,051	\$	56,534	\$	2,431	\$	67,016
December 31, 2023	\$	8,051	\$	56,534	\$	2,431	\$	67,016
Increase		2,507		-		-		2,507
December 31, 2024	\$	10,558	\$	56,534	\$	2,431	\$	69,523
December 31, 2025	\$	10,558	\$	56,534	\$	2,431	\$	69,523
Depreciation and impairment:								
December 31, 2022	\$	6,892		53,856		2,431		62,979
Amortization	\$	627		2,296		-		2,923
December 31, 2023	\$	7,319	\$	56,152	\$	2,431	\$	65,902
Amortization	\$	628		382		-		1,010
December 31, 2024	\$	7,947	\$	56,534	\$	2,431	\$	66,912
Amortization	\$	1,463		-		-		1,463
December 31, 2025	\$	9,410	\$	56,534			\$	68,375
Net book value:								

December 31, 2023	\$	732	\$	382	\$	-	\$	1,114
December 31, 2024	\$	2,611	\$	-	\$	-	\$	2,611
December 31, 2025	\$	1,148	\$	-	\$	-	\$	1,148

6. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Intangible assets under development	
Balance as at December 31, 2023	\$ 407,941
Increase – internally developed	239,044
Balance as at December 31, 2024	\$ 646,985
Increase – internally developed	83,056
Balance as at December 31, 2025	\$ 730,041

During the year ended December 31, 2025, the Company capitalized \$83,056 of costs related to the development of Karma Card as part of intangible assets under development. As the intangible assets are still under development, no amortization has been recognized.

7. ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND ACCRUED LIABILITIES

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Trade payables	\$ 2,858	\$ 74,462
Accrued liabilities	29,184	1,530
	\$ 32,042	\$ 75,992

8. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Compensation of key management personnel ("KMP") ¹	Years ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
Cash compensation	\$ 264,000	\$ 264,000
Share-based compensation	-	-
Total compensation of KMP	\$ 264,000	\$ 264,000

¹ KMP consist of those that have the authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Company, which includes the most senior executive team (C-suite executives) and the board of directors.

During the year ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, the remuneration of management fees to key personnel were as follows:

- During the year ended December 31, 2025, the Company paid or accrued compensation of \$144,000 (2024 - \$144,000) to the CEO and director of the Company.

As of December 31, 2025, a total of \$ 223,969 is due to the CEO (December 31, 2024 – \$469 due to the CEO). The debt also includes personal funds injected by the CEO to finance the company's ongoing operations. These amounts are included due to related parties.

- During the year ended December 31, 2025, the Company paid or accrued aggregate fees of \$120,000 (2024 - \$120,000) for management services to the COO.

As of December 31, 2025, a total of \$119,582 (December 31, 2024 - \$23,592) is due to the COO. This amount is included due to related parties.

Other related party transactions and balances

The amounts presented as Due to related parties in the Statements of Financial Position as at December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024 consist of amounts owing to KMP as compensation for services that have not yet been paid or reimbursed.

9. SHARE CAPITAL

(a) Authorized

Unlimited number of common shares without par value.

(b) Issued

The year ended December 31, 2024:

(a) The Company entered into an agreement to issue 60,000 shares on signing to an advisor of the Company as compensation for services. The shares have been valued based on the fair value of the equity instruments as the services were rendered as the Company was not able to reliably estimate the value of the services rendered. The shares are vesting to be issued 20,000 per year for each 2025, 2026, and 2027. As no shares have yet been issued, the full value of \$7,500 has been set-up as a reserve and will be reallocated to share capital upon issuance.

(b) The Company entered into an agreement to issue 60,000 shares on signing to an advisor of the Company as compensation for services. The shares have been valued based on the fair value of the equity instruments as the services were rendered as the Company was not able to reliably estimate the value of the services rendered. The shares are vesting to be issued 20,000 per year for each 2025, 2026, and 2027. As no shares have yet been issued, the full value of \$7,500 has been set-up as a reserve and will be reallocated to share capital upon issuance.

(c) The Company entered into an agreement to issue 60,000 shares on signing to an advisor of the Company as compensation for services. The shares have been valued based on the fair value of the equity instruments as the services were rendered as the Company was not able to reliably estimate the value of the services rendered. The shares are vesting to be issued 20,000 per year for each 2025, 2026, and 2027. As no shares have yet been issued, the full value of \$7,500 has been set-up as a reserve and will be reallocated to share capital upon issuance.

(c) Stock options and warrants

The Company maintains a 10% rolling share option plan (the "Plan") that enables management to grant options to directors, officers, employees and other service providers. The Company follows the CSE policies stipulating that the number of common shares which may be issued pursuant to options granted under the Plan may not exceed 10% of the issued and outstanding shares of the Company from time to time at the date of granting of options and have a maximum life of 10 years. Each option

agreement with the grantee sets forth, among other things, the number of options granted, the exercise price and the vesting conditions of the options as determined by the Board of Directors.

There were no outstanding stock options, and no stock option activity, for the periods.

During the year ended December 31, 2025, and 2024, the Company recorded share-based compensation expenses relating to stock options and warrants of \$nil.

Share purchase warrant transactions and balances are summarized as follows:

	Number of Warrants	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Outstanding, December 31, 2023	8,669,355	CAD 1.55
Expired	(8,669,355)	CAD 1.55
Outstanding, December 31, 2024	-	-
Expired	-	-
Outstanding, December 31, 2025	-	-
Expired	-	-

As at 31 December 2025, the Company has no outstanding and exercisable warrants.

(d) Reserve

The reserve records items recognized as share-based compensation expense and other share-based payments until such time that the stock options or warrants are exercised, at which time the corresponding amount will be transferred to share capital.

	Stock options	Finders' warrants	Broke r warrants	Other	Total
Balance, December 31, 2022	\$ 22,239	\$ 628,150	\$ 332,612	\$ 41,094	\$1,024,095
Share-based compensation	-	-	-	55,544	55,544
Balance, December 31, 2023	\$ 22,239	\$ 628,150	\$ 332,612	\$ 96,638	\$ 1,079,639
Share-based compensation	-	-	-	7,500	7,500
Balance, December 31, 2024	\$ 22,239	\$ 628,150	\$ 332,612	\$ 104,138	\$1,087,139
Balance, December 31, 2025	\$ 22,239	\$ 628,150	\$ 332,612	\$ 104,138	\$1,087,139

10. SEGMENTED INFORMATION

The Company operates in one industry segment, financial technology. For the year ended December 31, 2025, and 2024, revenue of \$924 and \$4,570 was earned, respectively, in this segment. All non-current assets are located in the United States of America.

11. INCOME TAXES

A reconciliation of income taxes at statutory rates with the reported taxes is as follows:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Loss before income taxes	\$ (544,297)	\$ (1,035,344)
Tax rate	25.5%	25.5%
Expected income tax recovery at statutory tax rates	\$ (138,795)	\$ (264,013)
Increase in income tax recovery resulting from:		
Non-deductible items	28,001	29,913
Change in deferred tax assets not recognized	97,056	234,100
Total income tax expense (recovery)	-	-

Significant components of deductible and taxable temporary differences, unused tax losses and unused tax credits have not been included on the consolidated statement of financial position are as follows:

	December 31, 2025	Expiry Dates	December 31, 2024	Expiry dates
Non-capital losses (Canada)	\$ 3,065,379	2039 to 2044	\$ 2,574,959	2039 to 2043
Net operating losses (US)	233,360	2037	233,360	2037
Net operating losses (US)	6,251,014	No expiry	6,251,014	No expiry
Deferred tax asset not recognized	(9,549,753)		(9,059,333)	
Deferred tax asset liability	-		-	

12. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company can be exposed, in varying degrees, to a variety of financial related risks. The type of risk exposure and the way in which such exposure is managed is provided as follows:

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will fail to discharge an obligation and cause the other party to incur a financial loss. The Company's primary exposure to credit risk is on its cash held in bank accounts, which is mainly held with reputable US and Canadian banks. Therefore, credit risk of the Company's cash deposits is assessed as relatively low.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Company manages liquidity risk by continuously monitoring cash requirements to ensure that it is able to meet its short term and long-term obligations and operational plans.

As at December 31, 2025, the Company has a negative working capital of \$(365,702) (2024 - \$225,792). Liquidity risk is assessed as high.

Liquidity risk is currently categorized as high, pending the successful completion of capital-raising initiatives essential for the commercialization of the Company's new product. Consequently, Management is actively securing the necessary financing to bridge this liquidity gap and facilitate the transition into the next phase of revenue generation.

Market risk

Market risk is the risk of loss that may arise from changes in market factors such as interest rates, foreign exchange rates, and commodity and equity prices.

(a) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will change due to a change in the level of interest rates. The Company is exposed to interest rate risk as its bank account earns interest income at variable rates and is subject to the movement in interest rates. Management considers interest rate risk to be minimal.

(b) Foreign currency risk

The Company and its subsidiaries operate internationally, and during the period were exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from currency fluctuations, primarily with respect to the USD and CAD dollar rates. Management regularly monitors exposure to foreign exchange risks, but does not have a current hedging policy in place.

Due to the minimal amount of cash held in accounts throughout the year, the currency risk is assessed as minimal.

13. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Company manages its capital to maintain its ability to continue as a going concern and to provide returns and benefits to shareholders. The capital structure of the Company consists of equity comprised of issued share capital and any debt that it may issue.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it in light of economic conditions. The Company, upon approval from its Board of Directors, will balance its overall capital structure through new share issues or by undertaking other activities as deemed appropriate under the specific circumstances.

There were no changes in the Company's approach to capital management during the year.

14. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Conclusion of Spark Plug Chargers Inc. LOI

Subsequent to the reporting period, the Company and Spark Plug Chargers Inc. mutually agreed to conclude the non-binding Letter of Intent (LOI) previously disclosed. Following a rigorous due diligence and strategic review process, Management determined that the Company's strongest competitive advantage lies not in operating capital-intensive charging stations in a competitive marketplace, but in deploying a proprietary software orchestration layer paired with targeted mobility assets. Consequently, the Company refocused its resources entirely on the rapidly expanding sustainable mobility markets in the United States.

Q2 2026 Pilot Program Launch

In April 2026, the Company finalized preparations to commence a pilot program focused on sustainable mobility network orchestration in the United States. To execute this strategy capital-efficiently, the Company's research and development is currently focused on a 'simulate-then-deploy' model. Management is designing its orchestration software with the intention of validating the technology through this phased rollout. To aggressively protect shareholder value and preserve public company liquidity, the initial operational expenses are 100% funded by a related-party entity. The Company holds a risk-free right of first refusal to acquire this related-party pilot program at cost, providing a capital-efficient path to market entry.

SCHEDULE B



INTELLABRIDGE TECHNOLOGY CORPORATION

MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND 2024

This management discussion and analysis (“MD&A”) of the financial condition and results of operations of Intellabridge Technology Corp. (the “Company” or “Intellabridge”) for the year ended December 31, 2025 is filed on SEDAR+. This MD&A should be read in conjunction with the condensed interim consolidated financial statement and related notes thereto for the year ended December 31, 2025 and the audited consolidated financial statements and related notes thereto of the Company for the year ended December 31, 2025. The Interim Financial Statements and the “SELECTED FINANCIAL INFORMATION AND OVERALL PERFORMANCE” and “SELECTED QUARTERLY FINANCIAL INFORMATION” sections of this MD&A have been prepared using International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”) and all amounts are reported in United States dollars (“USD”) unless otherwise noted. Readers should also read the section “CAUTIONARY NOTE REGARDING FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS” contained at the end of this document. The information herein is current through April 30, 2026 unless otherwise indicated.

COMPANY OVERVIEW AND STRATEGIC DIRECTION

Intellabridge Technology Corporation is an impact-focused technology development company dedicated to advancing global sustainable development goals, including clean energy, sustainable cities, and intelligent infrastructure. The Company strategically invests in and builds platforms that prioritize environmental responsibility, resource efficiency, and long-term positive outcomes for communities and stakeholders. Intellabridge combines proprietary technology, strategic partnerships, and capital allocation to create products designed to deliver both measurable societal impact and shareholder value.

Executive Summary and Strategic Overview

Intellabridge is an impact-driven technology company dedicated to advancing global Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), specifically targeting SDG 7 (Clean Energy), SDG 9 (Innovation and Infrastructure), and SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities). During 2025, the Company initiated a strategic realignment to leverage the convergence of intelligent systems and sustainable infrastructure.

While the Company maintains its Karma Connect platform on a capital-efficient basis, Management spent the latter half of 2025 and early 2026 refocusing resources toward high-growth opportunities in sustainable mobility and intelligent infrastructure orchestration. This “bridge infrastructure” strategy utilizes established mobility frameworks to validate the Company’s software and data systems before full-scale deployment.

The “Impact Layer” (Karma Integration)

The Company is integrating the Karma platform directly into the transaction layer of its future infrastructure network. Instead of operating solely as a standalone application, Karma will function as the loyalty and impact engine for sustainable mobility assets. In the Company's upcoming pilot, events, such as automated mobility events or future EV charging sessions, will

be designed to trigger environmental contributions to verified sustainability projects (e.g., reforestation, ocean cleanup).

By embedding impact directly into the user experience, Intellabridge creates a distinct value proposition in a commoditized market. Our "Impact-as-a-Service" model distinguishes our network from utility-only competitors by capitalizing on the growing consumer preference for services that align with personal values.

This strategic shift is driven by the urgent global need for intelligent solutions in EV charging, smart grid management, and sustainable urbanization. Management believes this sector offers a significantly larger and more scalable market opportunity for the Company, rooted in the projected multi-trillion dollar growth of the Green Economy and intelligent systems. Furthermore, we anticipate that transformative advancements in AI, Sustainable Mobility, and Robotics will fundamentally redefine the infrastructure required for the smart cities of tomorrow.

Part I: Historical Operations and Karma Connect Update

CURRENT COMPANY PRODUCTS

Karma Connect

Intellabridge's original core product, Karma Connect, remains operational. It is an impact-driven software platform that integrates sustainable change into everyday financial activities, supporting initiatives aligned with Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The platform allows individuals to channel cashback from purchases and transaction roundups to support impact solutions, with the causes supported being driven by customer choice, thereby building a social network for sustainable change. The B2B solution enables financial institutions to offer these capabilities, fostering customer loyalty and aligning with social responsibility goals.

Strategic Positioning of Karma within Sustainable Mobility

During 2025, the Company shifted the strategic focus of its Karma technology from a strictly fintech-centric application to a future infrastructure-centric orchestration layer. Through business and market research, alongside architectural design thinking, Management determined that the core "Impact Engine" previously developed for the Karma platform is ideally suited to electric vehicle mobility networks which align with customer target markets. Consequently, the strategic planning and design work performed in 2025 serves as the blueprint for the Company's multi-stage business plan. This foundational research established the roadmap for how the Company will eventually integrate the Karma impact engine into sustainable mobility platforms, ensuring that future software development is highly targeted and aligned with validated market demand.

Part II: Strategic Transition – Sustainable Mobility

Multi-Stage Execution Roadmap (2026)

The Company has initiated a multi-stage execution plan to enter the sustainable mobility orchestration market. This strategy is designed to minimize R&D risk while ensuring a rapid path to market validation and revenue.

4. **Stage 1: Market Entry and Operational Validation (Q2 2026)** During the second quarter of 2026, the Company will begin monitoring a pilot program conducted through a related-party entity. To ensure capital efficiency during this launch period, the Company will utilize established third-party orchestration software. This allows the Company to focus on capturing real-world data from targeted mobility assets without immediate proprietary software development costs. Management will evaluate the performance, utilization, and unit economics of this program as a prerequisite for formal market entry.
5. **Stage 2: Proprietary MVP Development** Upon achieving successful validation in Stage 1, the Company intends to develop its own Minimum Viable Product (MVP). This orchestration layer will be built on top of existing industry platforms using robust API integrations. This approach allows the Company to develop high-value, proprietary features, such as automated network scheduling, while leveraging the stability of proven third-party infrastructure.
6. **Stage 3: Karma "Impact" Integration** Once the Company achieves market traction and stable network orchestration, it will initiate the integration of the Karma impact engine into the platform. This final stage will transform the orchestration layer into a distinct "Impact-as-a-Service" platform, where automated mobility events and network utilization trigger environmental contributions. This staged integration ensures that the Company's proprietary technology is deployed into a validated and revenue-generating ecosystem.

Strategic Positioning of 2025 R&D

The research and development performed during the 2025 fiscal year serves as the technical and market foundation for this multi-stage roadmap. The 2025 capitalization represents the initial business and strategic architecture required to transition the Company's core "Impact" mission into the sustainable mobility sector.

HIGHLIGHTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025

The Company's operations during the year ended December 31, 2025, were characterized by a

strategic stabilization of its legacy consumer product and a simultaneous, aggressive exploration of new high-growth market opportunities in the sustainable mobility sectors.

1. Product Evolution: Karma Connect Relaunch and Infrastructure Repurposing The operational focus for early 2025 was shaped by unforeseen external challenges presented in late 2024, when former infrastructure partners decided to discontinue key B2C card issuance services. In response, the Company proactively transitioned existing customers to the updated Karma Connect platform to ensure uninterrupted service. More importantly, this transition catalyzed a strategic review of the Company's core technical assets. Management determined that the proprietary "Impact Engine" developed for the Karma platform was ideally suited to serve as the foundation for an infrastructure-centric orchestration layer, effectively shifting the Company's development focus from a standalone fintech application to the broader sustainable mobility sector.

2. Strategic Expansion to Sustainable Mobility Concurrent with its legacy product operations, Intellabridge actively explored opportunities to advance its commitment to Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 9 (Innovation and Infrastructure) and 11 (Sustainable Cities). During the period, Management evaluated multiple entry points into sustainable physical infrastructure. This included the extensive due diligence and evaluation of a potential acquisition of Spark Plug Chargers Inc.

This robust evaluation process yielded a critical strategic insight: the EV charging infrastructure market has become highly saturated and commoditized. Conversely, intelligent mobility networks and advanced mobility infrastructure remain in the early stages of development, presenting a significantly larger, higher-margin opportunity. Management determined that the Company's strongest competitive advantage lies not in operating capital-intensive charging stations in a competitive marketplace, but in deploying a proprietary software orchestration layer paired with targeted mobility assets. Consequently, the Company refocused its resources entirely on the rapidly expanding sustainable mobility markets strictly within the United States.

INVESTMENT THESIS: SUSTAINABLE MOBILITY MARKET

The Company's strategic re-alignment is focused on leveraging its proprietary technology to capture value in the explosive growth of the sustainable mobility market. The transition of intelligent systems from digital applications into the physical world represents a major economic shift. The U.S. market is entering an industrial build-out phase for smart mobility networks, demanding sophisticated, technology-driven orchestration solutions. The Company's entry point is the mobility network orchestration sector, specifically targeting U.S. jurisdictions where regulatory frameworks strongly support advanced, automated mobility solutions.

THE "BRIDGE" OPERATING MODEL AND PILOT PROGRAM

To execute this strategy capital-efficiently, the Company's research and development is currently focused on a "simulate-then-deploy" bridge model. Management is designing its orchestration

software with the intention of validating the technology through a phased pilot rollout in Q2 2026. This phased approach allows for operational validation and eventual revenue generation.

To aggressively protect shareholder value and preserve public company liquidity during this R&D phase, Intellabridge assumes zero financial risk for this initial pilot program. The initial operational expenses and targeted mobility assets are 100% funded by a related party (managed by the Company's CEO). The Company holds a risk-free right of first refusal to acquire this related-party pilot program at cost. This structure provides Intellabridge with a validated, capital-efficient path to market entry without the initial capital burden.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

The Company is currently operating with a focus on aggressively managing operational costs while the strategic expansion takes precedence. To ensure the Company remains in good standing as a reporting issuer, the CEO has committed to covering all essential maintenance costs, including exchange trading fees, auditors, and core server maintenance, estimated at less than \$10,000 per month, through a personal loan facility.

The planned expansion into sustainable mobility network orchestration is a capital-intensive initiative requiring substantial investment in proprietary product development and strategic acquisitions. The Company is actively in the process of raising capital to fund the transition from Stage 1 monitoring to Stage 2 proprietary software development. The Company's ability to execute its long-term strategic vision, scale the targeted mobility assets via asset-backed financing, and exercise its option to acquire the related-party pilot program is contingent upon successfully securing this additional capital.

DISCUSSION OF OPERATIONS

The key performance indicators that we use to manage our business and evaluate our financial results and operating performance consist of: revenue, operating expenses, and net income (loss).

During the year ended December 31, 2025, Intellabridge worked on the development of the Karma application, including integrations with key technology providers to provide customers with a fully-functional product in Q1 2025. The product was fully operational in April 2025.

SELECTED FINANCIAL INFORMATION AND OVERALL PERFORMANCE

	Years ended December 31	
In \$	2025	2024

Revenue	924	4,570
Operating expenses	500,436	1,010,651
Other items	(44,769)	(4,813)
Net loss	(544,297)	(1,035,344)
Total comprehensive loss	(509,901)	(1,138,958)
Loss per share, basic and diluted	(\$0.01)	(\$0.01)
Weighted average number of common shares – basic and diluted	72,567,476	72,567,476
	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Total assets	741,080	975,441
Total non-current financial liabilities	-	-

Consolidated financial indicators include information on Canadian, American, companies.

Revenue

The Company's revenue generation from operating activities, which began in Q2 2024, reflects a year largely dedicated to the initial Karma Card product. Throughout 2025 (January to December), efforts spanned from the Q1 launch and initial marketing to the necessary Q4 discontinuation due to external partner decisions and the subsequent management of the customer transition. This full lifecycle of the initial product necessitated a conservative approach to marketing spend, particularly in the latter half of the year, as resources were also being directed towards the development of the new Karma Connect platform. With Karma Connect fully launched in April 2025, the Company is now strategically increasing marketing investment to drive customer acquisition and accelerate revenue growth, building on the lessons learned from the previous year.

Operating Expenses

Operating expenses of \$500,436 for the year ended December 31, 2025, decreased by \$510,215 or 51,2% as compared to \$1,010,651 for the year ended December 31, 2024. The decrease was primarily a result of decreased advertising and marketing and general and administrative costs. The Company provides the following detailed information on variances in operating expenses between the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024:

- **Advertising and marketing costs** decreased by \$181,804 compared to the year ended December 31, 2024. In 2025 the Company was more focused on design and development of the product.
- **Management fees and salaries costs** decreased by \$31,514 mainly because of the policy of optimization of operational expenses.
- **Office and administration costs** decreased by \$132,755 mainly because of the policy of optimization of operational expenses.
- **Professional fees** decreased by \$108,778 mainly because of the policy of optimization of operational expenses.

- **Travel costs** decreased by \$42,129 because there were no business trips.

Other Items

During the year ended December 31, 2025, the Company recognized a revaluation loss of \$44,769 (2024 – a revaluation loss of \$4,813) as a result of marking to market the Company's digital currencies held.

Net Loss

During the year ended December 31, 2025, the Company recorded a net loss of \$544,297 compared to \$1,035,344 for the year ended December 31, 2024. The decrease in net loss resulted primarily from the policy of reducing operating costs.

SELECTED QUARTERLY FINANCIAL INFORMATION

The following is a summary of certain unaudited financial information for the past ten quarters:

Quarter ended	Revenue	Net income (loss)	Basic income (loss) per share
December 31, 2025	924	(544,297)	(0.01)
September 30, 2025	799	(399,899)	(0.01)
June 30, 2025	520	(296,278)	(0.00)
March 31, 2025	-	(136,652)	(0.00)
December 31, 2024	1,151	(56,823)	(0.00)
September 30, 2024	1,744	(299,717)	(0.01)
June 30, 2024	1,654	(350,258)	(0.00)
March 31, 2024	21	(299,282)	(0.00)
December 31, 2023	-	(623,269)	(0.02)
September 30, 2023	-	(295,457)	(0.01)
June 30, 2023	-	(322,566)	(0.00)
March 31, 2023	-	(233,990)	(0.00)
December 31, 2022	-	995,364	0.01
September 30, 2022	-	(402,168)	(0.01)

During the year ended December 31, 2025, the Company generated limited revenue primarily due to significant external disruptions to its initial Karma Card product. As previously mentioned, decisions by key partners Qenta (formerly Apto Payments) to halt card issuance and Patriot Bank to discontinue its B2C Banking-as-a-Service product in Q4 2024 necessitated a pause of the card program. This unforeseen setback, following the Karma Card's Q1 2024 launch and initial marketing efforts, effectively redirected the Company's focus towards managing the customer transition and developing the new Karma Connect platform. Consequently, the limited revenue in 2024 reflects this period of disruption and strategic pivot. The net loss during this time primarily consisted of marketing and development costs incurred both for the initial Karma

Card launch and the subsequent development of the fully functional Karma Connect, in anticipation of its April 2025 launch.

Four quarters of 2023 - 2025 – The Company generated losses, as shown above, resulting primarily from continued development activities relating to the Karma Card application, marketing, and ongoing administrative costs.

December 31, 2022 – The Company generated a net income of \$995,364 mainly because of the realized gain on digital currency transactions, no revenue was generated. The Company continued the development of Kash and Karma Card applications.

September 30, 2022 – The Company generated a loss of \$402,168 mainly because of application development costs and cryptocurrency revaluation losses. The Company continued the development of Kash and Karma Card applications.

FINANCIAL CONDITION

The following chart highlights significant changes in the annual Financial Statements from December 31, 2024, to December 31, 2025. In the year 2025, the company capitalized on all development expenses for the Karma Card product. There were no expenses for the Kash product, since the Company put the Kash product on hold after the market crash in 2022.

Line item	Increase (decrease) in \$ for the year ended December 31, 2025	Primary factors explaining change
Current assets	(315,954)	Primarily from decrease in cash as a result of funding operating expenses and current liabilities.
Non-current assets	81,593	Primarily from an increase in intangible assets relating to capitalization of internally-generated development costs
Current liabilities	275,540	Increase primarily reflects due to related parties during the period
Equity	(509,901)	Comprehensive loss for the period

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

The Company reported working capital of \$ (365,702) as of December 31, 2025 compared to working capital of \$225,792 at December 31, 2024, representing a decrease in working capital of \$591,494.

The Company's current assets and current liabilities are set forth in the Company's statements of financial position included in the Annual Financial Statements. As of December 31, 2025, the cash available to manage the Company's operations and meet its obligations amounted to \$2,673. The Company has no long-term liabilities or commitments for capital expenditures and, as noted above, is in the process of raising capital to fund its ongoing expenditures. The Company has reduced expenses but requires additional capital to take its Karma product to the next stage of the project plan and beyond.

The current capitalization of development costs relating to the Karma card is \$730,041. After the first quarter of 2025, once the product is fully functional in April 2025, the Company plans to significantly reduce its development costs.

The Company has determined to discontinue its cryptocurrency operations in 2023 and has optimized its operational expenses which has resulted in a reduction in average monthly expenditures.

The Company's cash flow position is expected to improve as its operating activity inflows increase in 2025 and 2026 from generating new revenue streams and with plans to raise additional capital. The Company plans to raise additional capital in 2026 to allow it to continue marketing of the Karma application.

As of December 31, 2025, the Company had an accumulated deficit of \$17.6 million including a loss for the year ended December 31, 2025 of \$0.5 million, and negative cash flow from operations. While the Company expects to be able to reduce these losses by generation of revenue in the future and by prudent management of its operations, whether, and when, the Company can attain profitability and positive cash flows from operations is uncertain.

Should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern, it may be unable to realize the carrying value of its assets and to meet its liabilities as they come due. This annual Financial Statement does not reflect adjustments to the carrying values of assets and liabilities and the reported expenses and balance sheet classifications that would be necessary if the Company were unable to realize its assets and settle its liabilities as a going concern in the normal course of operation. These adjustments could be material.

SUMMARY OF CASH FLOWS

As of December 31, 2025, the Company had net cash on hand of \$2,672 compared to \$261,058 as of December 31, 2024, representing a decrease of \$258,386. A summary of the Company's cash flows is as follows:

	For the year ended December 31	
	2025	2024
Cash flows from operating activities	\$ (498,065)	(1,022,021)
Cash flows from investing activities	(83,056)	(241,551)
Effect of foreign exchange on cash flows	(11,865)	(94,596)
Change in cash	\$ (258,385)	(1,525,963)

Operating Activities

Cash used in operating activities for the year ended December 31, 2025 was \$498,065 compared to \$1,022,021 for the year ended December 31, 2024. The decreased cash outflow is primarily related to a smaller net loss for the period net of non-cash items.

Investing Activities

Cash flows from investing activities for the year ended December 31, 2025 was an outflow of \$83,056, a decrease from \$241,551 for the year ended December 31, 2024.

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The Company's current financial instruments are listed in Note 13 to the Annual Consolidated Financial Statements.

The Company can be exposed, in varying degrees, to a variety of financial related risks. The type of risk exposure and the way in which such exposure is managed is provided as follows:

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will fail to discharge an obligation and cause the other party to incur a financial loss. The Company's primary exposure to credit risk is on its cash held in bank accounts, which is mainly held with reputable US and Canadian banks. Therefore, credit risk of the Company's cash deposits is assessed as relatively low.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Company manages liquidity risk by continuously monitoring cash requirements to ensure that it is able to meet its short term and long-term obligations and operational plans.

As at December 31, 2025, the Company has a negative working capital of \$(365,702) (2024 - \$225,792). Liquidity risk is assessed as high.

Liquidity risk is currently categorized as high, pending the successful completion of capital-raising initiatives essential for the commercialization of the Company's new product. Consequently, Management is actively securing the necessary financing to bridge this liquidity gap and facilitate the transition into the next phase of revenue generation.

Market risk

Market risk is the risk of loss that may arise from changes in market factors such as interest rates, foreign exchange rates, and commodity and equity prices.

(a) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will change due to a change in the level of interest rates. The Company is exposed to interest rate risk as its bank account earns interest income at variable rates and is subject to the movement in interest rates. Management considers interest rate risk to be minimal.

(b) Foreign currency risk

The Company and its subsidiaries operate internationally, and during the period were exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from currency fluctuations, primarily with respect to the USD and CAD dollar rates.

Management regularly monitors exposure to foreign exchange risks, but does not have a current hedging policy in place.

Due to the minimal amount of cash held in accounts throughout the year, the currency risk is assessed as minimal.

OFF-BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS

There were no off-balance sheet arrangements as of December 31, 2025.

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Key management personnel are persons responsible for planning, directing and controlling activities of an entity, and include executive and non-executive directors and officers. During the year ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, the remuneration of management fees to key personnel were as follows:

4. During the year ended December 31, 2025, the Company paid or accrued compensation of \$144,000 (2024 - \$144,000) to the CEO and director of the Company.

As of December 31, 2025, a total of \$ 223,969 is due to the CEO (December 31, 2024 – \$469 due to the CEO). The debt also includes personal funds injected by the CEO to finance the company's ongoing operations These amounts are included due to related parties.

5. During the year ended December 31, 2025, the Company paid or accrued aggregate fees of \$120,000 (2024 - \$120,000) for management services to the COO.

As of December 31, 2025, a total of \$119,582 (December 31, 2024 - \$23,592) is due to the COO. This amount is included due to related parties.

Other related party transactions and balances

- During the year ended December 31, 2024, the Company accrued \$15,000 to the two independent members of the board of directors, Lee Fan and Terri Clouse. This remuneration was paid during the year ended December 31, 2024.

OUTSTANDING SECURITIES

As of the date of the MD&A, the Company had outstanding:

Designation of Securities	Number of instruments outstanding as of date of MD&A	Number of Common Shares Issuable upon Conversion or Exercise
Common Shares	72,567,476	72,567,476
Warrants	-	-
Total Fully Diluted Capital	72,567,476	72,567,476

There were no changes in the Company's approach to capital management during the period. As of December 31, 2025, the Company has no outstanding and exercisable warrants.

SEGMENTED INFORMATION

The Company operates in one industry segment, financial technology. For the year ended December 31, 2025, and 2024, revenue of \$924 and \$4,570 was earned, respectively, in this segment. All non-current assets are located in the United States of America.

DISCLOSURE CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Disclosure controls and procedures are intended to provide reasonable assurance that information required to be disclosed is recorded, processed, summarised, and reported within the time periods specified by securities regulations and that the information required to be disclosed is accumulated and communicated to management. Internal controls over financial reporting are intended to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with IFRS.

In connection with National Instrument 52-109 Certificate of Disclosure in Issuer's Annual and Interim Filings ("NI 52-109"), the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer of the Company have filed a Venture Issuer Basic Certificate with respect to the financial information contained in the Interim Financial Statements and this accompanying MD&A.

CAUTIONARY NOTE REGARDING FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

This MD&A contains certain statements that may constitute "forward-looking statements". Forward-looking statements include but are not limited to, statements regarding future anticipated business developments and the timing thereof, regulatory compliance, sufficiency of

working capital, and business and financing plans. Forward-looking statements are based on the beliefs, estimates and opinions of the Company's management on the date the statements are made and they involve a number of material risks and uncertainties. Although the Company believes that such statements are reasonable, it can give no assurance that such expectations will prove to be correct. Forward-looking statements are typically identified by words such as: believe, expect, anticipate, intend, estimate, postulate, and similar expressions, or which by their nature refer to future events. The Company cautions investors that any forward-looking statements by the Company are not guarantees of future performance and that actual results may differ materially from those in forward-looking statements as a result of various factors, including, but not limited to, the Company's ability to continue its projected growth, to raise the necessary capital or to be fully able to implement its business strategies.

The Company bases any forward-looking statements largely on the Company's current expectations, estimates, assumptions, and projections about future events and financial and other trends that the Company believes, as of the date of such statements, may affect its business, financial condition, and results of operations. Such expectations, estimates, assumptions, and projections, many of which are beyond the Company's control, include, but are not limited to: management's expectations regarding the future business, objectives and operations of the Company; the Company's anticipated cash needs and the need for additional financing; the Company's ability to successfully complete future financings; the acceptance by the marketplace of new technologies and solutions; the Company's expectations regarding its competitive position; the Company's expectations regarding regulatory developments and the impact of the regulatory environment in which the Company operates; the Company's ability to attract and retain qualified management personnel and key employees; and anticipated trends and challenges in the Company's business and the markets in which it operates. Assumptions underlying the Company's working capital requirements are based on management's experience with other public companies. Forward-looking statements pertaining to the Company's need for and ability to raise capital in the future are based on the projected costs of operating a cryptocurrency company and management's experience with raising funds in current market circumstances. Forward-looking statements regarding treatment by governmental authorities assumes no material change in regulations, policies, or the application of the same by such authorities. Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements, which speak only as of the date the statements were made, and readers are advised to consider such forward-looking statements with the risks set forth.

CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES

There were no new accounting policies adopted during the year ended December 31, 2025. See Note 3 to the Annual Financial Statements for a summary of the Company's accounting policies.

SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Conclusion of Spark Plug Chargers Inc. LOI

Subsequent to the reporting period, the Company and Spark Plug Chargers Inc. mutually agreed to conclude the non-binding Letter of Intent (LOI) previously disclosed. Following a rigorous due diligence and strategic review process, Management determined that the Company's strongest competitive advantage lies not in operating capital-intensive charging stations in a competitive marketplace, but in deploying a proprietary software orchestration layer paired with targeted mobility assets. Consequently, the Company refocused its resources entirely on the rapidly expanding sustainable mobility markets in the United States.

Q2 2026 Pilot Program Launch

In April 2026, the Company finalized preparations to commence a pilot program focused on sustainable mobility network orchestration in the United States. To execute this strategy capital-efficiently, the Company's research and development is currently focused on a 'simulate-then-deploy' model. Management is designing its orchestration software with the intention of validating the technology through this phased rollout. To aggressively protect shareholder value and preserve public company liquidity, the initial operational expenses are 100% funded by a related-party entity. The Company holds a risk-free right of first refusal to acquire this related-party pilot program at cost, providing a capital-efficient path to market entry.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Additional disclosures pertaining to the Company's management information circulars, material change reports, press releases, and other information are available on the SEDAR+ website at www.sedarplus.com.

On behalf of the Board of Directors, thank you for your continued support.

John Eagleton

Director & CEO

SCHEDULE C

FORM 52-109FV1
CERTIFICATION OF ANNUAL FILINGS
VENTURE ISSUER BASIC CERTIFICATE

I, John Eagleton, Chief Executive Officer of Intellabridge Technology Corporation, certify the following:

1. **Review:** I have reviewed the annual financial report and annual MD&A (together, the "annual filings") of **INTELLABRIDGE TECHNOLOGY CORPORATION** (the "issuer") for the financial period ended December 31, 2025.
2. **No misrepresentations:** Based on my knowledge, having exercised reasonable diligence, the annual filings do not contain any untrue statement of a 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 was made, with respect to the period covered by the annual filings.
3. **Fair presentation:** Based on my knowledge, having exercised reasonable diligence, the annual financial report together with the other financial information included in the annual filings fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, financial performance and cash flows of the issuer, as of the date of and for the periods presented in the annual filings.

Date: April 30, 2026

(signed) "John Eagleton" _____

John Eagleton, Chief Executive Officer

NOTE TO READER

In contrast to the certificate required for non-venture issuers under National Instrument 52-109 *Certification of Disclosure in Issuers' Annual and Interim Filings* (NI 52-109), this Venture Issuer Basic Certificate does not include representations relating to the establishment and maintenance of disclosure controls and procedures (DC&P) and internal control over financial reporting (ICFR), as defined in NI 52-109. In particular, the certifying officers filing this certificate are not making any representations relating to the establishment and maintenance of

- i) controls and other procedures designed to provide reasonable assurance that information required to be disclosed by the issuer in its annual filings, interim filings or other reports filed or submitted under securities legislation is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in securities legislation; and
- ii) a process to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with the issuer's GAAP.

The issuer's certifying officers are responsible for ensuring that processes are in place to provide them with sufficient knowledge to support the representations they are making in this certificate. Investors should be aware that inherent limitations on the ability of certifying officers of a venture issuer to design and implement on a cost effective basis DC&P and ICFR as defined in NI 52-109 may result in additional risks to the quality, reliability, transparency and timeliness of interim and annual filings and other reports provided under securities legislation.

FORM 52-109FV1
CERTIFICATION OF ANNUAL FILINGS
VENTURE ISSUER BASIC CERTIFICATE

I, Maria Eagleton, Chief Financial Officer, Chief Operating Officer and Corporate Secretary of Intellabridge Technology Corporation, certify the following:

1. **Review:** I have reviewed the annual financial report and annual MD&A (together, the "annual filings") of **INTELLABRIDGE TECHNOLOGY CORPORATION** (the "issuer") for the financial period ended December 31, 2025.
2. **No misrepresentations:** Based on my knowledge, having exercised reasonable diligence, the annual filings do not contain any untrue statement of a 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 was made, with respect to the period covered by the annual filings.
3. **Fair presentation:** Based on my knowledge, having exercised reasonable diligence, the annual financial report together with the other financial information included in the annual filings fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, financial performance and cash flows of the issuer, as of the date of and for the periods presented in the annual filings.

Date: April 30, 2026

(signed) "Maria Eagleton"

Maria Eagleton, Chief Financial Officer, Chief Operating Officer, and Corporate Secretary

NOTE TO READER

In contrast to the certificate required for non-venture issuers under National Instrument 52-109 *Certification of Disclosure in Issuers' Annual and Interim Filings* (NI 52-109), this Venture Issuer Basic Certificate does not include representations relating to the establishment and maintenance of disclosure controls and procedures (DC&P) and internal control over financial reporting (ICFR), as defined in NI 52-109. In particular, the certifying officers filing this certificate are not making any representations relating to the establishment and maintenance of

- i) controls and other procedures designed to provide reasonable assurance that information required to be disclosed by the issuer in its annual filings, interim filings or other reports filed or submitted under securities legislation is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in securities legislation; and
- ii) a process to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with the issuer's GAAP.

The issuer's certifying officers are responsible for ensuring that processes are in place to provide them with sufficient knowledge to support the representations they are making in this certificate. Investors should be aware that inherent limitations on the ability of certifying officers of a venture issuer to design and implement on a cost effective basis DC&P and ICFR as defined in NI 52-109 may result in additional risks to the quality, reliability, transparency and timeliness of interim and annual filings and other reports provided under securities legislation.