Revive Therapeutics Ltd. Consolidated Financial Statements Years Ended June 30, 2025 and 2024 (Expressed in Canadian Dollars)



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholders of **Revive Therapeutics Ltd.**

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Revive Therapeutics Ltd. and its subsidiaries (the "Company"), which comprise the consolidated statements of financial position as at June 30, 2025, and the consolidated statements of comprehensive loss, changes in shareholders' equity, and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at June 30, 2025, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS").

Basis of 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 consolidated financial statements in Canada, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern

We draw attention to note 1 in the consolidated financial statements, which indicates that the Company incurred a net loss during the year ended June 30, 2025 and, as of that date, the Company's current liabilities exceeded its total assets. As stated in note 1, these events or conditions, along with other matters as set forth in note 1, indicate 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 Matter

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. The matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Except for the matter of the Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern described above, we have determined that there are no other key audit matters to communicate in our report.

Other Matter

The consolidated financial statements of the Company for the year ended June 30, 2024, were audited by another auditor who expressed an unmodified opinion on those statements on October 25, 2024.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Management's Discussion and Analysis for the year ended June 30, 2025, which we obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report.

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

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

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

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

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the 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 Consolidated Financial Statements

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

Horizon Assurance LLP

October 28, 2025 Markham, Ontario Chartered Professional Accountant Licensed Public Accountant

Revive Therapeutics Ltd.
Consolidated Statements of Financial Position (Expressed in Canadian dollars)

As at		June 30, 2025		June 30, 2024
ASSETS				
Current assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	14,560	\$	773,066
Restricted cash (note 6)		10,000		50,000
HST receivable		-		8,101
Lease receivable (note 7)		-		12,848
Prepaid expenses		43,853		296,586
Total current assets		68,413		1,140,601
Non-current assets				
Investments (note 8)		135,782		115,831
Equipment (note 10)		828		1,076
Intangible assets (note 9)		-		9,378,400
Total non-current assets		136,610		9,495,307
Total assets	\$	205,023	\$	10,635,908
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY				
Current liabilities				
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities (notes 11, 21 and 22)	\$	3,514,195	\$	3,298,861
Lease liability (note 13)		-		25,216
Total current liabilities		3,514,195		3,324,077
Non-current liabilities				
Statute barred liabilities (note 12)		79,662		79,857
Promissory note (note 14)		66,866		-
Total liabilities		3,660,723		3,403,934
Shareholders' equity				
Share capital (note 15)		47,699,235		47,499,735
Warrants and broker and finder warrants (notes 16 and 17)		2,407,910		2,407,910
Contributed surplus (note 18)		23,634,773		23,510,628
Accumulated deficit		(77,197,618)		(66,186,299)
Total shareholders' equity		(3,455,700)		7,231,974
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$	205,023	\$	10,635,908
Total navinues and shareholders equity	Ψ	203,023	Ψ	10,000,000

Nature of operations and going concern (note 1) Subsequent events (note 23)

Approved	on	behalf	of	the	Board	d:

"Michael Frank", Director

"Andrew Lindzon", Director

Revive Therapeutics Ltd.
Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Loss (Expressed in Canadian dollars)

Years ended June 30,	2025	2024
Expenses		
Research costs (notes 9 and 21)	\$ 144,808	\$ 1,110,317
Stock-based compensation (notes 18 and 21(b))	124,145	136,449
Office expenses (note 22)	264,312	420,888
Consulting fees (note 21)	819,589	1,364,166
Professional fees (note 21(a)(i)(ii))	298,715	257,089
Foreign exchange (gain) loss	45,706	-
Depreciation and amortization (notes 9 and 10)	248	328
Comprehensive loss before the below items:	1,697,523	3,289,237
Amortization of lease liability (note 13)	632	20,095
Gain on settlement of debt	(73,850)	-
Interest income	(1,360)	(45,576)
Finance income on sub-lease (note 7)	(76)	(16,402)
Gain on forgiveness of loan payable	-	(20,000)
Loss on disposition of investments (note 8)	-	192,952
Unrealized (gain) loss of investments (note 8)	10,050	(146,284)
Impairment of intangible assets (note 9)	9,378,400	2,344,600
Comprehensive loss for the year	\$ (11,011,319)	\$ (5,618,622)
Comprehensive loss per share - basic and		
diluted (note 19)	\$ (0.03)	\$ (0.01)
Neighted average common shares outstanding		
- basic and diluted (note 19)	419,712,077	380,483,121

Revive Therapeutics Ltd.
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

Years Ended June 30,		2025		2024
Cash flow from operating activities				
Comprehensive loss for the year	\$(*	11,011,319)	\$ (5,618,622)
Adjustments for:			. ,	, , ,
Depreciation and amortization		248		328
Stock-based compensation		124,145		136,449
Shares issued for consulting fees		199,500		-
Gain on forgiveness of loan payable		<u>-</u>		(20,000)
Gain on settlement of debt		(73,850)		-
Interest on promissory note		1,866		-
Accretion of lease liability		632		20,095
Impairment of intangible assets		9,378,400		2,344,600
Loss on disposition of investments		-		192,952
Finance income on sub-lease		(76)		(16,402)
Unrealized loss (gain) of investments		10,050		(146,284)
Foreign exchange (gain) loss		-		1,593
Net change in non-cash working capital:				1,000
HST receivable		8,101		10,648
Prepaid expenses		252,733		(238,914)
Lease receivable		12,848		-
Restricted cash		40,000		_
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		289,064		42,727
Accounts payable and accided habilities		209,004		42,121
Net cash and cash equivalents used in operating activities		(767,658)	(3,290,830)
Investing activities				
Purchase of investment		(30,000)		_
		(==,==,		
Net cash and cash equivalents used in investing activities		(30,000)		-
Financing activities				0.040.504
Proceeds from private placement, net of costs		-		2,016,534
Proceeds from promissory note		65,000		(454.570)
Lease payments		(25,848)		(154,573)
Proceeds from sublease		-		154,573
Repayment of loan payable		-		(40,000)
Net cash and cash equivalents provided by financing activities		39,152		1,976,534
				, ,
Net change in cash and cash equivalents		(758,506)	1	1,314,296)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year		773,066		2,087,362
out and out equivalents, beginning of year		773,000		2,001,002
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	\$	14,560	\$	773,066
Supplemental cash flow information				
Common shares issued for services or debt settlement	\$	199,500	\$	45,000
Common shales issued for services of uebt settlement	Ψ	199,000	Ψ	+5,000

Revive Therapeutics Ltd.
Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity (Expressed in Canadian dollars)

	Share	capital	Warrants and			
	Number of shares	Amount	broker and finder warrants	Contributed surplus	Accumulated deficit	Total shareholders' equity
Balance, June 30, 2023	357,646,841	\$ 45,979,756	\$ 12,584,216 \$	12,656,318	\$(60,567,677)	\$ 10,652,613
Common shares issued for settlement of debt	900,000	45,000	-	-	-	45,000
Common shares issued in private placement	60,017,428	2,100,610	-	-	-	2,100,610
Transaction costs in private placement	-	(84,076)	_	-	-	(84,076)
Valuation of warrants issued in private placement	-	(510,569)	510,569	-	-	-
Valuation of broker warrants issued in private placement	-	(30,986)	30,986	-	-	-
Expiry of warrants and broker warrants	_	· -	(10,717,861)	10,717,861	-	-
Stock-based compensation (note 18)	-	-	-	136,449	-	136,449
Net loss for the year	-	-	-	-	(5,618,622)	(5,618,622)
Balance, June 30, 2024	418,564,269	\$ 47,499,735	\$ 2,407,910 \$	23,510,628	\$(66,186,299)	\$ 7,231,974
Common shares issued for consulting services	6,650,000	199,500	-	-	-	199,500
Stock-based compensation (note 18)	-	-	-	124,145	-	124,145
Net loss for the year	-	-	-	-	(11,011,319)	(11,011,319)
Balance, June 30, 2025	425,214,269	\$ 47,699,235	\$ 2,407,910 \$	23,634,773	\$(77,197,618)	\$ (3,455,700)

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements For the Years Ended June 30, 2025 and 2024 (Expressed in Canadian dollars)

1. Nature of Operations and Going Concern

Revive Therapeutics Ltd. (the "Company" or "Revive") was incorporated under the Business Corporations Act (Ontario) on March 27, 2012. The Company's shares traded on the TSX Venture Exchange (the "Exchange") under the symbol "RVV" and the Frankfurt Stock Exchange in Germany under the symbol "31R". Revive also trades in the United States under pink sheets as RVVTF. On July 19, 2019, the Company received final approval to list its common shares on the Canadian Securities Exchange (the "CSE"), and to voluntarily delist its common shares from the Exchange. The common shares commenced trading on the CSE at the market opening on July 23, 2019. The Company is focused on the development and commercialization of drugs for underserved medical needs. The Company's registered and legal office is located at The Canadian Venture Building, 82 Richmond Street East, Toronto, Ontario M5C 1P1.

These consolidated financial statements were prepared on a going concern basis of presentation, which assumes that the Company will continue operations for the foreseeable future and be able to realize the carrying value of its assets and discharge its liabilities and commitments in the normal course of business. To date, the Company has not earned revenue and has an accumulated deficit of \$77,197,618 as at June 30, 2025 (June 30, 2024 - \$66,186,299). As at June 30, 2025, the Company had cash and cash equivalents of \$14,560 (June 30, 2024 - \$773,066) and a working capital deficiency of \$3,445,782 (June 30, 2024 - working capital deficiency of \$2,183,476). The Company's ability to continue as a going concern is dependent upon its ability to obtain additional financing and or achieve profitable operations in the future. Management is aware, in making its assessment, of material uncertainties related to events or conditions that cast significant doubt upon the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

These consolidated financial statements do not reflect adjustments that would be necessary if the going concern assumption were not appropriate. These adjustments could be material. The Company anticipates that it will have sufficient cash on hand to service the liabilities and fund operating costs for the period ending twelve months from these financial statements. The Company believes that, based on its cash flow forecasts, expected opportunities in the marketplace and the ability to reduce expenditures, if required, it could continue as a going concern for the foreseeable future. To achieve that, the Company will need to arrange future financing that will largely depend upon prevailing capital market conditions and the continued support of their shareholder base. Management will need to continue assessing its financing options to raise the funds required to continue its growth plans. However, there can be no assurance that management's fund-raising plans will be successful. As a result, these factors indicate the existence of a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt upon the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

These consolidated financial statements were authorized for issuance by the Board on October 28, 2025.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements For the Years Ended June 30, 2025 and 2024 (Expressed in Canadian dollars)

2. Material Accounting Policies

Statement of compliance

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") and Interpretations of the IFRS Interpretations Committee ("IFRIC"), effective for the Company's reporting for the year ended June 30, 2025.

Basis of measurement

These consolidated financial statements are stated in Canadian dollars and were prepared on a historical cost basis except for certain items which may be accounted for at fair value as further discussed in the subsequent notes, using the significant accounting policies and measurement basis summarized below.

Functional and presentation currency

These consolidated financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars which is the Company's functional and presentation currency.

Transactions in currencies other than the functional currency are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the period end exchange rates are recognized in the consolidated statements of comprehensive loss. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

Basis of consolidation

Subsidiaries are entities controlled by the Company. Control exists when the Company has power, directly or indirectly, to govern the financial and operating policies of an entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities. The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its wholly owned subsidiaries, Revive Therapeutics Inc. and Psilocin Pharma Corp. The financial statements of the Company's wholly owned subsidiaries, Revive Therapeutics Inc. and Psilocin Pharma Corp., are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date that control commences until the date that control ceases.

Investments in subsidiaries are carried at their cost of acquisition in the Company's financial statements. The financial statements of subsidiaries are prepared for the same reporting period as the parent entity, using consistent accounting policies.

All inter-company balances and transactions between entities in the Company, including any unrealized profits or losses, have been eliminated on consolidation.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the consolidated statements of financial position comprise cash at banks and with investment broker. The Company's cash is invested with major financial institutions in business accounts that are available on demand by the Company for its operations.

Financial instruments

IFRS 9 - Financial Instruments ("IFRS 9") includes guidance on the classification, recognition and measurement, impairment, derecognition and general hedge accounting of financial assets and labilities.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements For the Years Ended June 30, 2025 and 2024 (Expressed in Canadian dollars)

2. Material Accounting Policies (continued)

Financial instruments (continued)

Financial assets within the scope of IFRS 9 are classified in the following measurement categories: amortized cost, fair value through profit and loss ("FVTPL") or fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVTOCI") based on the business model in which they are held and the characteristics of their contractual cash flows. Financial liabilities are classified in the following measurement categories: FVTPL, or amortized cost.

All financial instruments are initially recognized at fair value on the consolidated statement of financial position. Subsequent measurement of financial instruments is based on their classification. Financial assets and liabilities classified at FVTPL are measured at fair value with changes in those fair values recognized in the consolidated statement of loss and comprehensive loss for the period. Financial assets classified at amortized cost and financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

Financial assets

All financial assets are recognized initially at fair value plus, in the case of investments not at FVTPL, directly attributable transaction costs on the trade date at which the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

Where fair values of financial assets recorded on the consolidated statement of financial position cannot be derived from active markets, they are determined using a variety of valuation techniques. The inputs to these models are derived from observable market data where possible, but where observable market data are not available, judgement is required to establish fair values.

Financial assets are classified as either financial assets at FVTPL, amortized cost, or FVTOCI. The Company determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition.

i. Financial assets recorded at FVTPL

Financial assets are classified as FVTPL if they do not meet the criteria of amortized cost or FVTOCI. Gains or losses on these items are recognized in profit or loss. The Company's cash and cash equivalent and investments are classified as financial asset measured at FVTPL.

ii. Amortized cost

Financial assets are classified as measured at amortized cost if both of the following criteria are met and the financial assets are not designated as at FVTPL: 1) the object of the Company's business model for these financial assets is to collect their contractual cash flows; and 2) the asset's contractual cash flows represent "solely payments of principal and interest". They are carried at amortized cost less any provision for impairment. Individually significant receivables are considered for impairment when they are past due or when other objective evidence is received that a specific counterparty will default.

The Company's lease receivable is classified as a financial asset measured at amortized cost.

iii. Financial assets recorded at FVTOCI

Financial assets are recorded at FVTOCI when the change in fair value is attributable to changes in the Company's credit risk. The Company has no financial assets classified or measured at FVTOCI.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements For the Years Ended June 30, 2025 and 2024 (Expressed in Canadian dollars)

2. Material Accounting Policies (continued)

Financial instruments (continued)

Impairment of financial assets

The impairment model under IFRS 9 is applicable to financial assets measured at amortized cost where any expected future credit losses are provided for, irrespective of whether a loss event has occurred as at the reporting date. the Company's only financial assets subject to impairment are amounts received which are measured at amortized costs. The Company has elected to apply the simplified approach on impairment as permitted by IFRS 9, which requires the expected lifetime loss to be recognized at the time of initial recognition of the receivable. An impairment loss is reversed in subsequent periods if the amount of the expected loss decreases and the decrease can be objectively related to an event occurring after the initial impairment was recognized. The Company has measured the lifetime expected credit losses taking into consideration historical credit loss experience and financial factors specific to debtors and other relevant factors.

Financial liabilities

Non-derivative financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost, unless they are required to be measured at FVTPL as it is in the case for held for trading or derivative instruments, or the Company has opted to measure the financial liability at FVTPL.

All financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and in the case of loans and borrowings, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

Financial liabilities are classified as either financial liabilities at FVTPL or at amortized cost. The Company determines the classification of its financial liabilities at initial recognition.

i. Amortized cost

Financial liabilities are classified as measured at amortized cost unless they fall into one of the following categories: financial liabilities at FVTPL, financial liabilities that arise when a transfer of a financial asset does not qualify for derecognition, financial guarantee contracts, commitments to provide a loan at a below-market interest rate, or contingent consideration recognized by an acquirer in a business combination.

The Company's accounts payable and accrued liabilities, lease liability, statute barred liabilities and loan payable are classified as measured at amortized cost.

ii. Financial liabilities recorded FVTPL

Financial liabilities are classified as FVTPL if they do not fall into amortized cost detailed above.

Transaction costs

Transaction costs associated with financial instruments, carried at FVTPL, are expensed as incurred, while transaction costs associated with all other financial instruments are included in the initial carrying amount of the asset or the liability.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements For the Years Ended June 30, 2025 and 2024 (Expressed in Canadian dollars)

2. Material Accounting Policies (continued)

Financial instruments (continued)

Subsequent measurement

Instruments classified as FVTPL are measured at fair value with unrealized gains and losses recognized in the consolidated statement of loss and comprehensive loss. Instruments classified as amortized cost are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. Instruments classified as FVTOCI are measured at fair value with unrealized gains and losses recognized in other comprehensive income.

Derecognition

Financial assets – The Company derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset have expired or when contractual rights to the cashflows have been transferred. Gains and losses from the derecognition are recognized in the statements of loss and comprehensive loss.

Financial liabilities – The Company derecognizes a financial liability when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, canceled or expired. The difference between the carrying amount of the derecognized financial liability and the consideration paid or payable, including noncash assets transferred, or liabilities assumed, is recognized in the statements of loss and comprehensive loss.

Privately-held investments

All privately-held investments (other than options and warrants) are initially recorded at the transaction price, being the fair value at the time of acquisition. Thereafter, at each reporting period, the fair value of an investment may (depending upon the circumstances) be adjusted using one or more of the valuation indicators described below. These are included in Level 3 in Note 4. Options and warrants of private companies are valued using a an option pricing model when there are sufficient and reliable observable market inputs; if no such market inputs are available, the warrants and options are valued using alternative methods representing fair value.

The determinations of fair value of the Company's privately-held investments are subject to certain limitations. Financial information for private companies in which the Company has investments may not be available and, even if available, that information may be limited and/or unreliable.

Use of the valuation approach described below may involve uncertainties and determinations based on the Company's judgment and any value estimated from these techniques may not be realized or realizable.

Company-specific information is considered when determining whether the fair value of a privately-held investment should be adjusted upward or downward at the end of each reporting period. In addition to company-specific information, the Company will take into account trends in general market conditions and the share performance of comparable publicly-traded companies when valuing privately-held investments.

The absence of the occurrence of any of these events, any significant change in trends in general market conditions, or any significant change in share performance of comparable publicly-traded companies may indicate generally that the fair value of the investment has not materially changed. The fair value of a privately-held investment requires adjustment if:

a. there has been a significant subsequent equity financing provided by outside investors at a valuation different than the current value of the investee company, in which case the fair value of the investment is set to the value at which that financing took place;

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements For the Years Ended June 30, 2025 and 2024 (Expressed in Canadian dollars)

2. Material Accounting Policies (continued)

Privately-held investments (continued)

- b. there have been significant corporate, political or operating events affecting the investee company that, in management's opinion, have a material impact on the investee company's prospects and therefore its fair value. In these circumstances, the adjustment to the fair value of the investment will be based on management's judgment and any value estimated may not be realized or realizable;
- c. the investee company is placed into receivership or bankruptcy;
- d. based on financial information received from the investee company, it is apparent to the Company that the investee company is unlikely to be able to continue as a going concern; and
- e. important positive/negative management changes by the investee company that the Company's management believes will have a very positive/negative impact on the investee company's ability to achieve its objectives and build value for shareholders.

Adjustments to the fair value of a privately-held investment will be based upon management's judgment and any value estimated may not be realized or realizable. The resulting values for non-publicly traded investments may differ from values that would be realized if a ready market existed.

Equipment and intangible assets

Equipment and intangible assets are carried at cost, less accumulated depreciation and amortization and accumulated impairment losses.

The cost of an item of equipment and intangible assets consists of the purchase price, any costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for its intended use, borrowing costs directly associated with the item and an initial estimate of the costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located.

Depreciation and amortization are recognized based on the cost of an item of equipment and intangible assets, less its estimated residual value, over its estimated useful life at the following rates:

Detail	Rate	Method
Equipment	20% - 30%	Declining balance
Intangible assets	5 - 20 years	Straight-line

The Company does not start amortization for intangible assets with patent pending as they are not available for intended use.

An asset's residual value, useful life and depreciation method are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, on an annual basis.

An item of equipment and intangible assets is de-recognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on disposal of the asset, determined as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset, is recognized in profit or loss in the statements of comprehensive loss.

Where an item of equipment and intangible assets consists of major components with different useful lives, the components are accounted for as separate items of equipment and intangible assets. Expenditures incurred to replace a component of an item of equipment and intangible assets that is accounted for separately, including major inspection and overhaul expenditures, are capitalized.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements For the Years Ended June 30, 2025 and 2024 (Expressed in Canadian dollars)

2. Material Accounting Policies (continued)

Research and development

Expenditures during the research phase are expensed as incurred. Expenditures during the development phase are capitalized as internally generated intangible assets if the Company can demonstrate each of the following criteria:

- the technical feasibility of completing the intangible asset so that it will be available for use or sale;
- its intention to complete the intangible assets and use or sell it;
- how 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.

Impairment of non-financial assets

Non-financial assets are reviewed for impairment if there is any indication that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. If any such indication is present, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine whether impairment exists. Where the asset does not generate cash flows that are independent from other assets, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. Any intangible asset with an indefinite useful life is tested for impairment annually and whenever there is an indication that the asset may be impaired. Finite life intangible assets not yet available for use are tested annually for impairment.

An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows 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 for which estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset or cash generating unit is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount is reduced to the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognized immediately in profit or loss. Where an impairment subsequently reverses, the carrying amount is increased to the revised estimate of recoverable amount, but only to the extent that this does not exceed the carrying value that would have been determined if no impairment had previously been recognized. A reversal is recognized in profit or loss for the period.

Provisions

A provision is recognized in the statements of financial position when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and the amount can be reliably estimated. If the effect is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability.

A provision for onerous contracts is recognized when the expected benefits to be derived by the Company from a contract are lower than the unavoidable cost of meeting its obligations under the contract.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements For the Years Ended June 30, 2025 and 2024 (Expressed in Canadian dollars)

2. Material Accounting Policies (continued)

Stock-based compensation

The fair value of stock options granted to employees is recognized as an expense with a corresponding increase in equity. An individual is classified as an employee when the individual is an employee for legal or tax purposes (direct employee) or provides services similar to those performed by a direct employee, including directors of the Company. The fair value is measured at the grant date and recognized over the period during which the options vest. The fair value of the options granted is measured using the Black-Scholes option pricing model taking into account the terms and conditions upon which the options were granted. At the end of each reporting period, the amount recognized as an expense is adjusted to reflect the actual number of share options that are expected to vest.

Warrant reserve

The fair value of warrants is determined upon their issuance either as part of unit private placements or in settlement of share issuance costs and finder's fees, using the Black-Scholes model. All such warrants are classified in a warrant reserve within equity. If the warrants are converted, the value attributable to the warrants is transferred to common share capital. Upon expiry, the amounts recorded for expired warrants is transferred to equity from the warrant reserve. Shares are issued from treasury upon the exercise of share purchase warrants.

Income taxes

Income tax expense consists of current and deferred tax expenses. Current and deferred tax are recognized in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in equity or other comprehensive income.

Current tax is recognized and measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or payment to the taxation authorities based on the income tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period and includes any adjustment to taxes payable in respect of previous years.

Deferred tax is recognized on any temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the consolidated financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable earnings. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the asset is realized and the liability is settled. The effect of a change in the enacted or substantively enacted tax rates is recognized in net earnings and comprehensive income or in equity depending on the item to which the adjustment relates.

Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent future recovery is probable. At each reporting period end, deferred tax assets are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable earnings will be available to allow all or part of the assets to be recovered.

Loss per share

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

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements For the Years Ended June 30, 2025 and 2024 (Expressed in Canadian dollars)

2. Material Accounting Policies (continued)

Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions

The application of the Company's accounting policies in compliance with IFRS requires the Company's management to make certain judgments, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. These estimates, judgments and assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Significant assumptions about the future and other sources of estimation uncertainty that management has made at the financial position reporting date, 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:

- i. The recoverability and useful lives of intangible assets which are included in the consolidated statements of financial position. Management's assessment of whether indicator of impairment are present requires judgment based on facts and circumstances as reporting period ends. There is a material degree of judgment with respect to the estimates of the recoverable amounts of the CGU, given the necessity of making key economic assumptions about the future.
- ii. The capitalization of costs for internally generated intangible assets is subject to judgment including the technical feasibility, timeframe to commercialization, assessment of availability of resources to complete the project, and if economic benefits will be generated from its use.
- iii. The Company measures the cost of stock-based payment transactions with employees and directors by reference to the fair value of the equity instruments at the date at which they are granted. Estimating fair value for stock-based payment transactions requires determining the most appropriate valuation model, which is dependent on the terms and conditions of the grant. This estimate also requires determining and making assumptions about the most appropriate inputs to the valuation model including the expected life, volatility, dividend yield of the share option and forfeiture rate.
- iv. Estimating fair value for warrants and broker and finder warrants requires determining the most appropriate valuation model, which is dependent on the terms and conditions of the grant. This estimate also requires determining and making assumptions about the most appropriate inputs to the valuation model including the expected life, volatility, dividend yield of the share option and forfeiture rate.
- v. Management decision that no provision is needed represents management estimates and the eventual resolution of the liability may differ based on additional information and the occurrence of future events.
- vi. Fair value of investment. The fair value of investment recorded on the consolidated statements of financial position cannot be derived from active markets and is determined using a valuation model, the inputs to which are derived from observable market data where possible, but where observable market data are not available, judgment is required to establish the fair value. Refer to note 4 for details.
- vii. These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS on a going concern basis, which assumes the realization of assets and discharge of liabilities in the normal course of business within the foreseeable future. Management uses judgment in determining assumptions for cash flow projections, such as anticipated financing, anticipated sales and future commitments to assess the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. A critical judgment is that the Company continues to raise funds going forward and satisfy their obligations as they become due.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements For the Years Ended June 30, 2025 and 2024 (Expressed in Canadian dollars)

2. Material Accounting Policies (continued)

Significant accounting judgments and estimates (continued)

viii. In determining the functional currency of the parent and its subsidiary, the Company considers the currency that mainly influences sales and the cost of providing goods and services in each jurisdiction in which the Company operates. The Company also considered secondary indicators including the currency in which funds from financing activities are denominated, the currency in which funds are retained and whether the activities of the subsidiaries are carried out as an extension of the Company or if they are carried out with a degree of autonomy.

- ix. Income taxes: Deferred tax assets, including those arising from unutilized tax losses, require management to assess the likelihood that the Company will generate future taxable income in future years in order to utilize any deferred tax asset which has been recognized. Estimates of future taxable income are based on forecasted cash flows. At the current statement of financial position date, no deferred tax assets have been recognized in these annual financial statements.
- x. Research and development costs: judgment is required to distinguish the research phase and the development phase to correctly identify costs that qualify for capitalization

Share capital

Common shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or warrants are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

Lease

At inception of a contract, the Company assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. Contracts that convey the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration are accounted for as leases giving rise to right-of-use assets.

At the commencement date, a right-of-use asset is measured at cost, where cost comprises: (a) the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability; (b) any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, less any lease incentives received; (c) any initial direct costs incurred by the Company; and (d) an estimate of costs to be incurred by the Company in dismantling and removing the underlying asset, restoring the site on which it is located or restoring the underlying asset to the condition required by the terms and conditions of the lease.

A lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the unpaid lease payments discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or if that rate cannot be reliably determined, the Company's incremental borrowing rate. Subsequently, the Company measures a lease liability at amortized cost using the effective interest method. It is then remeasured to reflect revised in-substance fixed lease payments. Except where the costs are included in the carrying amount of another asset, the Company recognizes in profit or loss (a) the interest on a lease liability and (b) variable lease payments not included in the measurement of a lease liability in the period in which the event or condition that triggers those payments occurs. The Company subsequently measures a right-of-use asset at cost less any accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses; and adjusted for any re-measurement of the lease liability. Right-of-use assets are depreciated over the shorter of the asset's useful life and the lease term.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements For the Years Ended June 30, 2025 and 2024 (Expressed in Canadian dollars)

2. Material Accounting Policies (continued)

Lease (continued)

All the components of the lease liability are required to be discounted to reflect the present value of the payments. The discount rate to use is the rate implicit in the lease, unless this cannot readily be determined, in which case the lessee's incremental borrowing rate is used instead. The definition of the lessee's incremental borrowing rate states that the rate should represent what the lessee would have to pay to borrow over a similar term and with similar security, the funds necessary to obtain an asset of similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment. Significant judgment is required to estimate an incremental borrowing rate in the context of a right-of-use asset.

Related party transactions

Parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability, directly or indirectly, to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial and operating decisions. Related parties, which may be individuals or corporate entities, are also considered to be related if they are subject to common control or common significant influence. A transaction is considered to be a related party transaction when there is a transfer of resources or obligations between related parties. Related party transactions that are in the normal course of business and have commercial substance are measured at the exchange amount.

New interpretations issued but not yet effective

Certain pronouncements were issued by the IASB or the Interpretations of the IFRS Interpretations Committee that are mandatory for accounting periods on or after July 1, 2024 or later periods. Many are not applicable or do not have a significant impact to the Company and have been excluded. The following has not yet been adopted and is being evaluated to determine their impact on the Company.

IFRS 10 – Consolidated Financial Statements ("IFRS 10") and IAS 28 – Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures ("IAS 28") were amended in September 2014 to address a conflict between the requirements of IAS 28 and IFRS 10 and clarify that in a transaction involving an associate or joint venture, the extent of gain or loss recognition depends on whether the assets sold or contributed constitute a business. The effective date of these amendments is yet to be determined, however early adoption is permitted.

3. Capital Management

The Company manages its capital with the following objectives:

- to ensure sufficient financial flexibility to achieve the ongoing business objectives including funding of future growth opportunities, and pursuit of accretive acquisitions; and
- to maximize shareholder return through enhancing the share value.

The Company monitors its capital structure and makes adjustments according to market conditions in an effort to meet its objectives given the current outlook of the business and industry in general. The Company may manage its capital structure by issuing new shares, repurchasing outstanding shares, adjusting capital spending, or disposing of assets. The capital structure is reviewed by management and the Board of Directors on an ongoing basis. The Company considers its capital to be equity comprising share capital, warrants, broker and finder warrants, contributed surplus and accumulated deficit which at June 30, 2025 totalled \$(3,455,700) (June 30, 2024 - \$7,231,974). The Company manages capital through its financial and operational forecasting processes. The Company reviews its working capital and forecasts its future cash flows based on operating expenditures, and other investing and financing activities. Selected information is provided to the Board of Directors of the Corporation. The Company's capital management objectives, policies and processes have remained unchanged during the year ended June 30, 2025.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements For the Years Ended June 30, 2025 and 2024 (Expressed in Canadian dollars)

4. Financial Risk Factors

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk (including interest rate and foreign currency risk).

Risk management is carried out by the Company's management team with guidance from the Board of Directors. The Board of Directors also provides regular guidance for overall risk management.

There were no changes to the Company's objectives, policies and procedures for managing risks during the year.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of loss associated with a counterparty's inability to fulfill its payment obligations. The Company's credit risk is primarily attributable to cash. Cash is held with select major Canadian chartered banks, from which management believes the risk of loss to be minimal.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not have sufficient cash resources to meet its financial obligations as they come due. The Company's liquidity and operating results may be adversely affected if the Company's access to the capital market is hindered, whether as a result of a downturn in stock market conditions generally or related to matters specific to the Company. The Company generates cash flow primarily from its financing activities. As at June 30, 2025, the Company had a cash and cash equivalents balance of \$14,560 (June 30, 2024 - \$773,066) to settle current liabilities of \$3,514,195 (June 30, 2024 - \$3,324,077) (note 11). The Company regularly evaluates its cash position to ensure preservation and security of capital as well as maintenance of liquidity.

Market risk

(a) Interest rate risk

The Company has cash balances. The Company's current policy is to invest excess cash held as collateral in guaranteed investment certificates or interest bearing accounts of select major Canadian chartered banks. The Company regularly monitors its cash activities in compliance with its cash management policy.

The Company is exposed to the risk that the value of financial instruments will change due to movements in market interest rates. As of June 30, 2025, the Company's interest rate risk mainly relates to cash balances. Sensitivity to a plus or minus 1% change in interest rates would affect the reported comprehensive loss by approximately \$150 (June 30, 2024 - \$8,000).

(b) Foreign currency risk

The Company's functional and reporting currency is the Canadian dollar. As of June 30, 2025, sensitivity to a plus or minus 10% change in US dollar foreign exchange rate would affect the reported comprehensive loss by approximately \$254,000 (June 30, 2024 - \$278,000).

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements For the Years Ended June 30, 2025 and 2024 (Expressed in Canadian dollars)

5. Fair Value Measurements

The following table illustrates the classification of the Company's financial instruments recorded at fair value within the fair value hierarchy as at June 30, 2025 and June 30, 2024:

June 30, 2025	L	evel 1	vel 1 Level 2			Level 3		Total	
Cash and cash equivalents Restricted cash	\$	14,560 10.000	\$	-	\$	-	\$	14,560 10,000	
Investments		-		-		135,782		135,782	

June 30, 2024	ı	_evel 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Cash and cash equivalents Restricted cash	\$	773,066 50,000	\$ -	\$ - -	\$ 773,066 50,000
Investments		14,069	-	101,762	115,831

Level 3 hierarchy:

The following table presents the changes in fair value measurement of financial instrument classified as Level 3. The financial instrument is measured at fair value utilizing non-observable market inputs.

Investment at fair value		Opening balance at Transfer from Unrealized luly 1, 2024 Purchase level 1 loss		Ending balance at June 30, 2025				
HHL Port North Extracts Inc	\$	101,762	\$	-	\$ -	\$ -	\$	101,762
("Port North") Lophos Holdings Inc.	<i>j</i> .	-		30,000	- 14,070	- (10,050)		30,000 4,020
	\$	101,762	\$	30,000	\$ 14,070	\$ (10,050)	\$	135,782

Investment at fair value	b	Opening alance at lly 1, 2023	_	roceeds on disposition	Realized loss		Jnrealized gain	ng balance June 30, 2024
Herman Holdings Limited ("HHL")	\$	162,500	\$	(48,238)	\$ (192,952)	\$	180,452	\$ 101,762

Within Level 3, the Company includes a non-public company investment. The key assumptions used in the valuation of the instrument include (but are not limited to) the value at which a recent common shares for debt settlement transaction was done by the investee.

The following table presents the fair value, categorized by key valuation techniques and the unobservable inputs used within Level 3 as at:

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements For the Years Ended June 30, 2025 and 2024 (Expressed in Canadian dollars)

5. Fair Value Measurements (continued)

Level 3 hierarchy (continued):

June 30, 2025

Investment name	Valuation technique		Fair value	Unobservable inputs		
HHL	Value of Level 1 instruments exchange	\$	101,762	Transaction price		
Port North Lophos Holdings Inc	Rent financing approach . Recent market transaction price	\$ \$	30,000 4,020	Transaction price Transaction price		

As the valuation of investments for which market quotations are not readily available and are inherently uncertain, the values may fluctuate materially within short periods of time and are based on estimates, and determinations of fair value may differ materially from values that would have resulted if a ready market existed for the investments. As at June 30, 2025, a change in the transaction price of 5% would result in an increase/decrease in the fair value estimate of the investment of approximately \$6,800, keeping all other variables constant.

6. Restricted cash

The Company has a corporate credit card with a major financial institution with an aggregate credit limit of \$50,000. As at June 30, 2025, the financial institution holds \$10,000 in a Guaranteed Investment Certificates (June 30, 2024 - \$50,000) as collateral on the credit card amount as long as the credit card is active. The restricted cash amount would change if there was any change in the credit limit on the card.

7. Lease receivable

Balance, June 30, 2023 Reduction of lease receivable in settlement of lease liability Finance income	\$ 151,018 (154,572) 16,402
Balance, June 30, 2024 Reduction of lease receivable in settlement of lease liability Finance income	\$ 12,848 (12,924) 76
Balance, June 30, 2025	\$ -

The underlying sub-lease agreement terminated on August 31, 2024.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements For the Years Ended June 30, 2025 and 2024 (Expressed in Canadian dollars)

8. Investments

Privately-held investment

- (i) In connection with the closing of the non-brokered private placement in February 2019, Revive acquired an aggregate of 2,500,000 common shares of HHL at a price of \$0.30 per common share of HHL for gross payment of \$750,000 representing 5% of the issued and outstanding HHL Shares. During the year ended June 30, 2020, the Company recorded an unrealized loss of \$500,000 on investment in HHL common shares and during the year ended June 30, 2023, the Company recorded an unrealized loss of \$87,500 on investment in HHL common shares and the fair value of the investment was \$162,500 as at June 30, 2023. During the year ended June 30, 2024, the Company sold 803,968 HHL shares for 401,984 shares of Lophos Holdings Inc. ("Lophos") valued at \$48,238 and recorded a loss on disposition of investment of \$192,952 during the year ended June 30, 2024. As at June 30, 2025, the fair value of the investment in the remaining 1,696,032 shares of HHL was \$101,762 (2024 \$101,762).
- (ii) During the year ended June 30, 2025, the Company subscribed for 1,500,000 units of Port North at a subscription price of \$0.02 per unit for total aggregate subscription price of \$30,000. Each unit consists of (i) one common share in the capital of Port North and (ii) one share purchase warrant, with each warrant entitling the holder thereof to acquire one share of Port North at a price of \$0.05 per share for two years. As at June 30, 2025, the fair value of the Port North units was \$30,000.

Publicly-held investment

During the year ended June 30, 2024, the Company received 401,984 shares of Lophos in exchange for the disposition of 803,968 HHL shares. As at June 30, 2025, the fair value of these shares was \$4,020, resulting in an unrealized loss on investment of \$10,050 during the year ended June 30, 2025. During the year ended June 30, 2025, as Lophos shares were ceased traded, the Company transferred investment in Lophos shares from Level 1 to Level 3 in the fair value hierarchy (note 5).

9. Intangible Assets

Cost	Psilocybin	Psilocin	Total
Balance, June 30, 2023 Impairment	\$ 6,557,000 (1,311,400)	\$ 5,166,000 (1,033,200)	\$ 11,723,000 (2,344,600)
Balance, June 30, 2024 Impairment	5,245,600 (5,245,600)	4,132,800 (4,132,800)	9,378,400 (9,378,400)
Balance, June 30, 2025	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Carrying value	Psilocybin	Psilocin	Total
Balance, June 30, 2024	\$ 5,245,600	\$ 4,132,800	\$ 9,378,400
Balance, June 30, 2025	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements For the Years Ended June 30, 2025 and 2024 (Expressed in Canadian dollars)

9. Intangible Assets (continued)

Psilocin

On March 5, 2020, the Company completed its acquisition of all of the issued and outstanding securities in the capital of Psilocin Pharma Corp. ("Psilocin"), an arm's length party incorporated pursuant to the laws of the Province of Ontario. Psilocin is a specialty psychedelic sciences company focused on the development of Psilocybin-based therapeutics for significant unmet medical needs including rare and orphan indications.

Pursuant to the terms of a share exchange agreement dated March 4, 2020, Revive acquired all of the issued and outstanding securities of Psilocin through the issuance of an aggregate of 55 million common shares in the capital of Revive.

Psilocin was determined not to meet the definition of a business as per IFRS 3 as substantially all of the fair value of Psilocin was concentrated in one asset: its intellectual property. Accordingly, the acquisition was treated as an asset acquisition.

Details of the allocation of the estimated fair value of identifiable assets acquired and purchase consideration are as follows:

Purchase consideration:	\$ 5,500,000
Identifiable net assets acquired:	
Intellectual property	\$ 5,500,000

Psilocin has developed patent-pending formulation and production solutions for the active compound Psilocybin. The process encompassed with its intellectual property cover methods of production of Psilocybin-based formulations. Psilocin has developed formulations to date which include the Hydroxy Line. The line will include PSY-0.1 -Capsules, PSY-0.2 -Sublingual Spray, PSY-0.3 -Gel Cap, PSY-0.4/0.5 -Effervescent Tablets, and PSY-0.6 -Breath Strips. The precisely dosed formulations will work with both natural and synthetically derived Psilocybin which will be targeted for clinical research and subject to U.S. Food and Drug Administration ("FDA") approval in the treatment of depression, anxiety, bi-polar disorder, bulimia and anorexia nervosa, and a number of other diseases. Psilocin's range of products have been engineered to work synergistically with the body's own natural pathways of absorption while offering a contemporary approach to consumption.

Psilocin has filed key provisional patent applications with the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office that cover methods of production of Psilocybin-based formulations. Furthermore, Psilocin has a patent-pending portfolio that includes Psilocybin extraction and crystallization methodologies.

The costs of provisional patents and pending applications are not amortized until the patent is approved and are reviewed each reporting period to determine if it is likely that the patent will be successfully granted.

The recoverable amount of Psilocin is determined based on its fair value less cost of disposal. The fair value less cost of disposal is determined based on the market value of the shares issued for the acquisition of Psilocin and management experience of the market. The fair value less cost of disposal is categorized as level 3 in the fair value hierarchy.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements For the Years Ended June 30, 2025 and 2024 (Expressed in Canadian dollars)

9. Intangible Assets (continued)

Psilocybin

On February 17, 2021, the Company signed an asset purchase agreement (the "Agreement") with PharmaTher Inc. ("PharmaTher") a wholly-owned subsidiary of Newscope Capital Corporation to purchase the full rights to PharmaTher's intellectual property (the "Acquired Assets") pertaining to psilocybin (the "Acquisition").

Pursuant to the Agreement, Revive will pay aggregate consideration of up to \$10 million (the "Purchase Price"). The Purchase Price will be satisfied as follows: (i) \$3 million in cash will be paid on the closing date (paid); (ii) \$4 million will be satisfied through the issuance of securities in the capital of Revive (issued) and (iii) up to \$3 million, in either cash or securities in the capital of Revive, in the event that Revive achieves certain milestones, which include Revive obtaining FDA orphan drug designation for psilocybin in the treatment of stroke, traumatic brain injury, or cancer, the commencement of a Phase 2 clinical trial and the regulatory filing for market authorization, such as U.S. Food and Drug Administration ("FDA") approval. In addition to the Purchase Price, Revive will also pay PharmaTher Holdings Ltd. a low single digit royalty on all future net sales of products derived from the Acquired Assets.

The costs of provisional patents and pending applications are not amortized until the patent is approved and are reviewed each reporting period to determine if it is likely that the patent will be successfully granted.

BUCILLAMINE

Bucillamine is a disease-modifying anti-rheumatic drug, which is prescribed for rheumatoid arthritis in Japan and South Korea. The Company pursued the repurposing of bucillamine as a potential new treatment for gout and cystinuria. The Company entered into a material transfer agreement ("MTA") with the developer of bucillamine. The Company is exploring the use of Bucillamine as a potential novel treatment for infectious diseases including influenza and the coronavirus disease (COVID-19).

During the ended June 30, 2025, the Company incurred \$nil (2024 - \$454,399) research costs for Bucillamine.

Bucillamine for Long COVID

The Company is exploring Bucillamine as a potential treatment for long COVID. The Company aims to advance the clinical development of Bucillamine by leveraging the published research and existing data from its previous Phase 3 clinical trial and is preparing a clinical package that includes a proposed Phase 2/3 clinical protocol for long COVID to present to the FDA and international health regulatory bodies.

During the year ended June 30, 2025, the Company incurred \$26,808 (2024 - \$37,000) research costs for Bucillamine for Long COVID.

Long COVID Diagnostics

The Company, through its newly-formed subsidiary, Revive Diagnostics Inc., entered into a license agreement with Lawson Health Research Institute for the worldwide exclusive rights to novel blood biomarkers that characterize long COVID. The discovery of the biomarkers identified by a research team at Lawson, led by Dr. Douglas Fraser, was recently published in the journal, Molecular Medicine1.

During the year ended June 30, 2025, the Company incurred \$nil (2024 - \$37,425) research costs for Long COVID Diagnostics.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements For the Years Ended June 30, 2025 and 2024 (Expressed in Canadian dollars)

9. Intangible Assets (continued)

PSILOCYBIN

During the year ended June 30, 2025, the Company incurred \$nil (2024 - \$206,799) research costs for Psilocybin-based formulations.

DRUG DELIVERY TECHNOLOGY

The Company is focused on commercializing novel delivery technologies to effectively deliver psychedelics and cannabinoids through the skin and/or directly into the affected area of the skin, otherwise known as topical delivery and also via the mouth, otherwise known as buccal delivery.

During the year ended June 30, 2025, the Company incurred \$nil (2024 - \$nil) research costs for drug delivery technology.

OTHER

During the year ended June 30, 2025, the Company incurred \$118,000 (2024 - \$374,694) general research costs not specifically allocated to any particular project. During the year ended June 30, 2025, these intangible assets were fully impaired to \$nil due to lack of revenue in foreseeable future.

10. Equipment

Cost	omputer quipment	Office Juipment	Total
Balance, June 30, 2023, 2024 and 2025	\$ 7,171	\$ 7,737	\$ 14,908
Accumulated depreciation	omputer quipment	Office Juipment	Total
Balance, June 30, 2023 Depreciation during the year	\$ 6,705 140	\$ 6,799 188	\$ 13,504 328
Balance, June 30, 2024 Depreciation during the year	\$ 6,845 98	\$ 6,987 150	\$ 13,832 248
Balance, June 30, 2025	\$ 6,943	\$ 7,137	\$ 14,080

Carrying value	omputer quipment	Office uipment	Total
Balance, June 30, 2024	\$ 326	\$ 750	\$ 1,076
Balance, June 30, 2025	\$ 228	\$ 600	\$ 828

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements For the Years Ended June 30, 2025 and 2024 (Expressed in Canadian dollars)

11. Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities

Accounts payable and accrued liabilities of the Company are principally comprised of amounts outstanding for purchases relating to research and development and general operating activities.

	As at June 30, 2025	As at June 30, 2024
Accounts payable Accrued liabilities	\$ 2,648,034 866,161	\$ 2,580,458 718,403
	\$ 3,514,195	\$ 3,298,861
	As at June 30, 2025	As at June 30, 2024
Less than 1 month 1 to 3 months Greater than 3 months	\$ 880,519 15,352 2,618,324	\$ 720,128 - 2,578,733
	\$ 3,514,195	\$ 3,298,861

12. Statute Barred Liabilities

During the year ended June 30, 2020, the Company transferred \$63,511 of accounts payable (the "Statute-barred Claims") to non-current liabilities on the basis that any claims in respect of the Statute-barred Claims were statute barred under the Limitations Act (Ontario). The Statute-barred Claims relate to expenses billed by third-party vendors. Under IFRS, a financial liability can only be derecognized from the Company's Statement of Financial Position when it is extinguished, meaning only when the contract is discharged or canceled or expires. The effect of the Limitations Act is to prevent a creditor from enforcing an obligation, but it does not formally extinguish the financial liability under IFRS.

It is the position of management of the Company that the Statute-barred Claims cannot be enforced by the creditors, do not create any obligation for the Company to pay out any cash and do not affect the financial or working capital position of the Company. The Statute-barred Claims are required to be reflected on the Company's Statement of Financial Position as a result of the current interpretation of IFRS, but they are classified as non-current liabilities as the Company has no intention to pay these Statute-barred Claims and the creditors cannot enforce payment of the Statute-barred Claims.

As at June 30, 2025, the Company had statute-barred liabilities of \$79,662 (June 30, 2024 - \$79,857).

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements For the Years Ended June 30, 2025 and 2024 (Expressed in Canadian dollars)

13. Lease Liability

Balance, June 30, 2023 Accretion	\$	159,694 20,095
Lease payments and settlement of lease receivable		(154,573)
Balance, June 30, 2024		25,216
Accretion		632
Lease payments and settlement of lease receivable		(25,848)
Balance, June 30, 2025	\$	_

The underlying lease agreement terminated on August 31, 2024.

14. Promissory note

During the year ended June 30, 2025, the Company borrowed promissory note of \$65,000 from a third party. The promissory note is subject to an annual interest rate of 8%. The principal amount of the promissory note and accrued interest are due for repayment on the earlier of demand for repayment by the lender and the date that is one year from the date of issuance of the promissory note. During the year ended June 30, 2025, the Company accrued interest expense of \$1,866.

15. Share Capital

a) Authorized share capital

The authorized share capital consists of an unlimited number of common shares. The common shares do not have a par value. All issued shares are fully paid.

b) Common shares issued

As at June 30, 2025, the issued share capital amounted to \$47,699,235 and there were nil shares held in escrow. Changes in issued share capital are as follows:

Number of Common Shares	Amount
357,646,841	\$ 45,979,756
900,000	45,000
60,017,428	2,100,610
-	(84,076)
-	(510,569)
-	(30,986)
418,564,269	\$ 47,499,735
6,650,000	199,500
425,214,269	\$ 47,699,235
	357,646,841 900,000 60,017,428 - - - 418,564,269 6,650,000

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements For the Years Ended June 30, 2025 and 2024 (Expressed in Canadian dollars)

15. Share Capital (continued)

- b) Common shares issued (continued)
- (i) On January 31, 2024, the Company announced that it completed first tranche of its previously announced private placement by issuing 26,100,000 units, at a price of \$0.035 per unit, for gross proceeds of \$913,500. Each unit shall be comprised of one common share in the capital of the Company and one-half of a common share purchase warrant of the Company. Each whole warrant shall entitle the holder thereof to acquire one additional common share at a price of \$0.05 per common share for a period of 36 months from the closing date of the Offering. In connection with the Offering, the Company paid finder's fees and transaction costs of \$75,312 and issued 2,088,000 finder warrants entitling the holders to purchase up to an aggregate of 2,088,000 Compensation Units of the Company at a price of \$0.05 per Compensation Unit, for a period of eighteen 18 months following the closing of the first tranche of the Offering. The fair value of the warrants was estimated to be \$208,438 using a valuation model incorporating Black-Scholes on the following assumptions: dividend yield of 0%; volatility of 130%; risk-free interest rate of 3.77%; and expected life of 3 years. The fair value of the 2,088,000 broker warrants was estimated to be \$27,596 using a valuation model incorporating Black-Scholes on the following assumptions: dividend yield of 0%; volatility of 155%; risk-free interest rate of 4.17%; and expected life of 1.5 years.

On February 26, 2024, the Company announced that it completed the second and final tranche of its previously announced private placement (the "Offering") by issuing 33,917,428 units, at a price of \$0.035 per unit, for gross proceeds of \$1,187,110. The aggregate amount raised from the first and second closings of the Offering is \$2,100,610. Each unit consisted of one common share in the capital of the Company and one-half (1/2) of a common share purchase warrant of the Company. Each whole warrant entitles the holder thereof to acquire one additional common share at a price of \$0.05 per common share for a period of thirty-six (36) months from the closing date of the Offering. In connection with the Offering, the Company paid finder's fees and other transaction costs of \$8,764 and issued 250,400 warrants entitling the holders to purchase up to an aggregate of 250,400 units of the Company, at a price of \$0.05 per unit, for a period of eighteen (18) months following the closing of the Offering. All securities issued pursuant to the second and final closing of the Offering are subject to a statutory hold period of four months and one day expiring on June 24, 2024. The fair value of the warrants was estimated to be \$302,131 using a valuation model incorporating Black-Scholes on the following assumptions: dividend yield of 0%; volatility of 131%; risk-free interest rate of 3.96%; and expected life of 3 years. The fair value of the 250,400 broker warrants was estimated to be \$3,390 using a valuation model incorporating Black-Scholes on the following assumptions: dividend yield of 0%; volatility of 158%; risk-free interest rate of 4.31%; and expected life of 1.5 years.

In April 2025, the Company issued 6,650,000 shares to the certain vendors as consideration for consulting services rendered.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements For the Years Ended June 30, 2025 and 2024 (Expressed in Canadian dollars)

16. Warrants

The following table reflects the continuity of warrants for the years ended June 30, 2025 and 2024:

	Number of Warrants	Weighted Average Exercise Price		
Balance, June 30, 2023	75,596,064	\$	0.51	
Issued in private placement (note 15(b)(i))	30,008,714		0.05	
Expired	(46,920,000)		0.07	
Balance, June 30, 2024 and 2025	58,684,778	\$	0.12	

The following table reflects warrants issued and outstanding as at June 30, 2025 and 2024:

Expiry Date and Description	Exercise Price (\$)	Fair Value (\$)	Number of Warrants Outstanding	
January 12, 2026	0.20	1,602,858	28,676,064	
January 31, 2027	0.05	208,438	13,050,000	
February 26, 2027	0.05	302,131	16,958,714	
	0.12	2,113,427	58,684,778	

17. Broker and Finder Warrants

The following table reflects the continuity of broker and finder warrants for the years ended June 30, 2025 and 2024:

	Number of Weighted Average Broker Warrants Exercise Price			
Balance, June 30, 2023	5,514,085 \$	0.35		
Issued	2,338,400	0.05		
Expired	(3,220,000)	0.50		
Balance, June 30, 2024 and 2025	4,632,485 \$	0.10		

The following table reflects broker and finder warrants issued and outstanding as at June 30, 2025 and 2024:

Expiry Date	Exercise Price (\$)	Fair Value (\$)	Number of Broker Warrants Outstanding	
January 12, 2026	0.15	263,498	2,294,085	
July 31, 2025	0.05	27,596	2,088,000	
August 26, 2025	0.05	3,390	250,400	
	0.10	294,484	4,632,485	

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements For the Years Ended June 30, 2025 and 2024 (Expressed in Canadian dollars)

18. Stock Options

The Company has granted options for the purchase of common shares to its directors, officers, employees and certain consultants. The purpose of the plan is to attract, retain and motivate these parties by providing them with the opportunity, through share options, to acquire a proprietary interest in the Company and to benefit from its growth. These options are valid for a maximum of 10 years from the date of issue. Vesting terms and conditions are determined by the Board of Directors at the time of the grant. The maximum number of options to be issued under the plan shall not exceed 10% of the total number of common shares issued and outstanding.

The following table reflects the continuity of stock options for the years ended June 30, 2025 and 2024

	Number of Weighted Ave Stock Options Exercise Pri			
Balance, June 30, 2023 Expired	30,755,709 (560,709)	0.41 0.50		
Granted (i)	5,000,000	0.05		
Balance, June 30, 2024	35,195,000	0.36		
Granted (ii)	8,300,000	0.05		
Expired	(280,000)	0.60		
Cancelled	(2,800,000)	0.07		
Balance, June 30, 2025	40,415,000	\$ 0.31		

- (i) On January 2, 2024, the Company granted certain officers, directors and consultants of the Company 5,000,000 stock options at an exercise price of \$0.05 per share expiring on January 2, 2029. The fair value of the stock options was estimated to be \$136,449 using the Black-Scholes valuation model on the following assumptions: dividend yield 0%; volatility 159%; risk-free interest rates of 3.25%; and expected life of 5 years. These options vest immediately the date of grant.
- (ii) On March 31, 2025, the Company granted certain officers, directors and consultants of the Company 8,300,000 stock options at an exercise price of \$0.05 per share expiring on March 31, 2030. The fair value of the stock options was estimated to be \$124,145 using the Black-Scholes valuation model on the following assumptions: dividend yield 0%; volatility 281%; risk-free interest rates of 2.61%; and expected life of 5 years. These options vest immediately the date of grant.

During the year ended June 30, 2025, \$124,145 (2024 - \$136,449) was recorded as stock-based compensation in the consolidated statements of comprehensive loss.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements For the Years Ended June 30, 2025 and 2024 (Expressed in Canadian dollars)

18. Stock Options (continued)

The following table reflects the actual stock options issued and outstanding as at June 30, 2025:

	W Exercise	eighted Average Remaining Contractual	Number of Options	Number of Options Vested	Grant Date
Expiry Date	Price (\$)	Life (years)	Outstanding	(exercisable)	Fair Value (\$)
April 10, 2027	0.28	1.78	165,000	165,000	36,374
December 27, 2029	0.07	4.50	350,000	350,000	17,787
May 25, 2030	0.33	4.90	5,100,000	5,100,000	1,638,191
August 6, 2025	0.33	0.10	6,000,000	6,000,000	2,148,379
August 12, 2025	0.36	0.12	2,500,000	2,500,000	727,961
August 12, 2025	0.35	0.12	1,250,000	1,250,000	364,173
August 24, 2025	0.35	0.15	300,000	300,000	76,789
June 21, 2026	0.35	0.98	9,500,000	9,500,000	4,428,995
July 19, 2026	0.60	1.05	100,000	100,000	53,285
August 10, 2026	0.60	1.11	200,000	200,000	95,005
August 16, 2026	0.60	1.13	200,000	200,000	71,989
November 1, 2026	0.60	1.34	1,000,000	1,000,000	518,696
November 15, 2026	0.60	1.38	200,000	200,000	89,463
November 17, 2026	0.60	1.38	100,000	100,000	46,160
November 30, 2026	0.60	1.42	150,000	150,000	73,499
January 2, 2029	0.05	3.51	5,000,000	5,000,000	136,449
March 31, 2030	0.05	4.75	8,300,000	8,300,000	124,145
			40,415,000	40,415,000	\$ 10,647,340

19. Net Loss per Common Share

The calculation of basic and diluted loss per share for the year ended June 30, 2025 was based on the loss attributable to common shareholders of \$11,011,319 (2024 - \$5,618,622) and the weighted average number of common shares outstanding of 419,712,077 (2024 - 380,483,121).

Diluted loss per share did not include the effect of 58,684,778 warrants (2024 - 58,684,778), 4,632,485 finder warrants (2024 - 4,632,485) and 40,415,000 stock options (2024 - 35,195,000) as they are anti-dilutive.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements For the Years Ended June 30, 2025 and 2024 (Expressed in Canadian dollars)

20. Income Taxes

Reconciliation of statutory tax rate

The Company's provision for income taxes differs from the amounts computed by applying the basic current rate of 26.5% for Ontario and to the loss for the year before taxes as shown in the following table at June 30:

	Year ended June 30, 2025	`	fear ended June 30, 2024
Loss before recovery of income taxes Statutory tax rate	\$ (11,011,319) 26.5%	\$	(5,618,622) 26.5%
Expected income tax recovery based on statutory rates Increase (decrease) to the income tax benefit resulting from:	\$ (2,918,000)	\$	(1,488,935)
Share-based compensation and non-deductible expenses	35,627		90,028
Non-taxable income	(19,570)		(38,765)
Amounts booked directly into equity Other permanent differences	(70,025) 2,485,423		(85,875) 622,297
Change in tax benefits not recognized	486,545		901,250
Income tax (recovery) expense	\$ -	\$	-

Unrecognized deferred tax assets

Deferred taxes are provided as a result of temporary differences that arise due to the differences between the income tax values and the carrying amount of assets and liabilities. Deferred tax assets have not been recognized in respect of the following deductible temporary differences:

	2025	2024
Capital assets	\$ 1,269,059	\$ (1,216,283)
Share issuance costs	-	70,025
Non-capital losses carried forward	13,515,669	13,029,125
Capital losses carried forward	279,754	279,754
Investments and other	162,768	168,055
	\$ 15,227,250	\$ 12,330,676
Less: deferred tax assets not recognized	(15,227,250)	(12,330,676)
Net deferred tax assets	\$ -	\$ -

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements For the Years Ended June 30, 2025 and 2024 (Expressed in Canadian dollars)

20. Income Taxes (continued)

Certain deferred tax assets have not been recognized because it is not probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the Company can utilize the benefits therefrom.

The Company's Canadian non-capital income tax losses expire as noted in the table below:

2033	319,573
2034	545,679
2035	1,851,509
2036	2,715,262
2037	1,623,611
2038	1,746,802
2039	1,298,870
2040	2,601,666
2041	10,235,116
2042	17,078,449
2043	5,863,414
2044	3,286,556
2045	<u>1,836,016</u>
	<u>51,002,523</u>

21. Related Party Balances and Transactions and Major Shareholders

(a) Related party balances and transactions:

Related parties include the directors, close family members and enterprises that are controlled by these individuals as well as certain persons performing similar functions.

Years ended June 30,	2025	2024
Marrelli Support Services Inc.		
("Marrelli Support") (i)	\$ 48,357	\$ 49,985
DSA Corporate Services LP		
(together, known as "DSA") (ii)	\$ 27,667	\$ 41,669
Marrelli Trust Company Limited		
("Marrelli Trust") (iii)	\$ 6,601	\$ 6,251

(i) The Company owed Marrelli Support \$22,122 as at June 30, 2025 (June 30, 2024 - owed \$2,403) for the services of Carmelo Marrelli to act as Chief Financial Officer ("CFO") of the Company. This amount was included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities. The Company has entered into a consulting agreement (the "Marrelli Consulting Agreement") with Marrelli Support and Mr. Marrelli to provide the services as CFO of the Company. The term of the Marrelli Consulting Agreement commenced on July 14, 2013, and shall continue until terminated by either Mr. Marrelli or the Company. Pursuant to the Marrelli Consulting Agreement, Mr. Marrelli is entitled to receive monthly compensation of \$1,250 per month, and incentive stock option grants on a reasonable basis, consistent with the grant of options to other grantees. In addition, Marrelli Support provides bookkeeping services to the Company. Mr. Marrelli is the Managing Director of Marrelli Support. The amounts charged by Marrelli Support are based on what Marrelli Support usually charges its clients. The Company expects to continue to use Marrelli Support for an indefinite period of time.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements For the Years Ended June 30, 2025 and 2024 (Expressed in Canadian dollars)

21. Related Party Balances and Transactions and Major Shareholders (continued)

- (a) Related party balances and transactions (continued):
- (ii) The Company owed DSA \$21,099 as at June 30, 2025 (June 30, 2024 \$1,155) for corporate secretarial and filing services. This amount was included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities. DSA is beneficially controlled by Carmelo Marrelli, the CFO of the Company. Services were incurred in the normal course of operations for corporate secretarial, electronic filing and news dissemination services. The Company expects to continue to use DSA's services for an indefinite period of time.
- (iii) The CFO of the Company is a director of Marrelli Trust, corporate trustee, transfer agent and registrar to the Company. Fees are related to shareholder, transfer agent and corporate trustee services provided by Marrelli Trust to the Company. As at June 30, 2025, Marrelli Trust was owed \$5,691 (June 30, 2024 \$412).
- (b) Remuneration of directors and key management personnel including Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer of the Company for the years ended June 30, 2025 and 2024 was as follows:

	2025	2024	
Consulting fees	\$ 224,500	\$ 425,000	

(c) Major shareholders:

As at June 30, 2025, no person or corporation beneficially owns or exercises control or direction over common shares of the Company carrying more than 10% of the voting rights attached to all of the common shares of the Company.

None of the Company's major shareholders have different voting rights other than holders of the Company's common shares.

The Company is not aware of any arrangements, the operation of which may at a subsequent date result in a change in control of the Company. The Company is not directly or indirectly owned or controlled by another corporation, by any government or by any natural or legal person severally or jointly.

22. Office Expenses

Years ended June 30,	2025			2024	
Reporting issuer costs	\$	101,786	\$	119,587	
Marketing and promotion		62,071		68,929	
Administrative		5,546		144,390	
Insurance		88,716		84,155	
Travel and accommodation		1,805		634	
Meals and entertainment		1,285		-	
Bank charges and interest expense		3,103		3,193	
	\$	264,312	\$	420,888	

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements For the Years Ended June 30, 2025 and 2024 (Expressed in Canadian dollars)

23. Subsequent Events

Subsequent to June 30, 2025, the Company issued one million common shares of the Company at an issue price of \$0.05 per share, representing a purchase price of \$50,000 to acquire the full rights to DiagnaMed Holdings Corp.'s intellectual property pertaining to molecular hydrogen as potential treatments for neurological and mental health disorders.

On August 11, 2025, the Company closed the first tranche of its private placement offering (the "Offering"). The first tranche of the Offering consisted of the issuance of 2,900,000 units of the Company, at a price of \$0.021 per unit, for total gross proceeds to Revive of \$60,900. Furthermore, the Company announces that it has settled an amount of \$67,400 owing pursuant to an arm's length note through the issuance of 3,209,523 Units, at a price of \$0.021 per Unit, being the same issue price and security offered pursuant to the Offering.