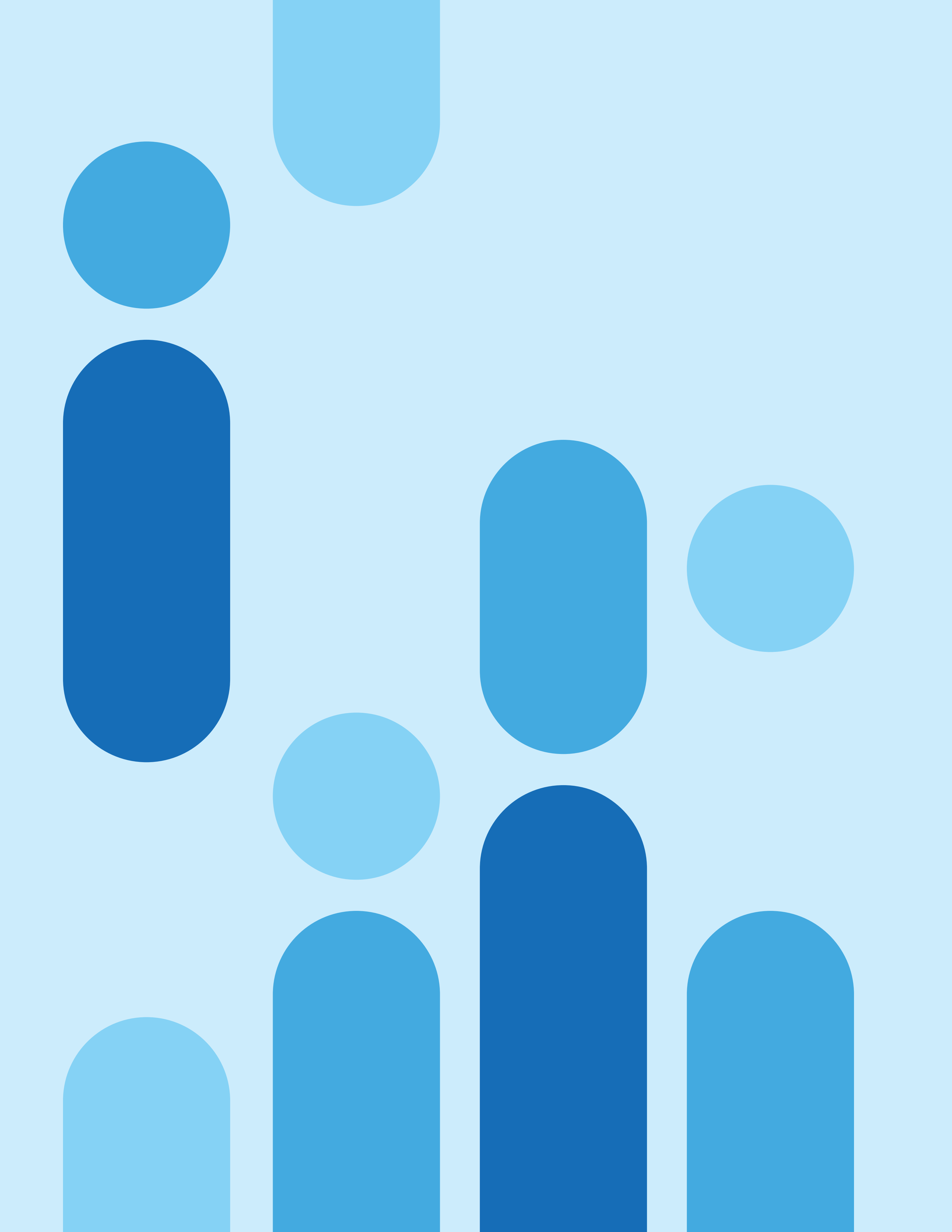
# Annual Report 2026

**Year ended March 31, 2026**
Stingray Group Inc.



# Table of contents

**Eric Boyko**
President, Co-founder and CEO

# Word from the CEO

In the media and entertainment landscape, transformation is not a future event to be anticipated; it is a constant, dynamic force. Our role at Stingray is not merely to adapt to this evolution, but to lead it. We thrive by strategically reshaping our growth trajectory, seizing new partnership opportunities, and continuously reinventing our product offerings to define what comes next.

Fiscal Year 2026 was a landmark period where our vision for the future of media crystallized into tangible, powerful results. We executed a series of strategic acquisitions and partnerships that have fundamentally redefined our position in the global industry, dramatically expanding our reach and capabilities. The cornerstone of this transformation was our acquisition of TuneIn, a world-renowned audio streaming platform with over 100,000 live AM/FM radio stations, millions of podcasts, and curated news and entertainment from around the world. This single move massively scaled our audio streaming and monetization capabilities, cementing our position as a dominant force in the industry. It was a clear demonstration of our commitment to a new business model—a model where Strategic Growth Revenues are the primary engine of our success.

Today, those revenues now represent 68% of our total revenue—proof positive that our efforts have paid off.

In fiscal 2026, we delivered strong and impressive results across the board. We are very proud to report that revenues are up by 18.3% compared to the previous year. Revenues stood at $457.8 million, Adjusted EBITDA was $160.2 million (an increase of 12.6%), and Adjusted Net income was $90.3 million (an increase of 24.3%). Additionally, adjusted free cash flow was $102.1 million, representing a 22.1% growth.

TUNE IN
COLLEGE BASKETBALL
BBC RADIO 1
MS NOW
CNBC
POOL SIDE
JACK fm
playing what we want
BIG 12 RADIO
NHL
JAM'N 95.7
TODAY'S HIP HOP AND R&B
the breeze 98.1
STINGRAY MUSIC
'70s CLASSIC ROCK
ESPN RADIO
LATIN HITS
Coffee House
COLLEGE FOOTBALL
Bloomberg Radio
SOFT ROCK HITS
CALM RADIO
102.7 KIIS FM
Music
All your favorite Apple Music Radio stations, no subscription required
TODAY'S HITS
mega 97.9 fm
SMOOTH JAZZ
CLASSIC HIP HOP
WNYC
POWER 106 FM
The Daily
RELAX & UNWIND
DISCO CLASSICS
HOT 97
npr
morning edition
BOSS RADIO 66
CLASSIC ROCK HITS
Mon
Tue
Wed
Thu
Fri
Today Explained
Vox
TED
EASY LISTENING
ALL SONGS CONSIDERED
FOX NEWS radio
NFL
CNN
boom 94.1
CLASSIC Hits

## Expanding our global footprint and distribution

Stingray is now the world's most widely distributed connected streaming media company, boasting an expansive footprint that provides easy, constant, and coveted access to a diverse audience. Our services are integrated directly into connected TVs, smart speakers, mobile devices, connected cars, and retail stores in over 160 countries around the world.

This year, we deepened our partnerships with the world's leading media and streaming platforms, with a sharp focus on high-growth FAST channels. We added new channels on Amazon's Fire TV and Prime Video, launched across Roku's platforms in the US, Canada, and the UK, and became the exclusive music partner for the global LG Radio+ service.

Our expansion was robust across all key markets. In North America, we grew our channel lineup on VIZIO WatchFree+ and TCLtv+. Recognizing the immense potential of the Asia-Pacific market, we deepened our partnership with Samsung TV Plus to launch in Australia, New Zealand, and Thailand, and took our first foray into India with JioTV, unlocking access to millions of new viewers.

Finally, via our partners at Pluto TV, we launched new TikTok Radio channels in Spanish and Portuguese across 18 countries in Latin America and Brazil.

## Leading the in-car entertainment revolution

This year, we took some exciting projects on the road. The vehicle is the next frontier of immersive entertainment, and Stingray is at the forefront of this revolution. Our acquisition of The Singing Machine Company, the global leader in consumer karaoke, catapulted us into a landmark deal with BYD to launch a next-generation karaoke experience in their vehicles featuring integrated best-in-class microphones and a new scoring mode. We furthered this partnership with the soon be launched BYD Audio by Stingray, a co-branded music, podcast, and radio solution that serves as a model for future automotive OEM deals. With Mercedes-Benz integrating our apps across North America and Europe, and our TuneIn acquisition opening doors to major brands like Nissan, our leadership in the automotive space is clear.

## Unlocking new monetization opportunities

The integration of TuneIn and its 75 million-strong monthly audience has created a monetization powerhouse. We can now offer advertisers a predictable and highly scalable revenue stream with a single point of contact to reach consumers across more than 200 platforms. By merging Stingray's technology infrastructure with TuneIn's AdTech expertise and diverse content catalogue, we have created a combined entity far greater than the sum of its parts. This sharpened focus is already delivering: our non-radio Advertising Revenue has grown by an impressive 74.2% year-over-year.

## A culture of curation

The future of content is hyper-personalized. Consumers have become accustomed to meticulously curated experiences on their social media feeds, and in turn, they expect the same "for me" feeling across other digital touchpoints.

That's why we are sharpening our focus on expertly curated content across our entire media ecosystem. From playlists to karaoke and concerts, users can expect premium, engaging experiences that fit them like a glove—no matter which Stingray platform they're using.

While that may sound difficult to execute at scale, our thoughtfully connected digital ecosystem benefits from unmatched unit economics. Our content costs don't increase alongside our audience; rather, as we continue to expand our curated offering, our model becomes more profitable as we grow.

TuneIn has played a major role in unlocking these economies of scale by drastically expanding our content library with its diverse music, news, sports, podcast, and audiobook offering. As more partnerships and acquisitions come our way, we will continue to enjoy increasingly attractive margins by keeping content costs at bay.

## Strengthening our commercial and in-store presence

Stingray Business and Stingray Advertising continue to drive our commercial and retail media arm. In FY2026, we significantly strengthened our U.S. presence with the acquisition of DMI, adding 8,500 retail locations to our network and establishing Stingray as a leader in the pharmacy audio advertising space.

Our global network now spans more than 140,000 commercial locations, with our retail media ad content reaching over 1 billion monthly shoppers. Each one of these impressions is a precious commodity for advertisers: industry reports and studies have confirmed that our in-store audio ads can generate a sales lift of over 20%.

This year, our commitment to brand experience innovation was recognized with a prestigious DIZZIE Award, celebrating our creative digital signage work for Moose Knuckles' flagship location in Montreal.

## Stingray Radio maintains market position

Stingray Radio continued to support our operations through steady cash flow generation. In a mature market, the division's results remained largely unchanged for the fiscal year, with revenues shifting by +0.04% and Adjusted EBITDA decreasing slightly by 1.4%.

Looking ahead, we plan to further cement our position as a Canadian leader with the planned acquisition of C97.7 (CHUP-FM) in Calgary, pending imminent CRTC approval.

## Gratitude and a look ahead

None of these achievements would be possible without the talented and creative people who bring Stingray to life every day. I extend my profound gratitude to our entire team for their hard work and dedication. To our leadership team and loyal investors, your guidance and support are invaluable. It is because of our collective strength that world-renowned brands enthusiastically join forces with us; confident they are in excellent hands.

Together, we are perfectly positioned to explore the outer limits of curated entertainment and pursue scalable, sustainable growth in FY2027 and beyond.

E. Boyko

*Stingray Business – Nespresso NYC Flagship Flatiron*

Loupe Art

**Mark Pathy**
Director and Chairman
of the Board of Directors

# Word from the Chairman

Sustainable success in a dynamic market is not a matter of chance; it is the product of disciplined strategy and decisive execution. At Stingray, we do not rely on fortune. We operate with foresight, identifying high-potential opportunities, defining clear pathways to success, and executing with precision. This philosophy of calculated, strategic action was the hallmark of our performance in fiscal 2026.

There's no greater example of this meticulous approach than our key acquisitions of TuneIn, Singing Machine, and DMI. Each was a carefully considered investment designed to accelerate our entry into strategic growth markets, with a clear and actionable plan to generate synergies. This disciplined expansion was conducted with strict financial prudence; we maintained a healthy balance sheet throughout the fiscal year, comfortably within our target debt range, ensuring our growth remained both ambitious and sustainable.

Our strategy yielded significant success across our Consumer, Business, and Radio divisions. In partnership with industry leaders like LG and Samsung, we expanded our global reach through new FAST channels, while our automotive division built on its momentum with a next-generation in-car karaoke entertainment integration with BYD.

Our success is intrinsically linked to that of our shareholders. We remain firmly committed to delivering shareholder value and returning capital. In service of this commitment, and to make investing in our success more straightforward, we consolidated our dual-class share structure on the Toronto Stock Exchange into a single "RAY" ticker. This move enhances transparency and provides a simpler, more accessible experience for all investors.

These achievements are driven by a visionary executive team whose bold outlook and deliberate execution are a winning formula for our company. I must also extend my gratitude to our stakeholders for their continued trust and to our employees, whose commitment to excellence remains our greatest competitive advantage. Their collective dedication is the engine of our progress.

As we look to FY27, Stingray is better equipped than ever to create long-term sustainable value for our stakeholders. We remain steadfast in our mission to deliver consistent growth, leverage our industry expertise and operational resilience to navigate the complexities of an ever-evolving market, and build upon our record of success.

# Management's Discussion and Analysis

The following is the annual report and Management's Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A") of the results of operations and financial position of Stingray Group Inc. ("Stingray" or "the Corporation") and should be read in conjunction with the Corporation's consolidated audited financial statements and accompanying notes for the years ended March 31, 2026 and 2025. This MD&A reflects information available to the Corporation as of August 10, 2026. Additional information relating to the Corporation is also available on SEDAR+ at www.sedarplus.ca.

# Company profile

Stingray Group Inc. (TSX:RAY), the world's leading connected streaming media company, delivers the best curated audio and video content to consumers worldwide. As a pioneer in multiplatform streaming and distribution, Stingray's vast digital content portfolio includes thousands of live audio and radio stations, premium music channels, concerts and music documentaries, karaoke products, as well as ambience and wellness channels. Its offering is distributed via connected TVs, smart speakers, mobile, connected cars and retail. Reaching hundreds of millions of consumers every month, Stingray's products offer an unparalleled advertising reach, enabling brands to connect with an engaged audience across the world. Home to globally renowned brands such as TuneIn, Singing Machine, Stingray Karaoke and Qello Concerts, Stingray is powered by a worldwide team of more than 1,000 employees. For more information, visit www.stingray.com.


# Products

### TuneIn

Brings together live sports, news, radio, music, audiobooks and podcasts from around the globe.

### Stingray Music

Expertly curated music channels, in all genres, for all of life's moments.

### Calm Radio

A relaxing music and wellness experience to increase focus, sleep better, and reduce daily stress.

### Stingray Karaoke

Over 100,000 karaoke songs in all the most popular genres.

### singing machine®

Over 100,000 karaoke songs with optional special effects, mics, and high-quality karaoke videos.

### Qello Concerts by Stingray

The world's leading streaming service for full-length concert films and music documentaries.

### Stingray Naturescape

A journey to the scenic wonders of the world with stunning imagery, from crackling fireplaces to flights over tropical paradises.

### ZenLIFE by Stingray

The perfect destination for daily wellness. The channel provides a tranquil backdrop for work, relaxation, and sleep.

### Stingray Holidayscapes

A channel that transforms any space into a holiday haven to make every day memorable.

### Stingray Cozy Café

A blend of trendy coffee house visuals and lo-fi beats to create the perfect backdrop for focus, relaxation, and inspiration.

### Stingray Stargaze

Captivates viewers with starry nights and cosmic vistas, offering a sanctuary for contemplation.

### Stingray Cityscapes

Offers breathtaking aerial views of iconic cities set to curated downtempo music.

### loupe® art + music

A first-of-its-kind streaming platform for visual art, combining curated original artist content and ambient art + music channels.








## Mobile or OTT Apps

- TuneIn
- Stingray Music
- Qello Concerts by Stingray
- Stingray Karaoke
- Singing Machine
- Yokee Karaoke
- Yokee Piano
- Piano Academy
- ZenLIFE by Stingray
- Calm Radio
- The Coda Collection
- Loupe Art

## Subscription Video On Demand (SVOD)

Stingray's SVOD offering is available through major entertainment service providers such as Amazon, AT&T, Comcast, and Samsung TV.

The following Stingray services are available as SVOD:

- Qello Concerts by Stingray
- Stingray Classica
- Stingray DJAZZ
- Stingray Karaoke
- Stingray Naturescape
- ZenLIFE by Stingray
- The Coda Collection

## Free, Ad-supported TV (FAST)

Stingray's FAST channels allow customers to access a wide variety of expertly curated content without subscription fees. Our partners include Vizio WatchFree+, Samsung TV Plus, LG Channels, The Roku Channels, Amazon Fire TV and more.

The following Stingray services are available as FAST channels:

- Stingray Music
- Qello Concerts by Stingray
- Stingray Classica
- Stingray DJAZZ
- Stingray Karaoke
- Stingray Naturescape
- Stingray Holidayscapes
- Stingray Hooked
- ZenLIFE by Stingray
- Stingray Cozy Café
- Stingray Stargaze
- Stingray Cityscapes
- Stingray Free Riding
- Movie Music by Stingray
- TikTok Radio
- Loupe Art
- EarthDay 365

## Radio: live, local, and leading the way

In an era of endless algorithms, radio's greatest strength remains its human connection. This year, Stingray Radio demonstrated significant strategic growth while deepening our ties to the communities we serve.

We reached an agreement to acquire CHUP-FM Calgary, which, subject to regulatory approval, will make Stingray Radio the first company to own three FM stations in a single large market under revised CRTC ownership regulations. Stingray now has an unrivaled presence in Canada's fastest growing province, with 30 radio stations across Alberta.

To lead our commercial strategy, we welcomed our new SVP Sales, Dean Rutherford, who brings decades of experience in radio sales.

As an industry leader, we are helping to shape its future. Stingray Radio appeared before the CRTC to provide input on the future of Canadian Content, sharing our view on how Canadian music should be funded, identified, quantified, and exposed on Canadian radio stations. Stingray also continued to voice to the Commission our belief that greater consolidation of ownership is vital to sustain a vibrant radio industry in Canada.

Our leadership is rooted in our local presence. Our support of local charity initiatives in small towns and large cities helped raise millions of dollars for worthy causes. At boom 97.3 in Toronto, we helped raise a record-breaking $740,000 for Make-A-Wish Canada during the holiday season. In April, Stingray Radio proudly sponsored Hockey Helps the Homeless, raising money to shelter youth experiencing homelessness. And from Iceberg Alley in St. John's, to Boots and Hearts in Ontario, to Big Valley in Alberta, our stations once again joined listeners at the country's biggest summer festivals and events.

# Current company goals


*Stingray Cityscapes*

1. **Expand ubiquitous global reach:** Solidify our position as the most widely distributed streaming media company by expanding service integrations across connected TVs, smart speakers, mobile devices, connected cars, and retail stores, providing constant and easy access to a global audience.

2. **Scale unified advertising engine:** Leverage the TuneIn acquisition to offer a world-class platform for monetizing our entire network through audio and video advertising, providing a predictable and highly scalable revenue stream for our partners.

3. **Optimize content strategy:** Focus on expertly curated content such as playlists, karaoke, and concerts to fuel our ecosystem with premium and engaging experiences, capitalizing on a unique and scalable model where content costs do not scale with our audience.

4. **Execute on strategic capital allocation:** Prioritizing debt reduction and disciplined M&A for business growth.

5. **Foster an innovative company culture:** Integrate AI tools and features into all aspects of the business to encourage a culture of innovation.

# Proven acquisition strategy

| | |
|---|---|
| 2007 | Slep-Tone Entertainment Corp/ SoundChoice (Karaoke Channel) |
| 2009 | Canadian Broadcasting Corp. (Galaxie) |
| | MaxTrax Music Ltd. |
| | Chum Satellites Services (CTV) |
| 2010 | Marketing Senscity Inc. |
| | Concert TV Inc. |
| 2011 | Music Choice International Ltd. |
| 2012 | Musicoola Ltd. |
| | Zoe Interactive Ltd. |
| 2013 | Executive Communication |
| | Emedia Networks Inc. |
| | Stage One Innovations Ltd. |
| | Intertain Media Inc. |
| 2014 | DMX LATAM (Mood Media) |
| | Archibald Media Group |
| | DMX Canada (Mood Media) |
| | Telefonica – On the Spot |
| 2015 | Les réseaux Urbains Viva Inc. |
| | Brava Group (HDTV, NL) |
| | Djazz TV |
| | Digital Music Distribution |
| | iConcerts Group |
| 2016 | Nümedia |
| | Festival 4K B.V. |
| | Bell Media's specialty music video channels |
| | EuroArts Classical catalogue |

# $1B+

## spent on acquisitions since inception

Stingray became the undisputed world-leading provider of music programming demonstrating our ability to act as an industry consolidator.

| | |
|---|---|
| 2017 | Classica |
| | Nature Vision TV |
| | Yokee Music Ltd. |
| | C Music Entertainment Ltd. |
| | SBA Music PTY Ltd. |
| | Satellite Music Australia PTY Ltd. |
| 2018 | Qello Concerts LLC |
| | Newfoundland Capital Corporation |
| | Novramedia |
| | DJ Matic |
| | New Glasgow |
| 2019 | Drumheller Radio |
| 2020 | Chatter Research Inc. |
| | Minority investment in The Podcast Exchange (TPX) |
| 2021 | Marketing Sensorial México |
| 2022 | Calm Radio Corp |
| | InStore Audio Network |
| 2023 | Ultimate Trivia Network |
| 2024 | The Coda Collection |
| | Loupe Art |
| 2025 | The Singing Machine Company |
| | DMI |
| | TuneIn |

# Competitive strengths

Our sustained commercial success and future performance are driven by several key competitive advantages.

## Unparalleled global reach

We engage a global audience of 1.2 billion people monthly, who stream 2 billion hours of our content. Our ecosystem spans in-car entertainment, smart speakers, mobile devices, and game consoles, amplified by 96 radio licenses and over 160 million app downloads. This massive, integrated footprint provides direct and constant access to a worldwide audience.

## Predictable revenue and cash flow

Our business model is built on long-term contracts and strong client relationships, which provide significant predictability of future cash flow, reduce earnings cyclicality, and increase customer retention.

## Strategic business agility

We have a proven ability to adapt to and capitalize on emerging growth opportunities. We strategically steer product development and scale our services through key partnerships in rapidly evolving markets.

## Innovative proprietary technology

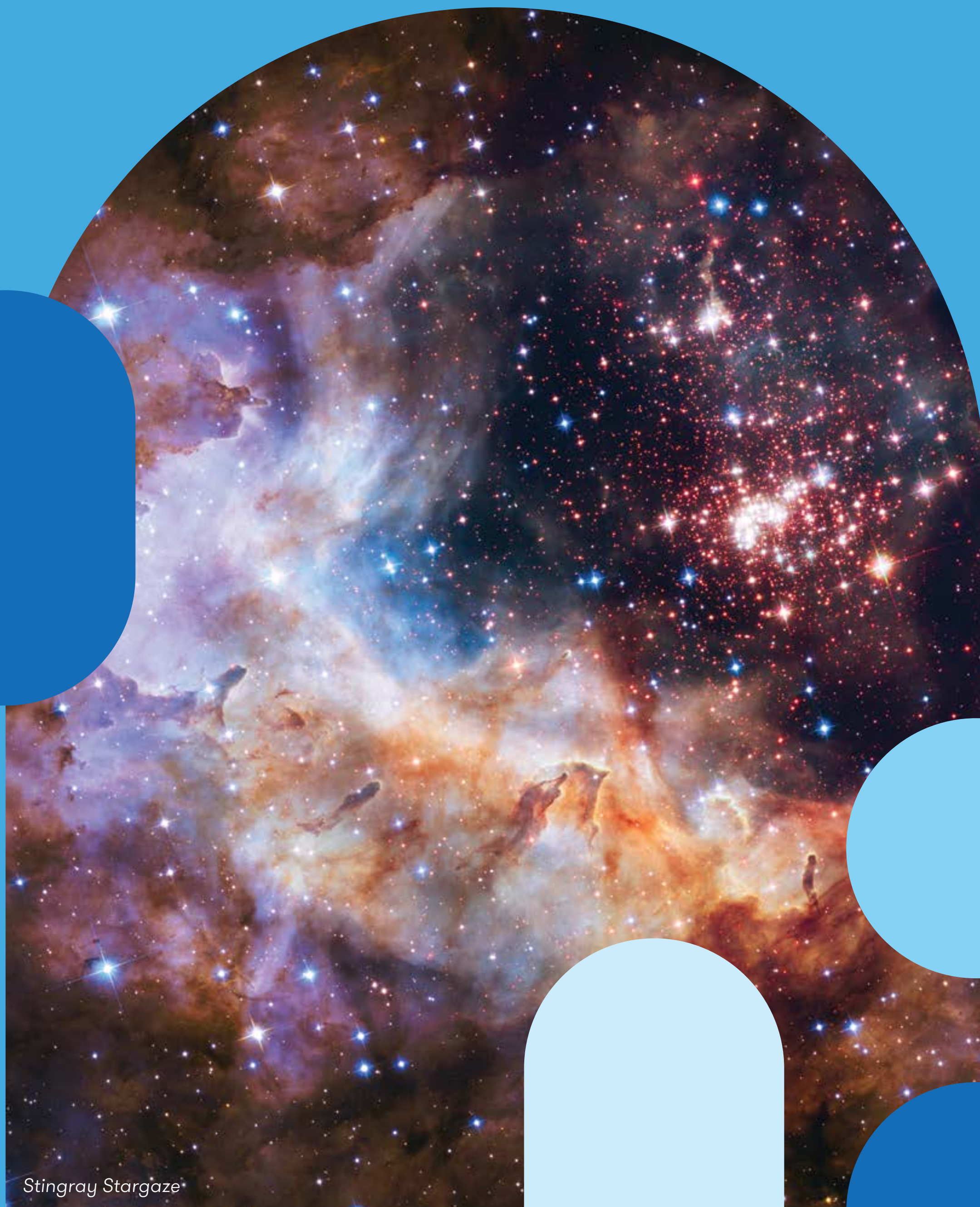
As a leader in the digital music and ambiance space, we have developed a unique set of proprietary technologies that provide a significant competitive advantage. Our expertise is enhanced by the integration of intuitive AI tools across the company, boosting productivity and fostering innovation.

## Leading content curation

Our strategy is built on an expertly curated, "lean-back" content model. We provide some of the world's most comprehensive music libraries and channels, programmed by experts and adapted to local tastes to create the ultimate user experience.

## Proven acquisition strategy

Our growth strategy includes targeted acquisitions to enhance our offerings and market presence. Since 2007, we have completed 49 acquisitions, bringing new clients, products, and geographic markets to our business. Our management team applies a disciplined approach to integrating these new assets, a process supported by the flexible and portable nature of our technology.



*Stingray Stargaze*

# Key business risks

The key risks and uncertainties of our business drive our operating strategies. Additional risks and uncertainties not presently known to us, or that we currently consider immaterial, may also affect us. If any of the events identified in these risks and uncertainties were to occur, Stingray's business, financial condition and results of operations could be materially impacted.

For further discussion of the significant risks we face, refer to the Annual Information Form for the year ended March 31, 2026, available on SEDAR+ at www.sedarplus.ca.

Our key risks, in terms of severity of consequence and likelihood, are displayed as follows:

## Reliance on advertising revenue and exposure to economic downturns

A significant portion of our revenue is derived from advertising. Economic downturns typically cause advertisers to reduce marketing budgets, which can decrease demand for our advertising inventory and negatively impact our revenue.

## Public performance and mechanical rights royalties

We pay royalties to performers, songwriters, and publishers through contracts with labels and music rights societies globally. If these royalty rates increase, our operating results may be adversely affected. We mitigate this risk by operating under statutory licensing regimes where possible, as these rates are generally more stable and less prone to fluctuation.

## Rapid growth in an evolving market

The audio and video entertainment industry is evolving quickly due to shifting economic factors and consumer habits. To support our growth in this dynamic market, we rely on our skilled teams to develop innovative products and proprietary technologies. We are continuously refining our operational and financial controls to manage the complexities of our expansion.

## Competition from other content providers and AI

The market for digital content and user attention is highly competitive. We compete with a growing variety of businesses for content rights and audience engagement, including traditional media services, social media platforms, and emerging AI-driven content generation and discovery tools. To mitigate this, we emphasize our human-curated content, which is adapted to local tastes by music experts. We also remain focused on creating and acquiring original content to expand our proprietary catalogue and securing prominent channel positioning to ensure visibility in a crowded market.

## Risks of AI implementation

Our integration of AI presents risks, as ineffective deployment could subject us to competitive harm, legal liability, and brand or reputational harm, with no assurance of producing the intended results. Furthermore, the rapidly evolving and inconsistent global regulatory landscape for AI creates significant uncertainty, which may require us to expend resources to adjust our operations and exposes us to unpredictable legal and operational risks.

# Executive officers

**Eric Boyko**
President, CEO,
Co-founder and Director

**Jean-Pierre Trahan**
Chief Financial Officer[1]

**Marie-Hélène Fournier**
Interim Chief Financial Officer[2]

**Lloyd Feldman**
Senior Vice President,
General Counsel and
Corporate Secretary

**Mario Dubois**
Senior Vice President and
Chief Technology Officer

**Mathieu Péloquin**
Senior Vice President,
Marketing and
Communications

**David Purdy**
Chief Revenue Officer

**Steve Jones**
President, Stingray Radio

**Valérie Héroux**
Vice President,
Content Acquisition
and Programming

**Ratha Khuong**
General Manager,
Stingray Business

1 Jean-Pierre Trahan is on a medical leave of absence since May 29, 2025.
2 Marie-Hélène Fournier became Interim Chief Financial Officer on May 29, 2025.

# Non-executive directors

**Mark Pathy**
Director and Chairman of the Board of Directors

**Claudine Blondin**
Director, Chairwoman of the Corporate Governance Committee and Member of the Human Resources Committee

**Karinne Bouchard**
Director and Chairwoman of the Audit Committee

**Jean Charest**
Director and Member of the Audit Committee

**Mélanie Dunn**
Director and Member of the Corporate Governance Committee and Member of the Human Resources Committee

**Ian Lurie**
Executive Director

**Gary S. Rich**
Director and Chairman of the Human Resources Committee

**Robert Steele**
Director

**Pascal Tremblay**
Director and Member of the Corporate Governance Committee and Member of the Audit Committee

## BASIS OF PREPARATION AND FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

The following is the annual financial report and Management's Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A") of the results of operations and financial position of Stingray Group Inc., ("Stingray" or "the Corporation"), and should be read in conjunction with the Corporation's audited consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes for the years ended March 31, 2026 and 2025. This MD&A reflects information available to the Corporation as at August 7, 2026. Additional information relating to the Corporation is also available on SEDAR+ at www.sedarplus.ca.

This MD&A contains forward-looking information within the meaning of applicable Canadian securities laws. This forward-looking information includes, but is not limited to, statements with respect to management's expectations regarding the future growth, results of operations, performance and business prospects of the Corporation. This forward-looking information relates to, among other things, our objectives and the strategies to achieve these objectives, as well as information with respect to our beliefs, plans, expectations, anticipations, estimations and intentions, and may also include other statements that are predictive in nature, or that depend upon or refer to future events or conditions. Statements with the words "could", "expect", "may", "will", "anticipate", "assume", "intend", "plan", "believes", "estimates", "guidance", "foresee", "continue" and similar expressions are intended to identify statements containing forward-looking information, although not all forward-looking statements included such words. In addition, any statements that refer to expectations, projections or other characterizations of future events or circumstances contain forward-looking information. Statements containing forward-looking information are not historical facts but instead represent management's expectations, estimates and projections regarding future events.

Although management believes the expectations reflected in such forward-looking statements are reasonable, forward-looking statements are based on the opinions, assumptions and estimates of management at the date the statements are made and are subject to a variety of risks and uncertainties and other factors that could cause actual events or results to differ materially from those projected in the forward-looking statements. These factors include, but are not limited to the following risk factors : increases in royalties and tariffs or restricted access to music rights; our dependence on Pay-Tv providers; the rapidly evolving audio and video entertainment industry; competition from other content providers and other media companies; the expansion of our operations into international markets; our rapid growth and our growth strategy; our acquisitions, business combinations and joint ventures; our reliance on third party hardware, software and related services; our dependence on key personnel; exchange rate fluctuations; economic and political instability in emerging countries; royalty calculation methods; rapid technological and industry changes; development of new or alternative media technologies ; unavailability of additional funding; failure to generate cash revenues; reliance on our credit facilities; costly and protracted litigation in defence of copyrighted content; our inability to protect our proprietary technology; our inability to maintain our corporate culture; unfavourable economic conditions; our exposure to foreign privacy and data security laws; unauthorized and pirated music and video content; natural catastrophic events and interruption by man-made problems; pandemics, epidemics and other health risks; additional income tax liabilities; maintaining our reputation; litigation and other claims; credit risk; liquidity risk; failure to comply with the Canadian Radio-television and Telecommunications Commission ("CRTC") requirements; failure to maintain or renew our CRTC licences; the increase in broadcasting licence fees payable by us; unfavourable changes in government regulation affecting our industry.

In addition, if any of the assumptions or estimates made by management prove to be incorrect, actual results and developments are likely to differ, and may differ materially, from those expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements contained in this MD&A. Such assumptions include, but are not limited to, the following: our ability to generate sufficient revenue while controlling our costs and expenses; our ability to manage our growth effectively; the absence of material adverse changes in our industry or the global economy; trends in our industry and markets; the absence of any changes in law, administrative policy or regulatory requirements applicable to our business, including any change to our licences with the CRTC; minimal changes to the distribution of the pay audio services by Pay-TV providers in light of recent CRTC policy decisions; our ability to manage risks related to international expansion; our ability to maintain good business relationships with our clients, agents and partners; our ability to expand our sales and distribution infrastructure and our marketing; our ability to develop products and technologies that keep pace with the continuing changes in technology, evolving industry standards, new product introductions by competitors and changing client preferences and requirements; our ability to protect our technology and intellectual property rights; our ability to manage and integrate acquisitions; our ability to retain key personnel; and our ability to raise sufficient debt or equity financing to support our business growth. Accordingly, prospective purchasers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on such statements. All of the forward-looking information in this MD&A is qualified by these cautionary statements. Statements containing forward-looking information contained herein are made only as of the date of this MD&A. The Corporation expressly disclaims any obligation to update or alter statements containing any forward-looking information, or the factors or assumptions underlying them, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, except as required by law.

## OVERVIEW

Stingray Group Inc. (TSX: RAY), the world's leading connected streaming media company, delivers the best curated audio and video content to consumers worldwide. As a pioneer in multiplatform streaming and distribution, Stingray's vast digital content portfolio includes thousands of live audio and radio stations, premium music channels, concerts and music documentaries, karaoke products, as well as ambience and wellness channels. Its offering is distributed via connected TVs, smart speakers, mobile, connected cars and retail. Reaching hundreds of millions of consumers every month, Stingray's products offer an unparalleled advertising reach, enabling brands to connect with an engaged audience across the world. Home to globally renowned brands such as TuneIn, Singing Machine, Stingray Karaoke and Qello Concerts, Stingray is powered by a worldwide team of more than 1,000 employees. For more information, visit www.stingray.com.

## KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

**For the three-month period ended March 31, 2026 ("Q4 2026"):**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **$124.0 M**<br>▲ 29.2% from Q4 2025<br>Revenues | **$64.6 M**<br>▼ 944.2% from Q4 2025<br>Net loss<br>Or $0.95 per share diluted | **$35.2 M**<br>▼ 11.3% from Q4 2025<br>Cash flow from operating activities<br>Or $0.52 per share diluted(1) |
| **$42.5 M**<br>▲ 21.3% from Q4 2025<br>Adjusted EBITDA(1) | **$20.8 M**<br>▲ 12.1% from Q4 2025<br>Adjusted Net income(1)<br>Or $0.31 per share diluted(1) | **$20.1 M**<br>▲ 9.1% from Q4 2025<br>Adjusted free cash flow(1)<br>Or $0.30 per share diluted(1) |

**For the year ended March 31, 2026 ("Fiscal 2026"):**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **$457.8 M**<br>▲ 18.3% from Fiscal 2025<br>Revenues | **$28.6 M**<br>▼ 178.4% from Fiscal 2025<br>Net loss<br>Or $0.42 per share diluted | **$116.6 M**<br>▲ 11.0% from Fiscal 2025<br>Cash flow from operating activities<br>Or $1.72 per share diluted(1) |
| **$160.2 M**<br>▲ 12.6% from Fiscal 2025<br>Adjusted EBITDA(1) | **$90.3 M**<br>▲ 24.3% from Fiscal 2025<br>Adjusted Net income(1)<br>Or $1.33 per share diluted(1) | **$102.1 M**<br>▲ 22.1% from Fiscal 2025<br>Adjusted free cash flow(1)<br>Or $1.50 per share diluted(1) |

Note:

(1) This is a non-IFRS measure and is not a standardized financial measure. Our method of calculating such financial measures may differ from the methods used by other issuers and, accordingly, our definition of these non-IFRS financial measures may not be comparable to similar measures presented by other issuers. Refer to "Supplemental Information on Non-IFRS Measures" on page 34 for more information on each non-IFRS measure and for reconciliations to the most directly comparable IFRS financial measure, refer to "Non-IFRS Measures Reconciliations" on page 36 and "Reconciliation of Quarterly Non-IFRS Measures" on page 46.

## FINANCIAL AND BUSINESS HIGHLIGHTS

### Highlights of the fourth quarter ended March 31, 2026

Compared to the quarter ended March 31, 2025 (“Q4 2025”):

- Revenues increased 29.2% to $124.0 million from $96.0 million;
- Net loss totaled $64.6 million ($0.95 per share diluted) compared to a Net income of $7.7 million ($0.11 per share diluted);
- Adjusted EBITDA[1] increased 21.3% to $42.5 million from $35.0 million. Adjusted EBITDA by segment[1] was $37.3 million or 34.2% of revenues for Broadcasting and Commercial Music, $7.0 million or 24.1% of revenues for Radio and $(1.8) million for Corporate;
- Adjusted Net income[1] increased to $20.8 million ($0.31 per share diluted[1]) from $18.6 million ($0.27 per share diluted[1]);
- Cash flow from operating activities decreased 11.3 % to $35.2 million ($0.52 per share diluted[1]) from $39.7 million ($0.58 per share diluted[1]);
- Adjusted free cash flow[1] increased 9.1% to $20.1 million ($0.30 per share diluted[1]) from $18.4 million ($0.27 per share diluted[1]);
- Net debt to Pro Forma Adjusted EBITDA[1] ratio of 2.38, compared to 2.28; and
- 185,772 shares were repurchased and cancelled for a total of $2.8 million compared to 275,000 shares for a total of $2.3 million.

### Highlights of the year ended March 31, 2026

Compared to the year ended March 31, 2025 (“Fiscal 2025”):

- Revenues increased 18.3% to $457.8 million from $386.9 million;
- Net loss totaled $28.6 million ($0.42 per share diluted) compared to a Net income of $36.4 million ($0.53 per share diluted);
- Adjusted EBITDA[1] increased 12.6% to $160.2 million from $142.2 million. Adjusted EBITDA by segment[1] was $125.9 million or 37.1% of revenues for Broadcasting and Commercial Music, $41.5 million or 31.3% of revenues for Radio and $(7.2) million for Corporate;
- Adjusted Net income[1] increased to $90.3 million ($1.33 per share diluted[1]) compared with $72.7 million ($1.05 per share diluted[1]);
- Cash flow from operating activities increased 11.0% to $116.6 million ($1.72 per share diluted[1]) from $105.0 million ($1.52 per share diluted[1]);
- Adjusted free cash flow[1] increased 22.1% to $102.1 million ($1.50 per share diluted[1]) from $83.6 million ($1.21 per share diluted[1]);
- Net debt to Pro Forma Adjusted EBITDA[1] ratio of 2.38, compared to 2.28; and
- 1,142,972 shares repurchased and cancelled for a total of $12.9 million compared to 1,186,800 shares for a total of $9.1 million.

Note:

(1) This is a non-IFRS measure and is not a standardized financial measure. Our method of calculating such financial measures may differ from the methods used by other issuers and, accordingly, our definition of these non-IFRS financial measures may not be comparable to similar measures presented by other issuers. Refer to “Supplemental Information on Non-IFRS Measures” on page 34 for more information on each non-IFRS measure and for reconciliations to the most directly comparable IFRS financial measure, refer to “Non-IFRS Measures Reconciliations” on page 36 and “Reconciliation of Quarterly Non-IFRS Measures” on page 46.

**Additional business highlights for the fourth quarter and subsequent events:**

- On August 7, 2026, the Corporation declared a dividend of $0.085 per subordinate voting share, variable subordinate voting share and multiple voting share. The dividend will be payable on or around September 14, 2026, to shareholders on record as of August 31, 2026.
- On July 27, 2026, the Corporation announced that Stingray Radio completed its acquisition of CHUP-FM (C97.7) in Calgary from Rawlco Radio Ltd. The acquisition was first announced in November 2025 and received approval from the Canadian Radio-television and Telecommunications Commission (CRTC) in June 2026.
- On July 15, 2026, the Corporation has partnered with Telly to bring Stingray's karaoke and music apps to the industry's first 55-inch 4K dual-screen smart TV. Through the partnership, Stingray Karaoke and Stingray Streams are now available for free on Telly in the United States, giving users entirely new ways to transform the biggest screen in the home into an interactive entertainment experience.
- On July 15, 2026, the Corporation announced that TuneIn will be integrated into Bragi's Audio Apps Space. Through a new partnership, TuneIn will expand its availability across Bragi's growing ecosystem of more than 20 million smart headphones, delivering a smarter, more intuitive way for listeners to access live radio, sports, news, music, and podcasts.
- On June 25, 2026, the Corporation announced the launch of a new pop-up music channel dedicated to the world's biggest sport. Running from June 1 through July 31, 2026, with launch dates varying by platform, Stingray Soccer Anthems is the ultimate destination for the world's most iconic stadium songs, global hits, and fan-fueled chants that define the spirit of the game.
- On June 23, 2026, the Corporation announced a five-year contract renewal with National Bank of Canada. Extending through 2031, this expanded partnership ensures Stingray Business will continue delivering its premier background music solutions while breaking new ground by taking over the bank's in-branch digital signage operations. Under the renewed agreement, Stingray Business becomes National Bank's digital signage partner, handling procurement, installation, and ongoing maintenance at branches across Canada and at its Natbank locations in Florida.
- On June 22, 2026, the Corporation announced that its commercial division, Stingray Business, has partnered with BMO to deliver a series of high-impact physical and digital fan activations celebrating the global soccer tournament. Running from June 11 to July 19, 2026, the city-spanning campaign transforms key landmarks in Toronto and Vancouver into interactive, fan-first celebration hubs.
- On June 11, 2026, the Corporation announced the launch of a comprehensive suite of FAST channels on Vesta Stream, a premier OTT streaming platform featuring a premium content library from major studios. This partnership brings Stingray's curated audio and video channels to Vesta Stream's audience in the US and Canada.
- On June 2, 2026, the Corporation announced that it has received an exemption to treat Stingray's subordinate voting shares and variable subordinate voting shares as a single class for certain purposes, including for applicable take-over bid and early warning reporting requirements under Canadian securities laws. Stingray applied for the exemption, which is effective immediately, to facilitate investment in its variable subordinate voting shares by non-Canadians.
- On June 2, 2026, the Corporation announced the premiere launch of its newest channel, Stingray Hooked, now available to audiences in the United States on The Roku Channel. This addition marks the very first time the anticipated channel has been introduced to viewers.
- On May 7, 2026, the Corporation announced that ABC News is launching the “20/20 True Crime” channel on TuneIn, bringing together award-winning podcasts, investigative storytelling and cases from “20/20,” the iconic news magazine, in one place.
- On April 29, 2026, the Corporation announced the global launch of Just For Laughs Radio on TuneIn, a new audio channel created in partnership with Just For Laughs, the world's leading comedy brand. The channel offers an audio feed of sketches and stand-up to make any day funnier.
- On April 8, 2026, the Corporation announced a groundbreaking partnership with Anuvu – a global provider of highspeed connectivity and entertainment solutions for mobility markets – to bring Stingray's curated audio and video offering to cruise passengers worldwide. Under the agreement, Anuvu will serve as the official distribution partner for Stingray's

content across the global cruise industry, marking one of the first fully licenced deployments of streaming audio and video content at scale in the cruise sector.

- On April 2, 2026, the Corporation announced a partnership with OrkaTV, the new free streaming platform bringing curated live and on-demand television to U.S. audiences. This collaboration will bring five video channels and twelve audio channels to the OrkaTV platform, catering to a wide range of tastes and preferences.
- On March 31, 2026, the Corporation announced that NBC Sports Radio is launching on TuneIn, bringing marquee sports talk programming and live play-by-play coverage to listeners. TuneIn will stream NBC Sports audio simulcasts, including live daily studio shows from NBC Sports Now such as Pro Football Talk Live, The Dan Patrick Show and Chris Simms Unbuttoned, along with select live play-by-play events.
- On March 25, 2026, the Corporation declared a dividend of $0.085 per subordinate voting share, variable subordinate voting share and multiple voting share. The dividend will be payable on or around June 15, 2026, to shareholders on record as of May 29, 2026.
- On March 11, 2026, the Corporation announced that TuneIn will provide complete audio coverage of the NCAA Division I Men's Basketball Tournament through its partnership with Westwood One. Beginning March 17, TuneIn Premium listeners can follow all 68 teams on the road to the national championship game on April 6.
- On February 23, 2026, the Corporation announced the launch of a suite of free, ad-supported streaming television (FAST) channels on Whale TV+, the free streaming service from independent TV OS maker Whale TV. Whale TV+ is available on Whale TV enabled smart TVs, but also on web and Android, Google TV and Fire TV devices. The launch brings twelve of Stingray's most popular channels to Whale TV+ viewers in LATAM and Western Europe, expanding Stingray's global reach.
- On February 18, 2026, the Corporation announced the launch of four new channels on Pluto TV, a global leader in free streaming television. The new channels – ZenLIFE, Qello Concerts, TikTok Radio, and Stingray DJAZZ – join the already popular Classica, Holidayscapes and Naturescape, further enriching Pluto TV's diverse content offering.
- On February 12, 2026, the Corporation announced a new partnership with JioTV, India's leading digital entertainment platform, in a deal facilitated by THEMA, a Canal+ company. This collaboration brings a curated selection of Stingray's popular audio and video channels to millions of viewers across India, significantly expanding Stingray's presence in the Asian market.
- On February 10, 2026, the Corporation announced that its subordinate voting shares and variable subordinate voting shares will trade under a single ticker on the Toronto Stock Exchange ("TSX") effective as of February 13, 2026.
- On February 4, 2026, the Corporation announced a collaboration with Nissan, one of the world's largest automakers, to bring TuneIn's expansive catalog of radio stations and podcasts to select Nissan and INFINITI vehicles in the United States. TuneIn will provide drivers with fast access to live sports, breaking news, curated music, millions of podcasts and tens of thousands of radio stations. Drivers will be able to access TuneIn through Nissan and INFINITI vehicles equipped with Google.
- On February 2, 2026, the Corporation announced an agreement with Experience Hendrix, L.L.C to release an extensive collection of concert films and documentaries from the iconic guitarist Jimi Hendrix. In celebration of Black History Month, the complete collection is now streaming on The Coda Collection. The titles will also be progressively released on Qello Concerts in the coming months, bringing the unforgettable performances of a music legend to fans around the world.
- On January 6, 2026, the Corporation announced a partnership with 3 Screen Solutions (3SS), a global leader in powering entertainment experiences across devices and vehicles. This collaboration will integrate Stingray's popular karaoke service into the next generation of in-car entertainment systems. As part of 3SS' 3Ready Content Bundle, Stingray Karaoke will be available to automakers as a pre-integrated solution, enabling faster deployment of engaging, passenger-centric entertainment.

## SELECTED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

| (in thousands of Canadian dollars, except per share diluted amounts) | 3 months March 31, 2026 Q4 2026 $ | % of revenues | 3 months March 31, 2025 Q4 2025 $ | % of revenues | 12 months March 31, 2026 Fiscal 2026 $ | % of revenues | 12 months March 31, 2025 Fiscal 2025 $ | % of revenues | 12 months March 31, 2024 Fiscal 2024 $ | % of revenues |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Revenues** | 124,024 | 100.0 % | 96,008 | 100.0 % | 457,766 | 100.0 % | 386,891 | 100.0 % | 345,428 | 100.0 % |
| Operating expenses | 86,931 | 70.0 % | 66,732 | 69.5 % | 325,381 | 71.1 % | 255,282 | 66.0 % | 226,849 | 65.7 % |
| Depreciation, amortization and write-off | 15,723 | 12.7 % | 8,076 | 8.4 % | 38,367 | 8.4 % | 30,770 | 8.0 % | 30,133 | 8.7 % |
| Net finance expense (income)(1) | 10,617 | 8.6 % | 9,516 | 9.9 % | 17,486 | 3.8 % | 42,416 | 11.0 % | 28,883 | 8.4 % |
| Change in fair value of investments | (12) | – % | 2 | – % | 20 | – % | (54) | – % | 18 | – % |
| Impairment of goodwill and broadcast licences | 64,696 | 52.1 % | – | – % | 64,696 | 14.1 % | – | – % | 56,119 | 16.2 % |
| Share of results of investments in associates and joint ventures | 195 | 0.2 % | (210) | (0.2) % | 757 | 0.2 % | 3,381 | 0.9 % | 1,166 | 0.3 % |
| Loss (gain) on disposals | 453 | 0.4 % | (845) | (0.9) % | 2,196 | 0.5 % | (845) | (0.2) % | – | – % |
| Other income | – | – % | (24) | – % | – | – % | (24) | – % | – | – % |
| Acquisition, legal, restructuring and other expenses | 17,281 | 13.9 % | 4,129 | 4.3 % | 31,000 | 6.8 % | 8,543 | 2.0 % | (29) | – % |
| **Income (loss) before income taxes** | (71,860) | (57.9) % | 8,632 | 9.0 % | (22,137) | (4.8) % | 47,422 | 12.3 % | 2,289 | 0.7 % |
| Income taxes | (7,236) | (5.8) % | 977 | 1.0 % | 6,438 | 1.4 % | 10,982 | 2.9 % | 16,030 | 4.6 % |
| **Net income (loss)** | (64,624) | (52.1) % | 7,655 | 8.0 % | (28,575) | (6.2) % | 36,440 | 9.4 % | (13,741) | (3.9) % |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Adjusted EBITDA**(2) | 42,491 | 34.3 % | 35,027 | 36.5 % | 160,186 | 35.0 % | 142,199 | 36.8 % | 125,855 | 36.4 % |
| **Adjusted Net income**(2) | 20,811 | 16.8 % | 18,568 | 19.3 % | 90,290 | 19.7 % | 72,654 | 18.8 % | 60,312 | 17.5 % |
| **Cash flow from operating activities** | 35,225 | 28.4 % | 39,720 | 41.4 % | 116,558 | 25.5 % | 105,040 | 27.1 % | 118,526 | 34.3 % |
| **Adjusted free cash flow**(2)(3) | 20,086 | 16.2 % | 18,411 | 19.2 % | 102,077 | 22.3 % | 83,611 | 21.6 % | 80,794 | 23.7 % |
| **Net debt**(2) | 503,359 | – | 327,381 | – | 503,359 | – | 327,381 | – | 354,685 | – |
| **Net debt to Pro Forma Adjusted EBITDA**(2) | 2.38x | – | 2.28x | – | 2.38x | – | 2.28x | – | 2.76x | – |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| Net income (loss) per share basic and diluted | (0.95) | – | 0.11 | – | (0.42) | – | 0.53 | – | (0.20) | – |
| Adjusted Net income per share basic(2) | 0.31 | – | 0.27 | – | 1.33 | – | 1.06 | – | 0.87 | – |
| Adjusted Net income per share diluted(2) | 0.31 | – | 0.27 | – | 1.33 | – | 1.05 | – | 0.87 | – |
| Cash flow from operating activities per share basic(2) | 0.52 | – | 0.58 | – | 1.72 | – | 1.54 | – | 1.72 | – |
| Cash flow from operating activities per share diluted(2) | 0.52 | – | 0.58 | – | 1.72 | – | 1.52 | – | 1.72 | – |
| Adjusted free cash flow per share basic(2)(3) | 0.30 | – | 0.27 | – | 1.50 | – | 1.22 | – | 1.17 | – |
| Adjusted free cash flow per share diluted(2)(3) | 0.30 | – | 0.27 | – | 1.50 | – | 1.21 | – | 1.17 | – |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Revenues by segment** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Broadcasting and Commercial Music | 94,966 | 76.6 % | 64,585 | 67.3 % | 325,359 | 71.1 % | 254,543 | 65.8 % | 216,059 | 62.5 % |
| Radio | 29,058 | 23.4 % | 31,423 | 32.7 % | 132,407 | 28.9 % | 132,348 | 34.2 % | 129,369 | 37.5 % |
| **Revenues** | 124,024 | 100.0 % | 96,008 | 100.0 % | 457,766 | 100.0 % | 386,891 | 100.0 % | 345,428 | 100.0 % |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Revenues by geography** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Canada | 44,221 | 35.7 % | 46,793 | 48.7 % | 198,819 | 43.4 % | 198,933 | 51.4 % | 192,293 | 55.7 % |
| United States | 68,673 | 55.3 % | 38,013 | 39.6 % | 216,076 | 47.2 % | 141,170 | 36.5 % | 103,973 | 30.1 % |
| Other Countries | 11,130 | 9.0 % | 11,202 | 11.7 % | 42,871 | 9.4 % | 46,788 | 12.1 % | 49,162 | 14.2 % |
| **Revenues** | 124,024 | 100.0 % | 96,008 | 100.0 % | 457,766 | 100.0 % | 386,891 | 100.0 % | 345,428 | 100.0 % |

Notes:

(1) Interest paid during Q4 2026 was $8.5 million (Q4 2025; $5.3 million) and $23.2 million during Fiscal 2026 (Fiscal 2025; $23.8 million and Fiscal 2024; $25.9 million).

(2) This is a non-IFRS measure and is not a standardized financial measure. Our method of calculating such financial measures may differ from the methods used by other issuers and, accordingly, our definition of these non-IFRS financial measures may not be comparable to similar measures presented by other issuers. Refer to "Supplemental Information on Non-IFRS Measures" on page 34 for more information on each non-IFRS measure and for reconciliations to the most directly comparable IFRS financial measure, refer to "Non-IFRS Measures Reconciliations" on page 36 and "Reconciliation of Quarterly Non-IFRS Measures" on page 46.

(3) A non-material adjustment was made to Q4 2024, Q3 2024 and Q2 2024 adjusted free cash flow figures. This adjustment was necessary due to an element being double counted in the initial calculation. The effect on the adjusted free cash flow previously recorded in Q4 2024; from $15.3 million (0.22 per share diluted) to $15.6 million (0.23 per share diluted), Q3 2024; from $32.7 million (0.47 per share diluted) to $32.1 million (0.47 per share diluted) and Q2 2024; from $15.6 million (0.22 per share diluted) to $14.6 million (0.21 per share diluted).

## SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION ON NON-IFRS MEASURES

The Corporation uses non-IFRS measures and ratios to provide investors with supplemental metrics to assess and measure its operating performance and financial position, as applicable, from one period to the next. The Corporation believes that those measures are important supplemental metrics because they eliminate items that have less bearing on its core business performance and could potentially distort the analysis of trends in its performance and financial position. The Corporation also uses non-IFRS measures to facilitate financial performance comparisons from period to period, to prepare annual budgets and forecasts and to determine components of management compensation. The Corporation believes these non-GAAP financial measures, in addition to the financial measures prepared in accordance with IFRS, enable investors to evaluate the Corporation's results, underlying performance and future prospects in a manner similar to management.

Each of the below non-IFRS financial measures is not an earnings or cash flow measure recognized by International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") and does not have a standardized meaning prescribed by IFRS. Our method of calculating such financial measures may differ from the methods used by other issuers and, accordingly, our definition of these non-IFRS financial measures may not be comparable to similar measures presented by other issuers. Investors are cautioned that non-IFRS financial measures should not be construed as an alternative to net income determined in accordance with IFRS as indicators of our performance or to cash flows from operating activities as measures of liquidity and cash flows.

*Adjusted EBITDA*

The Corporation believes that Adjusted EBITDA provides investors with useful information because it is a common industry measure and it is also a key metric of the Corporation's financial performance without the variation caused by the impacts of the elements itemized below. Further, it provides an indication of the Corporation's ability to seize growth opportunities in a cost-effective manner as well as finance its ongoing operations and service its long-term debt. Adjusted EBITDA is defined as earnings before Net finance expense (income), income taxes, depreciation, amortization, share-based compensation, performance and deferred share unit expense, change in fair value of investments, impairment of goodwill and broadcast licences, share of results of investments in associates and joint ventures, loss (gain) on disposals, other income and acquisition, legal, restructuring and other expenses. The Corporation believes that Adjusted EBITDA is an important measure when analyzing its profitability without being influenced by financing decisions, non-cash items and income tax strategies. The Corporation also presents such non-IFRS measure because it believes such non-IFRS measure is frequently used by securities analysts, investors and other interested parties as measures of financial performance.

*Adjusted EBITDA margin*

Adjusted EBITDA margin ratio is a non-IFRS ratio used by management to analyze the profitability of the Corporation and facilitate period-to-period comparisons. This ratio is calculated by dividing the amount of Adjusted EBITDA for a given period by the amount of revenue for the same period. The Corporation believes that Adjusted EBITDA margin is an important measure when analyzing its profitability without being influenced by financing decisions, non-cash items and income tax strategies. The Corporation also presents such non-IFRS ratio because it believes such non-IFRS ratio is frequently used by securities analysts, investors and other interested parties as measures of financial performance.

*Adjusted free cash flow*

Adjusted free cash flow is a non-IFRS measure used by management to assess the amount of cash generated after accounting for capital expenditures and cash outflows that support our operations. It is a useful measure because it demonstrates cash available to make business acquisitions, pay dividends and reduce debt. Furthermore, this non-IFRS measure is a useful indicator of the Corporation's financial strength and liquidity. Adjusted free cash flow is calculated by taking the net cash generated from our operating activities, subtracting capital expenditures, interest paid, repayment of lease liabilities, net change in non-cash operating working capital items and unrealized losses or gains on foreign exchange, and excluding acquisition, legal, restructuring and other expenses. Refer to section "Non-IFRS measures reconciliations" of this MD&A for a reconciliation of this measure to the most directly comparable measure under IFRS.

*Adjusted free cash flow per share diluted*

Adjusted free cash flow per share is calculated by dividing the amount of Adjusted free cash flow for a given period by the weighted average number of basic shares or diluted shares. This non-IFRS measure is useful because it provides an indication of the Corporation's financial strength and liquidity on a per share basis and facilitates the comparison across reporting periods.

*Cash flow from operating activities per share diluted*

Cash flow from operating activities per share diluted is calculated by dividing Cash flow from operating activities for a given period by the weighted average number of diluted shares.

*Adjusted Net income*

Adjusted Net income is a non-IFRS measure used by management to assess performance of the Corporation as it provides meaningful performance results and facilitates period-to-period comparisons. The Corporation believes Adjusted Net income is useful to investors because it helps identify underlying trends in our business that could otherwise be masked by certain write-offs, charges, income or recoveries that can vary from period to period. The Corporation believes that Adjusted Net income is an important measure as it shows stable results which allows users of the financial statements to better assess the trend in the profitability of the business. It is calculated by excluding from the Net income unrealized gains or losses on derivative financial instruments, amortization from intangible assets, gains or losses from the change in fair value of investments, share-based compensation, performance and deferred share unit expense, impairment of goodwill and broadcast licences, share of results of investments in associates and joint ventures, loss (gain) on disposal, other income and acquisition, legal, restructuring and other expenses, as well as the tax impact of these adjustments. Refer to section "Non-IFRS measures reconciliations" of this MD&A for a reconciliation of this measure to the most directly comparable measure under IFRS.

*Adjusted Net income per share diluted*

Adjusted Net income per share diluted is a non-IFRS ratio used by management to assess financial performance results of the Corporation on a per share diluted basis and because the Corporation believes it facilitates period-to-period comparisons. Adjusted Net income per share diluted is calculated by dividing the amount of Adjusted Net Income for a given period by the weighted average number of diluted shares.

*LTM Adjusted EBITDA*

Last twelve months (LTM) Adjusted EBITDA is a non-IFRS measure representing the Adjusted EBITDA of a given quarterly period, plus the Adjusted EBITDA of the three quarters immediately preceding such referenced period. Management believes that LTM Adjusted EBITDA is a useful measure to evaluate the Corporation's financial performance during the immediately preceding twelve-month time period.

*Pro Forma Adjusted EBITDA*

Pro Forma Adjusted EBITDA is a non-IFRS measure representing LTM Adjusted EBITDA adjusted to include Adjusted EBITDA from acquisitions for the months prior to such acquisitions, as well as estimated revenue and cost saving synergies from such acquisitions. Furthermore, Pro Forma Adjusted EBITDA includes the impact on a 12-month basis of these significant cost efficiencies, restructuring measures, and new sales hires in the fastest growing divisions. Management believes that Pro Forma Adjusted EBITDA provides investors with useful financial metrics to assess and evaluate the Corporation's financial performance from period-to-period by adjusting for the impact of acquisitions and cost saving initiatives assuming they occurred at the beginning of the fiscal year, as well as certain events that are otherwise non-recurring. The Corporation also presents such non-IFRS measure because it believes such non-IFRS measure is frequently used by securities analysts, investors and other interested parties as a measure of financial performance.

Adjustments to arrive to Pro Forma Adjusted EBITDA are based on estimates and assumptions made by management that are inherently uncertain, although considered reasonable by management, and subject to significant business, economic and competitive uncertainties and contingencies, all of which are difficult to predict and many of which are beyond our control. Adjusted EBITDA from acquisitions for the months prior to such acquisitions are based on the internal books and records available to management and has been determined using the definition used by the Corporation. The amounts exclude certain non-recurring charges that have been or will be incurred in connection with such acquisitions, including professional fees to complete the acquisitions. The cost efficiency and restructuring measures are based on certain estimates and assumptions and should not be regarded as a representation by the Corporation or any other person that the Corporation will achieve such results. Pro Forma Adjusted EBITDA is presented for informational purposes only and does not purport to represent the Corporation's results had the acquisitions been made by the Corporation at the beginning of the period presented nor is such measure meant to project the results for any future date or period. As a result, readers should exercise caution in interpreting this financial measure and should not place undue reliance thereon.

*Net debt*

Net debt is a non-IFRS measure calculated as the Corporation's credit facilities, including the current portion of credit facilities, and subordinated debt less the Corporation's cash and cash equivalents. It is used by management to monitor the amount of debt at a particular date after taking into account cash and cash equivalents and as an indicator of the Corporation's overall financial position.

*Net debt to Pro Forma Adjusted EBITDA ratio*

Net debt to Pro Forma Adjusted EBITDA is a non-IFRS ratio calculated as Net debt divided by Pro Forma Adjusted EBITDA. The Corporation believes that Net debt to Pro Forma Adjusted EBITDA is an important measure when analyzing the Corporation's debt repayment capacity on an annualized basis, taking into consideration the annualized Adjusted EBITDA, synergies of acquisitions and permanent cost-saving initiatives made during the last twelve months.

## NON-IFRS MEASURES RECONCILIATIONS

Adjusted EBITDA, Pro Forma Adjusted EBITDA, LTM Adjusted EBITDA, Adjusted EBITDA margin, Adjusted Net income, Adjusted Net income per share, Adjusted free cash flow, Adjusted free cash flow per share diluted, Net debt and Net debt to Pro Forma Adjusted EBITDA ratio are non-IFRS measures.

**The following tables show the reconciliation of Net income (loss) to Adjusted EBITDA, to Adjusted Net income, LTM Adjusted EBITDA and to Pro Forma Adjusted EBITDA:**

| | 3 months | | 12 months | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| (in thousands of Canadian dollars) | March 31, 2026 **Q4 2026** | March 31, 2025 **Q4 2025** | March 31, 2026 **Fiscal 2026** | March 31, 2025 **Fiscal 2025** |
| **Net income (loss)** | **(64,624)** | **7,655** | **(28,575)** | **36,440** |
| Impairment of goodwill and broadcast licences | 64,696 | – | 64,696 | – |
| Net finance expense (income) | 10,617 | 9,516 | 17,486 | 42,416 |
| Change in fair value of investments | (12) | 2 | 20 | (54) |
| Income taxes | (7,236) | 977 | 6,438 | 10,982 |
| Depreciation and write-off of property and equipment | 2,238 | 1,941 | 7,919 | 8,090 |
| Depreciation of right-of-use assets | 1,332 | 1,020 | 4,724 | 4,097 |
| Amortization of intangible assets | 12,153 | 5,115 | 25,724 | 18,583 |
| Share-based compensation | 134 | 111 | 236 | 409 |
| Performance and deferred share unit expense | 5,264 | 5,640 | 27,565 | 10,181 |
| Share of results of investments in associates and joint ventures | 195 | (210) | 757 | 3,381 |
| Loss (gain) on disposals | 453 | (845) | 2,196 | (845) |
| Other income | – | (24) | – | (24) |
| Acquisition, legal, restructuring and other expenses | 17,281 | 4,129 | 31,000 | 8,543 |
| **Adjusted EBITDA** | **42,491** | **35,027** | **160,186** | **142,199** |
| **Adjusted EBITDA margin** | **30.8%** | **36.5%** | **34.1%** | **36.8%** |
| | | | | |
| **Net income (loss)** | **(64,624)** | **7,655** | **(28,575)** | **36,440** |
| *Adjusted for:* | | | | |
| Impairment of goodwill and broadcast licences | 64,696 | – | 64,696 | – |
| Unrealized loss (gain) on derivative instruments | 329 | 1,010 | (4,884) | 9,267 |
| Amortization of intangible assets | 12,153 | 5,115 | 25,724 | 18,583 |
| Change in fair value of investments | (12) | 2 | 20 | (54) |
| Share-based compensation | 134 | 111 | 236 | 409 |
| Performance and deferred share unit expense | 5,264 | 5,640 | 27,565 | 10,181 |
| Share of results of investments in associates and joint ventures | 195 | (210) | 757 | 3,381 |
| Loss (gain) on disposals | 453 | (845) | 2,196 | (845) |
| Other income | – | (24) | – | (24) |
| Acquisition, legal, restructuring and other expenses | 17,281 | 4,129 | 31,000 | 8,543 |
| Income taxes related to above noted adjustments | (15,058) | (4,015) | (28,445) | (13,227) |
| **Adjusted Net income** | **20,811** | **18,568** | **90,290** | **72,654** |
| Average number of shares outstanding (diluted) | 68,048 | 68,807 | 67,963 | 68,871 |
| **Adjusted Net income per share (diluted)** | **0.31** | **0.27** | **1.33** | **1.05** |

| (in thousands of Canadian dollars) | March 31, 2026 Fiscal 2026 | March 31, 2025 Fiscal 2025 |
|---|---|---|
| **LTM Adjusted EBITDA** | **160,186** | **142,199** |
| Permanent cost-saving initiatives | 940 | 1,046 |
| Cost synergies from the acquisition of TuneIn | 9,813 | – |
| Adjusted EBITDA for the months prior to the business acquisitions which are not already reflected in the results | 40,613 | 150 |
| **Pro Forma Adjusted EBITDA** | **211,552** | **143,395** |

**The following table shows the reconciliation of Cash flow from operating activities to Adjusted free cash flow:**

| | 3 months | | 12 months | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| (in thousands of Canadian dollars) | March 31, 2026 Q4 2026 | March 31, 2025 Q4 2025 | March 31, 2026 Fiscal 2026 | March 31, 2025 Fiscal 2025 |
| **Cash flow from operating activities** | **35,225** | **39,720** | **116,558** | **105,040** |
| *Add / Less :* | | | | |
| Acquisition of property and equipment | (1,939) | (2,057) | (7,560) | (7,194) |
| Acquisition of intangible assets other than internally developed intangible assets | (472) | (1,183) | (1,624) | (2,680) |
| Addition to internally developed intangible assets | (2,941) | (1,371) | (7,300) | (5,184) |
| Interest paid | (8,490) | (5,287) | (23,170) | (23,781) |
| Repayment of lease liabilities | (1,181) | (954) | (4,558) | (4,295) |
| Net change in non-cash operating working capital items | (17,880) | (17,094) | (448) | 6,663 |
| Unrealized loss (gain) on foreign exchange | 483 | 2,508 | (821) | 6,499 |
| Acquisition, legal, restructuring and other expenses | 17,281 | 4,129 | 31,000 | 8,543 |
| **Adjusted free cash flow** | **20,086** | **18,411** | **102,077** | **83,611** |

**The following table shows the calculation of Net debt and Net debt to Pro Forma Adjusted EBITDA ratio:**

| (in thousands of Canadian dollars) | **March 31, 2026** | **March 31, 2025** |
|---|---|---|
| Credit facilities | 524,106 | 341,365 |
| Subordinated debt | – | – |
| Cash and cash equivalents | (20,747) | (13,984) |
| **Net debt** | **503,359** | **327,381** |
| **Net debt to Pro Forma Adjusted EBITDA** | **2.38** | **2.28** |

## FINANCIAL RESULTS FOR THE QUARTERS AND YEARS ENDED MARCH 31, 2026 AND 2025

### CONSOLIDATED PERFORMANCE

**Revenues**

Revenues are detailed as follows:

| | 3 months | | | 12 months | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| (in thousands of Canadian dollars) | 2026 | 2025 | % Change | 2026 | 2025 | % Change |
| **Revenues by geography** | | | | | | |
| Canada | 44,221 | 46,793 | (5.5) | 198,819 | 198,933 | (0.1) |
| United States | 68,673 | 38,013 | 80.7 | 216,076 | 141,170 | 53.1 |
| Other Countries | 11,130 | 11,202 | (0.6) | 42,871 | 46,788 | (8.4) |
| **Revenues** | 124,024 | 96,008 | 29.2 | 457,766 | 386,891 | 18.3 |

*Global*

Revenues in Q4 2026 increased $28.0 million or 29.2% to $124.0 million, from $96.0 million for Q4 2025. The increase was substantially driven by higher advertising and subscription revenues, both resulting from the acquisition of TuneIn. The growth was further supported by an increase in equipment sales resulting from the acquisition of The Singing Machine, partially offset by a negative foreign exchange impact.

Revenues for Fiscal 2026 increased $70.9 million or 18.3% to $457.8 million, from $386.9 million for Fiscal 2025. The increase was largely due to an increase in advertising revenue resulting from the acquisition of TuneIn, to higher FAST channel revenue and to an increase in equipment sales resulting from the acquisition of The Singing Machine.

*Canada*

Revenues in Canada in Q4 2026 decreased $2.6 million or 5.5% to $44.2 million, from $46.8 million for Q4 2025. The decrease was primarily due to lower revenues in the Radio segment due to lower airtime sales.

Revenues in Canada for Fiscal 2026 decreased $0.1 million or 0.1% to $198.8 million, from $198.9 million for Fiscal 2025. The decrease was mainly due to lower retail media advertising revenue, largely offset by higher equipment and installation sales related to digital signage.

*United States*

Revenues in the United States in Q4 2026 increased $30.7 million or 80.7% to $68.7 million, from $38.0 million for Q4 2025. The increase was substantially driven by higher advertising and subscription revenues, both resulting from the acquisition of TuneIn. The growth was further supported by an increase in equipment sales resulting from the acquisition of The Singing Machine, partially offset by a negative foreign exchange impact.

Cumulative revenues in the United States for Fiscal 2026 increased $74.9 million or 53.1% to $216.1 million, from $141.2 million for Fiscal 2025. The increase was largely due to an increase in advertising and subscription revenues, both resulting from the acquisition of TuneIn, to higher FAST channel revenue and to an increase in equipment sales resulting from the acquisition of The Singing Machine.

*Other Countries*

Revenues in Other countries in Q4 2026 decreased $0.1 million or 0.6% to $11.1 million, from $11.2 million for Q4 2025. Cumulative Revenues in Other countries for Fiscal 2026 decreased $3.9 million or 8.4% to $42.9 million, from $46.8 million for Fiscal 2025. Both decreases were mainly due to a decrease in subscription revenue, partially offset by higher FAST channel revenue.

### Operating expenses

Operating expenses in Q4 2026 increased $20.2 million or 30.3% to $86.9 million, from $66.7 million for Q4 2025. The increase was mainly due to higher operating costs related to higher revenues and to higher variable expenses mainly resulting from the acquisition of TuneIn.

Cumulative operating expenses for Fiscal 2026 increased $70.1 million or 27.5% to $325.4 million, from $255.3 million for Fiscal 2025. The increase was primarily attributable to higher operating costs associated with increased revenues and to higher variable expenses mainly resulting from the acquisition of TuneIn and to higher performance and deferred share units expense related to an increase in the share price.

### Adjusted EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA margin(1)

Adjusted EBITDA in Q4 2026 increased $7.5 million or 21.3% to $42.5 million from $35.0 million for Q4 2025. Adjusted EBITDA margin decreased to 30.8% compared to 36.5% for Q4 2025. The increase of Adjusted EBITDA was mainly driven by revenue growth resulting from the acquisition of TuneIn.

Cumulative Adjusted EBITDA for Fiscal 2026 increased $18.0 million or 12.6% to $160.2 million from $142.2 million for cumulative Fiscal 2025. Adjusted EBITDA margin decreased to 34.0% compared to 36.8% for cumulative Fiscal 2025. The increase of Adjusted EBITDA was mainly driven by revenue growth resulting from the acquisitions of TuneIn, The Singing Machine and DMI. Both decreases in Adjusted EBITDA margin in Q4 2026 and for Fiscal 2026 were mostly due to a lower gross margin on improved sales resulting from the acquisitions of The Singing Machine and TuneIn.

### Depreciation, amortization and write off

*Broadcast and Commercial Music*

Depreciation, amortization and write off in Q4 2026 increased $7.5 million or 115.4% to $14.0 million from $6.5 million for Q4 2025. Depreciation, amortization and write off for Fiscal 2026 increased $7.6 million or 31.8% to $31.5 million, from $23.9 million for Fiscal 2025. Both increases were primarily due to more intangible assets to amortize resulting from the acquisition of TuneIn.

*Radio*

Depreciation, amortization and write off in Q4 2026 increased $0.2 million or 12.5% to $1.8 million from $1.6 million for Q4 2025. Depreciation, amortization and write off for Fiscal 2026 increased $0.7 million or 10.3% to $7.5 million, from $6.8 million for Fiscal 2025. Both increases were mostly due to higher disposition of property, plant & equipment.

### Net finance expense

Net finance expense in Q4 2026 increased $1.1 million or 11.6% to $10.6 million from $9.5 million for Q4 2025. The increase was largely due to higher interest expense, partially offset by a lower unrealized loss on the fair value of derivative financial instruments.

Net finance expense for Fiscal 2026 decreased $24.9 million or 58.8% to $17.5 million from $42.4 million for Fiscal 2025. The decrease was primarily due to an unrealized gain compared to an unrealized loss in the comparative period on the fair value of derivative financial instruments, to a lower foreign exchange loss and to a decrease in the fair value of contingent considerations.

### Impairment of goodwill and broadcast licences

In Fiscal 2026, the Corporation's Radio segment recognized a non-cash pre-tax impairment charge on goodwill and broadcast licences of $64.7 million due to adjustments in the expected earnings and cash flow growth allocated to Radio segment's group of Cash-Generating Units (CGUs).

Note:

(1) This is a non-IFRS measure and is not a standardized financial measure. Our method of calculating such financial measures may differ from the methods used by other issuers and, accordingly, our definition of these non-IFRS financial measures may not be comparable to similar measures presented by other issuers. Refer to "Supplemental Information on Non-IFRS Measures" on page 34 for more information on each non-IFRS measure and for reconciliations to the most directly comparable IFRS financial measure, refer to "Non-IFRS Measures Reconciliations" on page 36 and "Reconciliation of Quarterly Non-IFRS Measures" on page 46.

**Acquisition, legal, restructuring and other expenses**

| (in thousands of Canadian dollars) | 3 months 2026 | 3 months 2025 | 3 months Change $ | 12 months 2026 | 12 months 2025 | 12 months Change $ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Broadcast and Commercial Music* | | | | | | |
| Acquisition | 11,382 | 1,943 | 9,439 | 15,103 | 3,170 | 11,933 |
| Legal | 954 | 2,023 | (1,069) | 7,443 | 4,082 | 3,361 |
| Restructuring and other | 4,064 | (40) | 4,104 | 6,652 | 311 | 6,341 |
| *Radio* | | | | | | |
| Restructuring and other | 881 | 203 | 678 | 1,802 | 980 | 822 |
| **Acquisition, legal, restructuring and other expenses** | 17,281 | 4,129 | 13,152 | 31,000 | 8,543 | 22,457 |

The increase in cumulative acquisition, legal, restructuring and other expenses in Fiscal 2026 compared to Fiscal 2025 was mostly due to acquisition, restructuring costs and professional services resulting from the acquisition of TuneIn, to a patent dispute, and to severance costs and other fees related to the closing of two television stations in Lloydminster.

**Income taxes**

The income tax recovery recognized in comprehensive income was $7.2 million for Q4 2026 compared to an income tax expense of $1.0 million for Q4 2025. The effective tax rate for Q4 2026 was 10.07% compared to 11.3% for Q4 2025. The increase in effective tax rate resulted primarily from the impact of a different mix in our earnings across the various jurisdictions and due to the variance in permanent differences.

The income tax expense recognized in comprehensive income was $6.4 million for Fiscal 2026 compared to $11.0 million for Fiscal 2025. The effective tax rate for Fiscal 2026 was 29.0% compared to 29.8% for Fiscal 2025. The increase in effective tax rate resulted primarily from the variance in permanent differences and from the variation in valuation allowance.

**Net income (loss) and Net income (loss) per share**

Net loss in Q4 2026 was $64.6 million ($0.95 per share diluted) compared to a Net income of $7.7 million ($0.11 per share diluted) for Q4 2025. The variance was primarily due to a goodwill and broadcast licences impairment charge of $64.7 million and to higher acquisition costs, amortization expense and severance costs resulting from the acquisition of TuneIn, partially offset by an income tax recovery, compared to an income tax expense in the corresponding period and to higher operating results resulting from the acquisition of TuneIn.

Net loss for Fiscal 2026 was $28.6 million ($0.42 per share diluted) compared to a Net income of $36.4 million ($0.53 per share diluted) for Fiscal 2025. The variance was primarily due to a goodwill and broadcast licences impairment charge of $64.7 million, to higher performance and deferred share units expense related to an increase of the share price and to higher acquisition costs, amortization expense and restructuring costs resulting from the acquisition of TuneIn, partially offset by higher operating results resulting from the acquisition of TuneIn and an unrealized gain on the fair value of derivative financial instruments.

**Adjusted Net income[(1)] and Adjusted Net income per share diluted[(1)]**

Adjusted Net income in Q4 2026 was $20.8 million ($0.31 per share diluted), compared to $18.6 million ($0.27 per share diluted) for Q4 2025. The increase was mostly due to higher operating results related to the acquisition of TuneIn, partially offset by a higher interest expense and higher income tax expense.

Cumulative Adjusted Net income for Fiscal 2026 was $90.3 million ($1.33 per share diluted), compared to $72.7 million ($1.05 per share diluted) for Fiscal 2025. The increase was mainly due to higher operating results related to the acquisition of TuneIn, to a lower foreign exchange loss and to a decrease in the fair value of contingent considerations, partially offset by higher income tax expense.

Note:

(1) This is a non-IFRS measure and is not a standardized financial measure. Our method of calculating such financial measures may differ from the methods used by other issuers and, accordingly, our definition of these non-IFRS financial measures may not be comparable to similar measures presented by other issuers. Refer to "Supplemental Information on Non-IFRS Measures" on page 34 for more information on each non-IFRS measure and for reconciliations to the most directly comparable IFRS financial measure, refer to "Non-IFRS Measures Reconciliations" on page 36 and "Reconciliation of Quarterly Non-IFRS Measures" on page 46.

## BUSINESS SEGMENT PERFORMANCE

### BROADCASTING AND COMMERCIAL MUSIC

| | 3 months | | | 12 months | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| (in thousands of Canadian dollars) | Q4 2026 | Q4 2025 | % Change | 2026 | 2025 | % Change |
| Revenues | 94,966 | 64,585 | 47.0 | 325,359 | 254,543 | 27.8 |
| Operating expenses (excluding performance share unit expense) | 57,715 | 36,457 | 96.2 | 199,875 | 146,902 | 35.8 |
| **Adjusted EBITDA(1)** | **37,251** | **28,128** | **32.4** | **125,875** | **107,641** | **16.9** |
| **Adjusted EBITDA margin(1)** | **39.2%** | **43.6%** | **(9.9)** | **37.1%** | **42.3%** | **(8.5)** |

#### Revenues

In Q4 2026, Broadcasting and Commercial Music revenues increased $30.4 million or 47.0% to $95.0 million, from $64.6 million for Q4 2025. The increase was largely due to an increase in advertising and subscription revenues, both resulting from the acquisition of TuneIn and to an increase in equipment sales resulting from the acquisition of The Singing Machine, partially offset by a negative foreign exchange impact.

Broadcasting and Commercial Music revenues for Fiscal 2026 increased $70.9 million or 27.8% to $325.4million from $254.5 million for Fiscal 2025. The increase was largely due to an increase in advertising revenue resulting from the acquisition of TuneIn, to higher FAST channel revenue and to an increase in equipment sales resulting from the acquisition of The Singing Machine.

#### Adjusted EBITDA(1)

In Q4 2026, Broadcasting and Commercial Music Adjusted EBITDA increased $9.1 million or 32.4% to $37.3 million from $28.1 million for Q4 2025. The increase was mainly driven by the acquisition of TuneIn.

Broadcasting and Commercial Music Adjusted EBITDA for Fiscal 2026 increased $18.2 million or 16.9% to $125.9 million from $107.6 million for Fiscal 2025. The increase was primarily due to higher revenues and the impact of the acquisitions of TuneIn, The Singing Machine and DMI.

Note:

(1) This is a non-IFRS measure and is not a standardized financial measure. Our method of calculating such financial measures may differ from the methods used by other issuers and, accordingly, our definition of these non-IFRS financial measures may not be comparable to similar measures presented by other issuers. Refer to “Supplemental Information on Non-IFRS Measures” on page 34 for more information on each non-IFRS measure and for reconciliations to the most directly comparable IFRS financial measure, refer to “Non-IFRS Measures Reconciliations” on page 36 and “Reconciliation of Quarterly Non-IFRS Measures” on page 46.

## RADIO

| (in thousands of Canadian dollars) | 3 months | | | 12 months | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Q4 2026 | Q4 2025 | % Change | 2026 | 2025 | % Change |
| Revenues | 29,058 | 31,423 | (7.5) | 132,407 | 132,348 | 0.0 |
| Operating expenses (excluding performance share unit expense) | 22,066 | 22,833 | (3.4) | 90,918 | 90,264 | 0.7 |
| **Adjusted EBITDA(1)** | **6,992** | **8,590** | **(18.6)** | **41,489** | **42,084** | **(1.4)** |
| **Adjusted EBITDA margin(1)** | **24.1%** | **27.3%** | **(12.0)** | **31.3%** | **31.8%** | **(1.5)** |

### Revenues

Radio revenues are derived from the sale of advertising airtime, which is subject to the seasonal fluctuations of the Canadian radio industry. Accordingly, the third quarter results tend to be the strongest in a fiscal year.

In Q4 2026, Radio revenues decreased $2.3 million or 7.5% to $29.1 million from $31.4 million for Q4 2025. The decrease was largely due to lower airtime sales.

Radio revenues for Fiscal 2026 increased $0.1 million to $132.4 million from $132.3 million for Fiscal 2025. The increase was mostly due to higher digital advertising revenues, largely offset by lower airtime sales.

### Adjusted EBITDA(1)

In Q4 2026, Radio Adjusted EBITDA decreased $1.6 million or 18.6% to $7.0 million from $8.6 million for Q4 2025. Cumulative Radio Adjusted EBITDA for Fiscal 2026 decreased $0.6 million or 1.4% to $41.5 million from $42.1 million for Fiscal 2025. Both decreases in Adjusted EBITDA were mainly due to an increase in cost of sales due to a change in sales mix with increased digital advertising revenues and lower airtime revenues.

Note:

(1) This is a non-IFRS measure and is not a standardized financial measure. Our method of calculating such financial measures may differ from the methods used by other issuers and, accordingly, our definition of these non-IFRS financial measures may not be comparable to similar measures presented by other issuers. Refer to “Supplemental Information on Non-IFRS Measures” on page 34 for more information on each non-IFRS measure and for reconciliations to the most directly comparable IFRS financial measure, refer to “Non-IFRS Measures Reconciliations” on page 36 and “Reconciliation of Quarterly Non-IFRS Measures” on page 46.

## CORPORATE

| (in thousands of Canadian dollars) | 3 months Q4 2026 | Q4 2025 | % Change | 12 months 2026 | 2025 | % Change |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Operating expenses | 2,519 | 5,152 | (51.1) | 30,348 | 12,165 | 149.5 |
| *Adjust:* | | | | | | |
| Share-based compensation | (134) | (111) | 20.7 | (236) | (409) | (42.3) |
| Deferred share unit expense | (633) | (3,350) | (81.1) | (22,934) | (4,230) | 442.2 |
| **Adjusted EBITDA(1)** | **(1,752)** | **(1,691)** | **3.6** | **(7,178)** | **(7,526)** | **(4.6)** |

### Adjusted EBITDA(1)

Corporate Adjusted EBITDA represents the head office operating expenses less the share-based compensation and performance and deferred share unit expense. The increase in Q4 2026 in negative Adjusted EBITDA was mainly related to higher compensation compared to Q4 2025. The decrease in negative Adjusted EBITDA in Fiscal 2026 was mainly related to lower compensation compared to Fiscal 2025.

Note:

(1) This is a non-IFRS measure and is not a standardized financial measure. Our method of calculating such financial measures may differ from the methods used by other issuers and, accordingly, our definition of these non-IFRS financial measures may not be comparable to similar measures presented by other issuers. Refer to "Supplemental Information on Non-IFRS Measures" on page 34 for more information on each non-IFRS measure and for reconciliations to the most directly comparable IFRS financial measure, refer to "Non-IFRS Measures Reconciliations" on page 36 and "Reconciliation of Quarterly Non-IFRS Measures" on page 46.

**Quarterly results**

Revenues fluctuated over the last eight quarters from $89.1 million in the first quarter of Fiscal 2025 to $124.0 million in the fourth quarter of Fiscal 2026. These fluctuations, largely driven by the cyclical nature of the Corporation's business, were also influenced by several other factors. The increase in Q2 2025 was mainly due to higher FAST channel revenues and to an increase in equipment and installation sales related to digital signage. The increase in Q3 2025 was primarily due to normal business seasonality and to higher FAST channel revenues. The decrease in Q4 2025 was mainly due to normal business seasonality. The slight decrease in Q1 2026 is due to a decrease in subscriptions revenues, largely offset by an increase in FAST channel revenues. The increase in Q2 2026 was mostly due to an increase in equipment and installation sales related to digital signage and to the acquisition of The Singing Machine, to an increase in FAST channel revenues and to higher retail media advertising revenues. The increase in Q3 2026 was mostly due to normal business seasonality and to higher advertising revenues resulting from the acquisition of TuneIn, partially offset by lower equipment and installation sales related to digital signage. The increase in Q4 2026 was largely due to higher advertising and subscription revenues, both resulting from the full-quarter impact of the TuneIn acquisition, partially offset by a decrease in retail media sales, by lower revenues in the Radio segment and by lower equipment and installation sales related to digital signage.

Adjusted EBITDA(1) fluctuated over the last eight quarters from $31.1 million in the first quarter of Fiscal 2025 to $42.5 million in the fourth quarter of Fiscal 2026. The increase in Q2 2025 was largely due to higher revenues. The increase in Q3 2025 and the decrease in Q4 2025 were mainly due to normal business seasonality. The decrease in Q1 2026 was mainly due to a decrease in gross margin related to product mix and to higher operating expenses, mostly due to higher salaries. The increase in Q2 2026 was largely due to higher revenues. The increase in Q3 2026 was mostly due to normal business seasonality and to the acquisition of TuneIn. The increase in Q4 2026 was largely driven by the full-quarter impact of the TuneIn acquisition.

Net income (loss) fluctuated over the last eight quarters from a Net income of $7.3 million in the first quarter of Fiscal 2025 to a Net loss of $64.6 million in the fourth quarter of Fiscal 2026. In Q2 2025, the decrease was mainly due to a higher loss on the fair value of derivative financial instruments and to higher restructuring and other expenses, partially offset by higher operating results. In Q3 2025, the increase was mostly due to higher operating results. In Q4 2025, the decrease was mostly due to lower revenues related to normal business seasonality and to higher performance and deferred share units expense due to an increase in the share price, partially offset by a lower loss on the fair value of derivative financial instruments and by lower income tax expense. In Q1 2026, the increase was mainly due to an unrealized gain on the fair value of derivative financial instruments, to a foreign exchange gain and to a decrease in the fair value of contingent considerations, partially offset by higher income tax expense. The decrease in Q2 2026 was mainly due to an unrealized loss on the fair value of derivative instruments and to a foreign exchange loss partially offset by higher operating results. The decrease in Q3 2026 was mainly due to a higher performance and deferred share units expense due to an increase in the share price and to higher acquisition and legal fees, partially offset by an unrealized gain on the fair value of derivative financial instruments and by higher operating results. The decrease in Q4 2026 was primarily due to a goodwill and broadcast licences impairment charge of $64.7 million and to higher acquisitions costs and amortization expenses resulting from the acquisition of TuneIn, partially offset by an income tax recovery.

Note:

(1) This is a non-IFRS measure and is not a standardized financial measure. Our method of calculating such financial measures may differ from the methods used by other issuers and, accordingly, our definition of these non-IFRS financial measures may not be comparable to similar measures presented by other issuers. Refer to "Supplemental Information on Non-IFRS Measures" on page 34 for more information on each non-IFRS measure and for reconciliations to the most directly comparable IFRS financial measure, refer to "Non-IFRS Measures Reconciliations" on page 36 and "Reconciliation of Quarterly Non-IFRS Measures" on page 46.

### Summary of Consolidated Quarterly Results

| (in thousands of Canadian dollars, except per share amounts) | 3 months | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **March 31, 2026** | **Dec. 31, 2025** | **Sept. 30, 2025** | **June 30, 2025** | **March 31, 2025** | **Dec. 31, 2024** | **Sept. 30, 2024** | **June 30, 2024** |
| | **FY2026** | **FY2026** | **FY2026** | **FY2026** | **FY2025** | **FY2025** | **FY2025** | **FY2025** |
| **Revenues by segment** | | | | | | | | |
| Broadcasting and Commercial Music | 94,966 | 88,117 | 80,856 | 61,420 | 64,585 | 72,218 | 60,895 | 56,845 |
| Radio | 29,058 | 36,726 | 32,406 | 34,217 | 31,423 | 36,010 | 32,690 | 32,225 |
| **Total revenues** | **124,024** | **124,843** | **113,262** | **95,637** | **96,008** | **108,228** | **93,585** | **89,070** |
| **Revenues by geography** | | | | | | | | |
| Canada | 44,221 | 53,592 | 51,471 | 49,535 | 46,793 | 54,184 | 48,942 | 49,014 |
| United States | 68,673 | 60,308 | 51,942 | 35,153 | 38,013 | 42,316 | 32,889 | 27,952 |
| Other countries | 11,130 | 10,943 | 9,849 | 10,949 | 11,202 | 11,728 | 11,754 | 12,104 |
| **Total revenues** | **124,024** | **124,843** | **113,262** | **95,637** | **96,008** | **108,228** | **93,585** | **89,070** |
| **Adjusted EBITDA**(1) | **42,491** | **44,519** | **39,520** | **33,656** | **35,027** | **42,108** | **33,994** | **31,070** |
| **LTM Adjusted EBITDA**(1) | **160,186** | **152,721** | **150,311** | **144,785** | **142,199** | **136,595** | **133,135** | **128,659** |
| **Net income (loss)** | **(64,624)** | **7,494** | **11,772** | **16,783** | **7,655** | **15,677** | **5,813** | **7,295** |
| Net income (loss) per share basic | (0.95) | 0.11 | 0.17 | 0.25 | 0.11 | 0.23 | 0.08 | 0.11 |
| Net income (loss) per share diluted | (0.95) | 0.11 | 0.17 | 0.24 | 0.11 | 0.23 | 0.08 | 0.11 |
| **Adjusted Net income**(1) | **20,811** | **26,284** | **21,884** | **21,311** | **18,568** | **23,424** | **16,729** | **13,933** |
| Adjusted Net income per share basic(1) | 0.31 | 0.39 | 0.32 | 0.31 | 0.27 | 0.34 | 0.24 | 0.20 |
| Adjusted Net income per share diluted(1) | 0.31 | 0.38 | 0.32 | 0.31 | 0.27 | 0.34 | 0.24 | 0.20 |
| **Cash flow from operations** | 35,225 | 38,017 | 24,329 | 18,987 | 39,720 | 35,387 | 19,183 | 10,750 |
| **Adjusted free Cash Flow**(1) | **20,086** | **34,796** | **28,396** | **18,797** | **18,411** | **28,636** | **21,103** | **15,462** |
| **Quarterly dividend** | **0.085** | **0.085** | **0.085** | **0.075** | **0.075** | **0.075** | **0.075** | **0.075** |

Note:

(1) This is a non-IFRS measure and is not a standardized financial measure. Our method of calculating such financial measures may differ from the methods used by other issuers and, accordingly, our definition of these non-IFRS financial measures may not be comparable to similar measures presented by other issuers. Refer to “Supplemental Information on Non-IFRS Measures” on page 34 for more information on each non-IFRS measure and for reconciliations to the most directly comparable IFRS financial measure, refer to “Non-IFRS Measures Reconciliations” on page 36 and “Reconciliation of Quarterly Non-IFRS Measures” on page 46.

**Reconciliation of Quarterly Non-IFRS Measures**

Adjusted EBITDA, Pro Forma Adjusted EBITDA, LTM Adjusted EBITDA, Adjusted EBITDA margin, Adjusted Net income, Adjusted Net income per share, Adjusted free cash flow, Adjusted free cash flow per share, Net debt and Net debt to Pro Forma Adjusted EBITDA ratio are non-IFRS measures that the Corporation uses to assess its operating performance. Refer to “Supplemental information on Non-IFRS Measures” on page 34.

The following tables show the reconciliation of Net income (loss) to Adjusted EBITDA, to Adjusted Net income, to LTM Adjusted EBITDA and to Pro Forma Adjusted EBITDA:

| | 3 months | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| (in thousands of Canadian dollars) | March. 31, 2026 | Dec. 31, 2025 | Sept. 30, 2025 | June 30, 2025 | March. 31, 2025 | Dec. 31, 2024 | Sept. 30, 2024 | June 30, 2024 |
| | **FY 2026** | **FY 2026** | **FY 2026** | **FY2026** | **FY2025** | **FY2025** | **FY2025** | **FY2025** |
| **Net income (loss)** | **(64,624)** | **7,494** | **11,772** | **16,783** | **7,655** | **15,677** | **5,813** | **7,295** |
| Impairment of goodwill and broadcast licences | 64,696 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Net finance expense (income) | 10,617 | 341 | 9,282 | (2,754) | 9,516 | 11,639 | 12,162 | 9,099 |
| Change in fair value of investments | (12) | 10 | (15) | 37 | 2 | (43) | 29 | (42) |
| Income taxes | (7,236) | 3,876 | 3,906 | 5,892 | 977 | 4,025 | 2,457 | 3,523 |
| Depreciation and write-off of property and equipment | 2,238 | 1,888 | 1,977 | 1,816 | 1,941 | 2,104 | 1,970 | 2,075 |
| Depreciation of right-of-use assets | 1,332 | 1,153 | 1,091 | 1,148 | 1,020 | 850 | 1,137 | 1,090 |
| Amortization of intangible assets | 12,153 | 4,806 | 4,207 | 4,558 | 5,115 | 5,098 | 4,199 | 4,171 |
| Share-based compensation | 134 | 195 | 177 | (270) | 111 | 62 | 106 | 130 |
| Performance and deferred share unit expense | 5,264 | 13,955 | 4,214 | 4,132 | 5,640 | 1,942 | 1,763 | 836 |
| Share of results of investments in associates and joint ventures | 195 | 189 | 73 | 300 | (210) | (288) | 1,827 | 2,052 |
| Acquisition, legal, restructuring and other expenses | 17,281 | 9,372 | 2,832 | 1,515 | 4,129 | 1,042 | 2,531 | 841 |
| Loss (gain) on disposals | 453 | 1,240 | 4 | 499 | (845) | – | – | – |
| Other income | – | – | – | – | (24) | – | – | – |
| **Adjusted EBITDA** | **42,491** | **44,519** | **39,520** | **33,656** | **35,027** | **42,108** | **33,994** | **31,070** |
| **Adjusted EBITDA margin** | **30.8%** | **35.7%** | **34.9%** | **35.2%** | **36.5%** | **38.9%** | **36.3%** | **34.9%** |
| **Net income (loss)** | **(64,624)** | **7,494** | **11,772** | **16,783** | **7,655** | **15,677** | **5,813** | **7,295** |
| *Adjusted for:* | | | | | | | | |
| Impairment of goodwill and broadcast licences | 64,696 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Unrealized loss (gain) on derivative financial instruments | 329 | (3,028) | 2,350 | (4,535) | 1,010 | 2,770 | 4,434 | 1,053 |
| Amortization of intangible assets | 12,153 | 4,806 | 4,207 | 4,558 | 5,115 | 5,098 | 4,199 | 4,171 |
| Change in fair value of investments | (12) | 10 | (15) | 37 | 2 | (43) | 29 | (42) |
| Share-based compensation | 134 | 195 | 177 | (270) | 111 | 62 | 106 | 130 |
| Performance and deferred share unit expense | 5,264 | 13,955 | 4,214 | 4,132 | 5,640 | 1,942 | 1,763 | 836 |
| Acquisition, legal, restructuring and other expenses | 17,281 | 9,372 | 2,832 | 1,515 | 4,129 | 1,042 | 2,531 | 841 |
| Share of results of investments in associates and joint ventures | 195 | 189 | 73 | 300 | (210) | (288) | 1,827 | 2,052 |
| Loss (gain) on disposal of investments | 453 | 1,240 | 4 | 499 | (845) | – | – | – |
| Other Income | – | – | – | – | (24) | – | – | – |
| Income taxes related to above noted adjustments | (15,058) | (7,949) | (3,730) | (1,708) | (4,015) | (2,836) | (3,973) | (2,403) |
| **Adjusted Net income** | **20,811** | **26,284** | **21,884** | **21,311** | **18,568** | **23,424** | **16,729** | **13,933** |
| Average number of shares outstanding (diluted) | 68,048 | 69,032 | 68,628 | 68,758 | 68,807 | 68,742 | 69,022 | 69,209 |
| **Adjusted Net income per share diluted** | **0.31** | **0.39** | **0.32** | **0.31** | **0.27** | **0.34** | **0.24** | **0.20** |

| (in thousands of Canadian dollars) | March. 31, 2026 | Dec. 31, 2025 | Sept. 30, 2025 | June 30, 2025 | March 31, 2025 | Dec. 31, 2024 | Sept. 30, 2024 | June 30, 2024 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **3 months** | | | | | | | |
| | **FY2026** | **FY2026** | **FY2026** | **FY2026** | **FY2025** | **FY2025** | **FY2025** | **FY2025** |
| **LTM Adjusted EBITDA** | 160,186 | 152,721 | 150,311 | 144,785 | 142,199 | 136,595 | 133,135 | 128,659 |
| Permanent cost-saving initiatives | 940 | 643 | 489 | 773 | 1,046 | 1,332 | 1,476 | 2,309 |
| Cost synergies from the acquisition of TuneIn | 9,813 | 3,585 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Adjusted EBITDA for the months prior to the business acquisitions which are not already reflected in the results | 40,613 | 44,414 | – | – | 150 | 299 | 449 | – |
| **Pro Forma Adjusted EBITDA** | **211,552** | **201,363** | **150,800** | **145,558** | **143,395** | **138,226** | **135,060** | **130,968** |

**The following table shows the reconciliation of Cash flow from operating activities to Adjusted free cash flow:**

| (in thousands of Canadian dollars) | March. 31, 2026 | Dec. 31, 2025 | Sept. 30, 2025 | June 30, 2025 | March 31, 2025 | Dec. 31, 2024 | Sept. 30, 2024 | June 30, 2024 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **3 months** | | | | | | | |
| | **FY2026** | **FY2026** | **FY 2026** | **FY2026** | **FY2025** | **FY 2025** | **FY 2025** | **FY2025** |
| **Cash flow from operating activities** | **35,225** | **38,017** | **24,329** | **18,987** | **39,720** | **35,387** | **19,183** | **10,750** |
| Acquisition of property and equipment | (1,939) | (1,297) | (2,171) | (2,153) | (2,057) | (1,765) | (1,886) | (1,486) |
| Acquisition of intangible assets other than internally developed intangible assets | (472) | (554) | (262) | (336) | (1,183) | (848) | (205) | (444) |
| Addition to internally developed intangible assets | (2,941) | (1,658) | (1,307) | (1,394) | (1,371) | (1,263) | (1,268) | (1,282) |
| Interest paid | (8,490) | (4,895) | (4,830) | (4,955) | (5,287) | (6,159) | (6,356) | (5,979) |
| Repayment of lease liabilities | (1,181) | (1,095) | (1,415) | (867) | (954) | (1,025) | (1,324) | (992) |
| Net change in non-cash operating working capital items | (17,880) | (2,032) | 9,709 | 9,755 | (17,094) | 1,076 | 9,848 | 12,833 |
| Unrealized loss (gain) on foreign exchange | 483 | (1,062) | 1,511 | (1,755) | 2,508 | 2,191 | 580 | 1,221 |
| Acquisition, legal, restructuring and other expenses | 17,281 | 9,372 | 2,832 | 1,515 | 4,129 | 1,042 | 2,531 | 841 |
| **Adjusted free cash flow** | **20,086** | **34,796** | **28,396** | **18,797** | **18,411** | **28,636** | **21,103** | **15,462** |
| Average number of shares outstanding (diluted) | 68,048 | 69,032 | 68,628 | 68,758 | 68,807 | 68,742 | 69,022 | 69,209 |
| **Adjusted free cash flow per share (diluted)** | **0.30** | **0.50** | **0.41** | **0.27** | **0.27** | **0.42** | **0.31** | **0.22** |

**The following table shows the calculation of Net debt and of Net debt to Pro Forma Adjusted EBITDA ratio:**

| (in thousands of Canadian dollars) | March. 31, 2026 | Dec. 31, 2025 | Sept. 30, 2025 | June 30, 2025 | March 31, 2025 | Dec. 31, 2024 | Sept. 30, 2024 | June 30, 2024 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **3 months** | | | | | | | |
| | **FY2026** | **FY2026** | **FY 2026** | **FY2026** | **FY2025** | **FY 2025** | **FY 2025** | **FY2025** |
| Credit facilities | 524,106 | 519,658 | 336,273 | 337,416 | 341,365 | 370,826 | 350,500 | 345,854 |
| Subordinated debt | – | – | – | – | – | – | 25,583 | 25,581 |
| Cash and cash equivalents | (20,747) | (17,332) | (15,145) | (11,495) | (13,984) | (19,253) | (8,593) | (9,184) |
| **Net debt** | **503,359** | **502,326** | **321,128** | **325,921** | **327,381** | **351,573** | **367,490** | **362,251** |
| **Net debt to Pro Forma Adjusted EBITDA** | **2.38** | **2.49** | **2.13** | **2.24** | **2.28** | **2.54** | **2.72** | **2.77** |

## LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES FOR THE QUARTERS AND YEARS ENDED MARCH 31, 2026 and 2025

| | 3 months | | 12 months | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| (in thousands of Canadian dollars) | 2026 | 2025 | 2026 | 2025 |
| Operating activities | 35,225 | 39,720 | 116,558 | 105,040 |
| Financing activities | (13,070) | (41,595) | 121,927 | (83,358) |
| Investing activities | (18,999) | (3,227) | (231,871) | (17,396) |
| Effect of foreign exchange difference on cash and cash equivalents | 259 | (167) | 149 | 92 |
| Net change in cash | 3,415 | (5,269) | 6,763 | 4,378 |
| Cash – beginning of period | 17,332 | 19,253 | 13,984 | 9,606 |
| Cash – end of period | 20,747 | 13,984 | 20,747 | 13,984 |
| **Adjusted free cash flow(1)** | **20,086** | **18,411** | **102,077** | **83,611** |

### *Operating Activities*

Cash flow generated from operating activities amounted to $35.2 million for Q4 2026 compared to $39.7 million for Q4 2025. The decrease was mainly due to higher acquisition, legal and restructuring and other expenses, partially offset by higher operating results.

Cumulative cash flow generated from operating activities amounted to $116.6 million for Fiscal 2026 compared to $105.0 million for Fiscal 2025. The increase was mainly due to higher operating results, to a positive net change in non-cash operating items and to a lower foreign exchange loss, largely offset by higher acquisition, legal and restructuring and other expenses.

### *Financing Activities*

Net cash flow used in financing activities amounted to $13.1 million for Q4 2026 compared to $41.6 million for Q4 2025. The decrease was mainly due to higher borrowings under the credit facility, partially offset by higher interest paid.

Cumulative net cash flow provided by financing activities amounted to $121.9 million for Fiscal 2026 compared to a net cash flow used in financing activities of $83.4 million for Fiscal 2025. The variance was driven mainly by borrowings under the credit facility in connection with the acquisition of TuneIn and by the repayment of the subordinated debt in the comparative period.

### *Investing Activities*

Net cash flow used in investing activities amounted to $19.0 million for Q4 2026 compared to $3.2 million for Q4 2025. The increase was primarily attributable to liabilities paid that were assumed in connection with the acquisition of TuneIn.

Net cash flow used in investing activities amounted to $231.9 million for Fiscal 2026 compared to $17.4 million for Fiscal 2025. The increase was primarily attributable to the business acquisitions of TuneIn and DMI.

### *Adjusted free cash flow(1)*

Adjusted free cash flow generated in Q4 2026 amounted to $20.1 million compared to $18.4 million for Q4 2025. The increase was mainly due to higher operating results, partially offset by higher interest paid and by a higher realized foreign exchange loss.

Cumulative adjusted free cash flow generated in Fiscal 2026 amounted to $102.1 million compared to $83.6 million for Fiscal 2025. The increase was mostly due to higher operating results and to lower income taxes paid, partially offset by a higher realized foreign exchange loss.

Note:

(1) This is a non-IFRS measure and is not a standardized financial measure. Our method of calculating such financial measures may differ from the methods used by other issuers and, accordingly, our definition of these non-IFRS financial measures may not be comparable to similar measures presented by other issuers. Refer to “Supplemental Information on Non-IFRS Measures” on page 34 for more information on each non-IFRS measure and for reconciliations to the most directly comparable IFRS financial measure, refer to “Non-IFRS Measures Reconciliations” on page 36 and “Reconciliation of Quarterly Non-IFRS Measures” on page 46.

### *Contractual Obligations*

The Corporation is committed under the terms of contractual obligations with various expiration dates, primarily the rental of properties and equipment, broadcast licences commitments and financial obligations under our credit agreement and subordinated debt. The following table summarizes the Corporation's undiscounted significant contractual obligations as at March 31, 2026, including its estimated payments and commitments related to leasing contracts:

| (in thousands of Canadian dollars) | Less than 1 year | 1 to 5 years | More than 5 years | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lease liabilities | 1,541 | 20,247 | 7,422 | **29,210** |
| Operating obligations | 17,329 | 14,319 | 2,882 | **34,530** |
| Broadcast licences commitments | 16 | 13 | – | **29** |
| Credit facilities | 20,914 | 504,739 | – | **525,653** |
| Accounts payables and accrued liabilities | 163,268 | – | – | **163,268** |
| Other liabilities | 16,752 | 12,104 | 1,511 | **30,367** |
| **Total obligations** | **219,820** | **551,422** | **11,815** | **783,057** |

### *Broadcast licences and royalties*

A condition of the broadcast licences owned by the Corporation is to commit to fund Canadian Content Development ("CCD") over the initial term of the licences, which is usually seven years. The Corporation must also pay royalties for the use of music for the majority of its music services. Through copyright collective societies, the Corporation pays royalties to two sets of rights holders: rights holders in music works, which are the music and the lyrics; and rights holders in artists' performances and sound recordings, which are the actual performances and recordings of the musical works.

## CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL POSITION

The following table shows the main variances that have occurred in the consolidated financial position of the Corporation for the year ended March 31, 2026:

| (in thousands of Canadian dollars) | March 31, 2026 | March 31, 2025 | Variance | | Significant contributions |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Trade and other receivables | 128,323 | 82,574 | 45,749 | ▲ | Revenue growth, mostly resulting from the acquisition of TuneIn |
| Intangible assets | 226,387 | 53,827 | 172,560 | ▲ | Acquisition of TuneIn |
| Broadcast Licences | 252,621 | 273,017 | (20,396) | ▼ | Impairment charge related to the Radio segment |
| Goodwill | 274,819 | 309,690 | (34,871) | ▼ | Impairment charge related to the Radio segment, partially offset by business acquisitions |
| Accounts payables and accrued liabilities | 163,268 | 84,532 | 78,736 | ▲ | Higher operating expenses mostly resulting from the acquisition of TuneIn and higher deferred share unit expense, due to an increase in the share price |
| Other liabilities | 28,644 | 27,243 | 1,401 | ▲ | Higher contingent consideration liability, partially offset by lower interest rate swap mark-to-market liability |
| Credit facilities | 524,106 | 341,365 | 182,741 | ▲ | Refer to the graph on next page |

### SOCAN and Re:Sound legal proceedings

In May 2017, the Corporation, together with its Canadian Broadcast Distribution Undertaking customers (together, the “Objectors”), presented an affirmative case before the Copyright Board of Canada to seek a reduction in the prescribed rates and terms for the Pay Audio Services Tariff for the 2007-2016 period. SOCAN and Re:Sound (together, the “Collectives”) opposed that case. On May 28, 2021, the Copyright Board of Canada released a final decision relating to the Pay Audio Services Tariff. The decision and certified tariff were in line with the Objectors' expectations. By way of settlement, the Corporation has recovered the entirety of the anticipated refund from SOCAN. The Corporation continues to work with the other Objectors to collect from Re:Sound pursuant to the decision of the Copyright Board.

### Transactions Between Related Parties

The key management personnel of the Corporation are the Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer and certain other key employees of the Corporation.

Key management personnel compensation and directors’ fees include the following:

| | 12 months | |
|---|---|---|
| (in thousands of Canadian dollars) | 2026 | 2025 |
| Short-term employee benefits | 5,934 | 5,417 |
| Share-based compensation | 104 | 162 |
| Performance share units | 1,474 | 2,866 |
| Deferred share units | 15,525 | 4,230 |
| | **23,037** | **12,675** |

### Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

The Corporation therefore has no off-balance sheet arrangements, except for the operating leases with terms of twelve months or less, leases of low-value assets or leases that are not in scope of IFRS 16, that have, or are reasonably likely to have, a current or future material effect on its consolidated financial position, financial performance, liquidity, capital expenditures or capital resources.

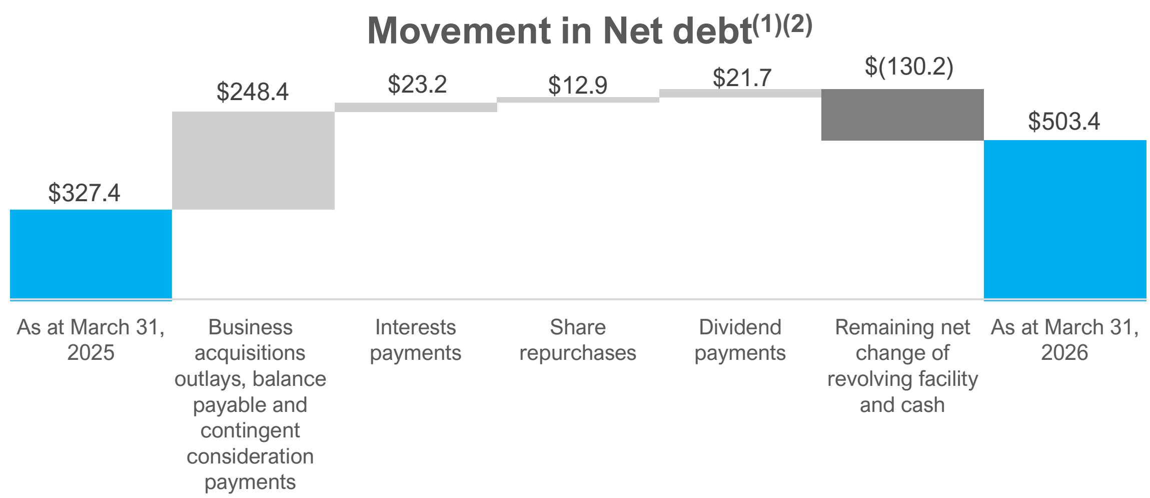
*Capital resources*

Our principal sources of liquidity are our net cash provided by operating activities and borrowings available under our revolving facility. Our principal uses of cash are to repay our debt, finance our acquisitions and capital expenditures, pay dividends, repurchase shares and provide for working capital. We expect that cash generated from operations and borrowings available under our current credit facilities will be sufficient to meet our liquidity needs in the foreseeable future.

The credit facilities consist of a $500 million revolving credit facility ("Revolving facility") and a US$150 million ($205.7 million) term loan, both maturing in November 2029, of which $177.5 million was available as at March 31, 2026.

The credit facilities bear interest at (a) the bank's prime rate (4.45% and 4.95% as at March 31, 2026 and 2025, respectively) plus an applicable margin based on a financial covenant, or US base rate if denominated in US dollars (7.25% and 8.00% as at March 31, 2026 and 2025, respectively) plus an applicable margin based on a financial covenant, or (b) CORRA (2.27% and 2.77% as at March 31, 2026 and 2025, respectively) plus an applicable margin based on a financial covenant, or (c) SOFR (3.65% and 4.32% as at March 31, 2026 and 2025, respectively) plus an applicable margin based on a financial covenant, or (d) EURIBOR (1.85% and 2.55% as at March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025, respectively) at the Corporation's option. As of March 31, 2026, the Corporation had cash and cash equivalents of $20.7 million and credit facilities of $524.1 million.

The following table summarizes the impact on the Net debt(2) that occurred in the fiscal year ended March 31, 2026:




Notes:

(1) In millions of Canadian dollars.

(2) This is a non-IFRS measure and is not a standardized financial measure. Our method of calculating such financial measures may differ from the methods used by other issuers and, accordingly, our definition of these non-IFRS financial measures may not be comparable to similar measures presented by other issuers. Refer to "Supplemental Information on Non-IFRS Measures" on page 34 for more information on each non-IFRS measure and for reconciliations to the most directly comparable IFRS financial measure, refer to "Non-IFRS Measures Reconciliations" on page 36 and "Reconciliation of Quarterly Non-IFRS Measures" on page 46.

## Disclosure of Outstanding Share Data

Issued and outstanding shares and outstanding stock options consisted of:

| | July 31, 2026 | March 31, 2026 |
|---|---|---|
| *Issued and outstanding shares:* | | |
| Subordinate voting shares | 54,057,394 | 55,159,393 |
| Subordinate voting shares held in trust through employee share purchase plan | - | (10,236) |
| Multiple voting shares | 12,941,498 | 12,941,498 |
| | **66,998,892** | **68,090,655** |
| *Outstanding stock options:* | | |
| Stock options | 2,270,651 | 1,889,457 |

The Corporation has a stock option plan to attract and retain employees, directors, officers and consultants. The plan provides for the granting of options to purchase subordinate voting shares. Under this plan,10% of all multiple voting shares, subordinate voting shares and variable subordinate voting shares issued and outstanding on a non-diluted basis is reserved for issuance. In Fiscal 2026, 1,135,578 options were exercised, 99,680 were cancelled and no options were granted to eligible employees.

## Financial Risk Factors

*Credit risk:*

Credit risk is the risk of an unexpected financial loss to the Corporation if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet contractual obligations, and it arises primarily from the Corporation's trade and other receivables.

The Corporation’s credit risk is principally attributable to its trade receivables. The amounts presented in the consolidated statements of financial position are net of an allowance for expected credit risk, estimated by the Corporation’s management and based, in part, on the age of the specific receivable balance and the current and expected collection trends. The Corporation's exposure to credit risk is mainly influenced by the characteristics of each customer. Generally, the Corporation does not require collateral or other security from customers for trade receivables; however, credit is extended following an evaluation of creditworthiness. In addition, the Corporation performs ongoing credit reviews of its customers.

An allowance for expected credit losses is maintained to reflect an impairment risk for trade accounts receivable based on an expected credit loss model. Bad debts are also provided for based on collection history and specific risks identified on a customer-by-customer basis.

*Liquidity risk:*

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Corporation will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they become due. The Corporation manages liquidity risk by continuously monitoring actual and budgeted cash flows under both normal and stressed conditions. The Board of Directors also reviews and approves the Corporation’s operating and capital budgets, as well as any material transactions out of the ordinary course of business, including proposals on mergers, acquisitions or other major investments or divestitures.

*Market risk*

Market risk is the risk that the changes in market prices, such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates and equity prices, will affect the Corporation's earnings or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposure within acceptable parameters, while optimizing the return on risk.

*Currency risk:*

The Corporation is exposed to currency risk on sales and expenses that are denominated in currencies other than the functional currency of the Corporation’s subsidiaries, primarily the US dollar (“USD”) and the euro (“EURO”). Also, additional earnings variability arises from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in currencies other than the functional currency of the Corporation’s subsidiaries at the rate of exchange at each balance sheet date, the impact of which is reported as a foreign exchange gain or loss in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income.

The Corporation's objective in managing its foreign currency risk is to minimize its net exposure to foreign currency cash flows, by transacting with third parties in the above currencies to the maximum extent possible and practical, given that this will act as natural economic hedges for each of these currencies.

The tables below summarize the FX forward contracts and options effective as at March 31, 2026

| Maturity | Type | Contract exchange rate | | Contractual amount | | Mark-to-market assets (liabilities) as at March 31, 2026 | Mark-to-market assets (liabilities) as at March 31, 2025 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 to 12 months | USD Sale | 1.3372 – 1.3635 | $ | 24,000 | $ | (493) | (1,821) |
| 13 to 24 months | USD Sale | 1.3292 – 1.3836 | | 24,000 | | (509) | (848) |
| | | | $ | 48,000 | $ | (1,002) | (2,669) |

| Maturity | Type | Contract exchange rate | | Contractual amount | | Mark-to-market assets (liabilities) as at March 31, 2026 | Mark-to-market assets (liabilities) as at March 31, 2025 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Options** | | | | | | | |
| **0 to 12 months** | | | | | | | |
| Ratio forward | USD Sale | 1.4100 | $ | 3,750 to 4,500 | $ | — | (74) |
| Target Forward (TARF) | USD Sale | 1.3865 – 1.4800 | | 500 to 24,000 | | (414) | (25) |
| Participation Memory Forward | USD Sale | 1.4610 | | 500 to 12,000 | | — | (48) |
| | | | $ | 500 to 24,000 | $ | (414) | (147) |

*Interest rate risk:*

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in market interest rates. The Corporation holds most of its cash and cash equivalents balance in accounts bearing interest at rates less than 3%. The Corporation is, therefore, not materially exposed to future cash flow fluctuations coming from changes in market interest rates for its cash and cash equivalents. Cash equivalents consist of term deposits with original maturities of less than three months and are, therefore, also exposed to interest rate risk on fair value. However, fair value risk is not significant, considering the relatively short term to maturity of these instruments.

The credit facility is a variable interest rate instrument that is due in more than one year. This instrument is exposed to changes in future interest rates that could result in future cash flow fluctuations. To manage its interest rate risk, the Corporation entered into the following interest rate swap agreements:

| Maturity | Currency | Fixed interest rate (when applicable) | Initial nominal value | Mark-to-market assets (liabilities) as at March 31, 2026 | Mark-to-market assets (liabilities) as at March 31, 2025 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Swaps** | | | | | |
| September 27, 2030 | CAD | 3.355% | 140,000 | (3,047) | (5,966) |
| September 29, 2028 | CAD | 3.300% | 30,000 | (728) | (1,257) |
| | | | $ 170,000 | $ (3,775) | $ (7,223) |
| **Interest rate collar** | | | | | |
| December 31, 2027 | CAD | 2.75% - 4.17% | 101,955 | 35 | — |
| | | | | $ 35 | $ — |
| | | | | $ (3,740) | $ (7,223) |

### Critical Accounting Estimates

The preparation of the Corporation's consolidated financial statements in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Below is an overview of the areas that involved more judgement or complexity, and of items which are more likely to be materially adjusted due to estimates and assumptions turning out to be wrong. Estimates are based on management's best knowledge of current events and actions that the Corporation may undertake in the future. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Any revision to accounting estimates is recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected by these revisions.

The areas involving significant estimates or judgments are:

- Estimation of fair value of identified assets, liabilities and contingent consideration recorded in business acquisitions — Refer to Note 3 and 22 of the Consolidated financial statements
- Recognition of deferred tax assets for tax losses available for carry forward – Refer to Note 10 of the Consolidated financial statements
- Estimated value in use and/or fair value less costs to sell of CGUs used in goodwill and broadcasting licences impairment testing – Refer to note 16 of the Consolidated financial statements

The other areas involving estimates are:

- Estimation of current income tax payable, tax credits and current income tax expense – Refer to Note 10 of the Consolidated financial statements

Estimates are based on management's best knowledge of current events and actions that the Corporation may undertake in the future. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Any revision to accounting estimates is recognized in the year in which the estimates are revised and in any future years affected by these revisions.

### Critical judgments

Critical judgements in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the consolidated financial statements include the following:

- Impairment of non-current assets

For the purpose of impairment testing of property and equipment, intangible assets, broadcast licences and goodwill, management must use its judgment to identify the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets ("cash generating unit" or "CGU").

- Useful lives of broadcast licences

The Corporation has concluded that broadcast licences are indefinite life intangible assets because they are renewed every seven years without significant cost and there is a low likelihood of the renewal being denied.

- Lease term of contracts with renewal options

The Corporation determines the lease term as the non-cancellable term of the lease, together with any periods covered by an option to extend the lease if it is reasonably certain to be exercised, or any periods covered by an option to terminate the lease, if it is reasonably certain not to be exercised. After the commencement date, the Corporation reassesses the lease term for whether significant event or change in circumstances that is within its control and affects its ability to exercise (or not to exercise) the option to renew (e.g., a change in business strategy) has occurred.

- Revenue recognition - determining whether the Corporation acts as principal or agent in certain advertising arrangements

Management exercises significant judgment in determining whether the Corporation acts as a principal or an agent in certain advertising arrangements, particularly those involving multiple parties in the delivery of advertising services, as contractual responsibilities may be shared among those parties. In making this assessment, management evaluates whether the Corporation controls the advertising inventory before it transfers to the end customer using the indicators of control. This evaluation involves consideration of the specific contractual rights and obligations in each arrangement which requires significant judgement.

### New standard adopted by the Corporation

There are no new standards adopted by the Corporation as of March 31, 2026.

### Future Accounting Changes

- IFRS 18 - Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements

In April 2024, the IASB issued IFRS 18 - *Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements*. It will replace IAS 1 – *Presentation of Financial Statements*. These amendments should facilitate and improve financial statement disclosures. The adoption of IFRS 18 is expected to primarily impact the presentation of Stingray's statement of comprehensive income (loss), notably through the introduction of new required subtotals such as 'operating profit or loss'. Furthermore, the standard will bring more prescriptive guidance on the aggregation and disaggregation of information and will require enhanced disclosures in a single note for any management-defined performance measures (MPMs) utilized. The Corporation is currently assessing the detailed impacts of these changes, which are aimed at enhancing the transparency and comparability of financial information. The Corporation intends to adopt these amendments in its consolidated financial statements for the annual period ending on March 31, 2028.

### Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures and Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

Internal control over financial reporting ("ICFR") is a process designed to provide reasonable, but not absolute, assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and of the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with IFRS. The President and Chief Executive Officer ("CEO") and the Interim Chief Financial Officer ("CFO"), together with Management, are responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate disclosure controls and procedures ("DC&P") and ICFR, as defined in National Instrument 52-109. The Corporation's internal control framework is based on the criteria published in the updated version released in May 2013 of the report Internal Control Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission ("2013 COSO Framework").

The DC&P have been designed to provide reasonable assurance that material information relating to the Corporation is made known to the CEO and CFO by others, and that information required to be disclosed by the Corporation in its annual filings, interim filings or other reports filed or submitted by the Corporation under securities legislation is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in securities legislation.

As at March 31, 2026, an evaluation was carried out, under the supervision of the CEO and the interim CFO, of the design and operating effectiveness of the Corporation's DC&P. Based on this evaluation, they concluded that the Corporation's DC&P were not effective as at March 31, 2026, due to the material weakness in internal control over financial reporting described below.

As at March 31, 2026, the CEO and Interim CFO supervised an evaluation of the effectiveness of the Corporation's ICFR based on the 2013 COSO Framework and concluded that ICFR was not effective as at March 31, 2026, due to the material weakness described below.

A material weakness is a deficiency, or combination of deficiencies, in ICFR such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the Corporation's annual or interim financial statements will not be prevented or detected on a timely basis.

Management identified a material weakness related to the review of certain complex accounting transactions. Specifically, the Corporation lacked sufficient resources with the requisite technical accounting and valuation expertise to perform an adequate independent review of complex valuation models used in impairment testing and in the determination of total consideration in the purchase price allocations (PPAs) of TuneIn Holdings Inc.

Notwithstanding this material weakness, management has concluded that the Corporation's audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026, present fairly, in all material respects, the Corporation's financial position, results of operations, changes in equity, and cash flows in accordance with IFRS.

***Remediation***

Management, with Audit Committee oversight, has taken immediate action to remediate this weakness. The Corporation's remediation efforts include: (i) the mandatory engagement of qualified external third-party valuation experts to perform future impairment tests; (ii) the implementation of a formalized review protocol to rigorously evaluate and document management's assessment of the underlying data and methodologies in complex PPAs prior to finalizing the accounting treatment and; (iii) the addition of resources with technical accounting and valuation expertise to perform an adequate review of complex valuation models used in impairment testing and in the determination of total consideration in PPAs. Management expects these proactive measures will effectively remediate the identified material weakness.

There have been no changes in the Corporation’s internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the period that have materially affected, or are likely to materially affect, the Corporation’s ICFR.

The Corporation excludes the acquisition of TuneIn from its evaluation of the overall effectiveness of its ICFR. The Corporation has accordingly availed itself of provision 3.3(1)(b) of Regulation 52-109 which permits exclusion of this acquisition in the design and operating effectiveness assessment of its ICFR for a maximum period of 365 days from the date of acquisition.

### Subsequent Events

Refer to “Additional business highlights for the fourth quarter and subsequent events” on page 31.

### Additional Information

Additional information about the Corporation is available on our website at www.stingray.com and on the SEDAR+ website at www.sedarplus.ca

KPMG LLP
600, De Maisonneuve Blvd. West, Suite 1500
Montreal, QC H3A 0A3
Canada
Tel 514 840 2100
Fax 514 840 2187

# INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholders of Stingray Group Inc.

## *Opinion*

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Stingray Group Inc. (the Entity), which comprise:

- the consolidated statements of financial position as at March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025.
- the consolidated statements of comprehensive income (loss) for the years then ended.
- the consolidated statements of changes in equity for the years then ended.
- the consolidated statements of cash flows for the years then ended.
- and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of material accounting policy information

(Hereinafter referred to as the "financial statements").

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Entity as at March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

## *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 auditor's report.

We are independent of the Entity 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.

### *Key Audit Matters*

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026. 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.

We have determined the matters described below to be the key audit matters to be communicated in our auditor’s report.

### **Evaluation of the acquisition-date fair value of certain client list and relationships related to the TuneIn Holdings Inc. business acquisition**

#### *Description of the matter*

We draw attention to Notes 2, 3, 28 and 34 to the financial statements. On December 19, 2025, the Entity acquired all outstanding shares of TuneIn Holdings Inc. (“TuneIn”). Intangibles of $174,751 were valued upon TuneIn acquisition, which includes content agreements and broadcast relationships (the “Client Relationships”). The Entity estimated the fair value of the Client Relationships using the multi-period excess earnings method which considers the present value of net cash flows expected to be generated by the Client relationships. The valuation of the Client Relationships involves significant estimation uncertainty, including assumptions relating to forecasted revenues, annual forecasted earnings before interest, tax, depreciation, and amortization ("EBITDA") margins, and discount rate.

#### *Why the matter is a key audit matter*

We identified the evaluation of the acquisition-date fair value of the Client Relationships related to the TuneIn business acquisition as a key audit matter. This matter represented an area of significant risk of material misstatement given the magnitude of the Client Relationships and the high degree of estimation uncertainty in determining its fair value. In addition, significant auditor judgment and specialized skills and knowledge were required in evaluating the results of our audit procedures due to the sensitivity of the Entity’s fair value of the Client Relationships to minor changes in the assumptions noted above.

#### *How the matter was addressed in the audit*

The primary procedures we performed to address this key audit matter included the following:

- We evaluated the appropriateness of the Entity’s forecasted revenues and forecasted EBITDA margins by comparing them to historical results. We took into account changes in conditions and events affecting the Client Relationships to assess the adjustment, or lack of adjustments, made by the Entity to historical results in arriving at the forecasted amounts.

- We involved valuation professionals with specialized skills and knowledge, who assisted in evaluating the appropriateness of the Entity's discount rate by comparing it against discount rate ranges that were independently developed using industry data and publicly available market data from comparable companies.

## Goodwill and broadcast licenses impairment assessment for the Radio cash generating units

### *Description of the matter*

We draw attention to note 16, 28 and 34 of the consolidated financial statements. The Entity's goodwill amounts to $274,819, of which $117,985 relates to the Radio reportable segment. The broadcast licenses intangible asset amounts to $252,621, which all relate to the Radio reportable segment. The Entity recognized a total impairment charge of $64,696 within this segment, including $44,300 attributable to goodwill and $20,396 to broadcast licenses.

Goodwill and broadcast licenses intangible asset, which have indefinite useful lives, are tested for impairment each year, or more frequently if indications of impairment exist. In estimating the recoverable amount of the Radio cash generating units ("CGUs") or group of CGUs, the Entity's significant assumptions used in determining the risk adjusted forecasted cash flows include the revenues and operating expenses growth rates and discount rates.

### *Why the matter is a key audit matter*

We identified goodwill and broadcast licenses impairment assessment for the Radio CGUs as a key audit matter. This matter represented an area of significant risk of material misstatement given the magnitude of the goodwill and broadcast licences and the high degree of estimation uncertainty in determining the recoverable amounts. In addition, significant auditor judgment and specialized skills and knowledge were needed in evaluating the results of our audit procedures due to the sensitivity of the Entity's determination of the recoverable amounts of the Radio CGUs or group of CGUs to minor changes in significant assumptions.

### *How the matter was addressed in the audit*

The following are the primary procedures we performed to address this key audit matter:

- We compared the Radio CGUs or group of CGUs' risk adjusted forecasted cash flows assumptions to actual historical results.
- We evaluated the Entity's ability to accurately forecast risk adjusted future cash flows by comparing historical cash flow forecasts to actual results.

We involved valuation professionals with specialized skills and knowledge, who assisted in evaluating the appropriateness of the Entity's:

- Discount rate assumptions used in the determination of the estimated recoverable amounts of the Radio CGUs or group of CGUs, by comparing them against discount rate ranges that were independently developed using publicly available market data for comparable entities.
- Revenues and operating expenses growth rate assumptions for the group of CGUs by comparing them against expected growth rates included in analyst reports of the Entity and comparable entities.

## Advertising revenues

### *Description of the matter*

We draw attention to Notes 4, 5, 28 and 34 to the financial statements. The Entity derives a portion of its revenues from advertising over multiple platforms including radio stations ("advertising revenues"). The Entity's accounting processes for these revenues involves a significant volume of low-dollar transactions, sourced from multiple information technology ("IT") systems and databases that are either internal or external to the Entity. Furthermore, the Entity exercises significant judgment in determining whether it acts as a principal or an agent in certain advertising arrangements, particularly those involving multiple parties in the delivery of advertising services, as contractual responsibilities may be shared among those parties.

### *Why the matter is a key audit matter*

We identified advertising revenues as a key audit matter as it represented an area of higher or significant risk of material misstatement. Given the volume of data and the number of IT systems, significant auditor judgment and IT specialized skills and knowledge were required in determining the nature and extent of our audit procedures and in evaluating the sufficiency of audit evidence obtained over advertising revenues. Furthermore, due to the complexities and the Entity's significant judgement in determining whether it acts as a principal or an agent in certain advertising arrangements involving multiple parties, significant auditor judgment was required in evaluating the results of our audit procedures. In addition, significant audit effort was required in performing the audit procedures relating to this matter.

### *How the matter was addressed in the audit*

The following are the primary procedures we performed to address this key audit matter:

- We evaluated the design and tested the operating effectiveness of certain controls over the Entity's revenues process.
- We involved IT professionals with specialized skills and knowledge, who assisted in;
  - identifying relevant IT systems and databases, internal or external, that generate reports supporting evidence of services rendered and used to process revenue transactions

   - evaluating the design and testing the operating effectiveness of certain IT application controls and general IT controls used by the entity in its revenues processes.
- We inspected a selection of advertising revenue related arrangements to assess the Entity's determination of the principal vs agent analysis.
- We tested a sample of revenue transactions by comparing the recorded amounts to underlying source documents such as contracts, system-generated reports evidencing services rendered and cash receipts, or by confirming the recorded amounts with the Entity's customer.

### *Other Information*

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

- the information included in Management's Discussion and Analysis.
- the information, other than the financial statements and the auditor's report thereon, included in a document likely to be entitled "Annual Report".

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

We obtained the information included in Management's Discussion and Analysis as at the date of this auditor's report. 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 the 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 IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board, 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 Entity'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 Entity or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Entity'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 the 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.

- 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 Entity'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 Entity'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 Entity 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.
- 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.
- Provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.
- Plan and perform the group audit to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business units within the group as a basis for forming an opinion on the group financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and review of the audit work performed for the purposes of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.
- Determine, from the matters communicated with those charged with governance, those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the 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 auditor's 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 auditor's report is Marie David.

KPMG LLP*

Montréal, Canada

August 7, 2026

*CPA auditor, public accountancy permit No. A131681

## Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income (Loss)

Years ended March 31, 2026 and 2025

| (In thousands of Canadian dollars, except per share amounts) | Note | | 2026 | | 2025 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Revenues** | 5 | $ | 457,766 | $ | 386,891 |
| Operating expenses | 6 | | 325,381 | | 255,282 |
| Depreciation, amortization and write-off | | | 38,367 | | 30,770 |
| Net finance expense (income) | 8 | | 17,486 | | 42,416 |
| Change in fair value of investments | 17, 29 | | 20 | | (54) |
| Impairment of goodwill and broadcast licences | 16 | | 64,696 | | — |
| Acquisition, legal, restructuring and other expenses | 9 | | 31,000 | | 8,543 |
| Share of results of investments in associates and joint ventures | 17 | | 757 | | 3,381 |
| Loss (gain) on disposal | | | 2,196 | | (845) |
| Other income | | | — | | (24) |
| **Income (loss) before income taxes** | | | (22,137) | | 47,422 |
| Income taxes | 10 | | 6,438 | | 10,982 |
| **Net income (loss)** | | $ | (28,575) | $ | 36,440 |
| Net income (loss) per share — Basic | 11 | $ | (0.42) | $ | 0.53 |
| Net income (loss) per share — Diluted | 11 | $ | (0.42) | $ | 0.53 |
| Weighted average number of shares — Basic | 11 | | 67,963,275 | | 68,304,109 |
| Weighted average number of shares — Diluted | 11 | | 67,963,275 | | 68,871,495 |
| **Comprehensive income (loss)** | | | | | |
| Net income (loss) | | $ | (28,575) | $ | 36,440 |
| **Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax** | | | | | |
| *Items that will be reclassified to profit and loss* | | | | | |
| Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations | | | 1,810 | | 7,707 |
| *Items that will not be reclassified to profit and loss* | | | | | |
| Remeasurement gain (loss) on pension benefit obligations, net of income tax expense (recovery) of ($19) (2025 — $166) | | | (54) | | 604 |
| Total other comprehensive income | | | 1,756 | | 8,311 |
| **Total comprehensive income (loss)** | | $ | (26,819) | $ | 44,751 |

Net income (loss) is entirely attributable to Shareholders.

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

## Consolidated Statements of Financial Position

March 31, 2026 and 2025

| (In thousands of Canadian dollars) | Note | | March 31, 2026 | | March 31, 2025 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Assets** | | | | | |
| **Current assets** | | | | | |
| Cash and cash equivalents | | $ | 20,747 | $ | 13,984 |
| Trade and other receivables | 12 | | 128,323 | | 82,574 |
| Income taxes receivable | | | 1,915 | | 773 |
| Inventories | | | 3,983 | | 2,496 |
| Prepaid expenses and deposits | | | 21,133 | | 13,597 |
| | | | 176,101 | | 113,424 |
| **Non-current assets** | | | | | |
| Property and equipment | 13 | | 34,497 | | 35,389 |
| Right-of-use assets on leases | 14 | | 20,986 | | 16,561 |
| Intangible assets, excluding broadcast licences | 15 | | 226,387 | | 53,827 |
| Broadcast licences | 16 | | 252,621 | | 273,017 |
| Goodwill | 16 | | 274,819 | | 309,690 |
| Investments | 17 | | 4,648 | | 5,807 |
| Other non-current assets | | | 3,166 | | 3,599 |
| Deferred tax assets | 10 | | 33,838 | | 5,344 |
| **Total assets** | | $ | 1,027,063 | $ | 816,658 |
| **Liabilities and Equity** | | | | | |
| **Current liabilities** | | | | | |
| Credit facilities | 19 | $ | 20,914 | $ | — |
| Accounts payable and accrued liabilities | 18 | | 163,268 | | 84,532 |
| Dividend payable | 24 | | 5,789 | | 5,108 |
| Deferred revenues | | | 8,178 | | 6,846 |
| Current portion of lease liabilities | 21 | | 5,309 | | 3,918 |
| Current portion of other liabilities | 22 | | 13,871 | | 8,238 |
| Income taxes payable | | | 5,645 | | 4,545 |
| | | | 222,974 | | 113,187 |
| **Non-current liabilities** | | | | | |
| Credit facilities | 19 | | 503,192 | | 341,365 |
| Deferred revenues | | | 34 | | 184 |
| Lease liabilities | 21 | | 17,998 | | 14,879 |
| Other liabilities | 22 | | 14,773 | | 19,005 |
| Deferred tax liabilities | 10 | | 56,550 | | 61,204 |
| **Total liabilities** | | | 815,521 | | 549,824 |
| **Shareholders' equity** | | | | | |
| Share capital | 24 | | 294,545 | | 292,273 |
| Contributed surplus | | | 4,252 | | 5,672 |
| Deficit | | | (100,654) | | (42,754) |
| Accumulated other comprehensive income | | | 13,399 | | 11,643 |
| **Total equity** | | | 211,542 | | 266,834 |
| Commitments (note 27) | | | | | |
| **Total liabilities and equity** | | $ | 1,027,063 | $ | 816,658 |

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

Approved by the Board of Directors,

(Signed) Eric Boyko, Director

(Signed) Karinne Bouchard, Director

## Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity

Years ended March 31, 2026 and 2025

| (In thousands of Canadian dollars, except number of share capital) | Share Capital | | | | Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number | Amount | Contributed surplus | Deficit | Cumulative translation account | Defined benefit pension plans | Total shareholders' equity |
| **Balance at March 31, 2024** | 68,757,564 | 294,782 | 6,393 | (55,924) | 870 | 2,462 | 248,583 |
| Issuance of shares upon exercise of stock options | 538,354 | 3,875 | (940) | — | — | — | 2,935 |
| Dividends | — | — | — | (20,439) | — | — | (20,439) |
| Repurchase and cancellation of shares (note 24) | (1,194,349) | (6,315) | — | (2,831) | — | — | (9,146) |
| Share-based compensation | — | — | 150 | — | — | — | 150 |
| Employee share purchase plan (notes 24 and 26) | (8,846) | (69) | 69 | — | — | — | — |
| Net income | — | — | — | 36,440 | — | — | 36,440 |
| Other comprehensive income | — | — | — | — | 7,707 | 604 | 8,311 |
| **Balance at March 31, 2025** | 68,092,723 | 292,273 | 5,672 | (42,754) | 8,577 | 3,066 | 266,834 |
| Issuance of shares upon exercise of stock options | 1,135,758 | 8,252 | (1,513) | — | — | — | 6,739 |
| Dividends | — | — | — | (22,420) | — | — | (22,420) |
| Repurchase and cancellation of shares (note 24) | (1,142,972) | (5,948) | — | (6,905) | — | — | (12,853) |
| Share-based compensation | — | — | 61 | — | — | — | 61 |
| Employee share purchase plan (notes 24 and 26) | 5,146 | (32) | 32 | — | — | — | — |
| Net income (loss) | — | — | — | (28,575) | — | — | (28,575) |
| Other comprehensive income (loss) | — | — | — | — | 1,810 | (54) | 1,756 |
| **Balance at March 31, 2026** | 68,090,655 | 294,545 | 4,252 | (100,654) | 10,387 | 3,012 | 211,542 |

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

## Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

Years ended March 31, 2026 and 2025

| (In thousands of Canadian dollars) | Note | 2026 | 2025 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Operating activities:** | | | |
| Net income (loss) | | $ (28,575) | $ 36,440 |
| Adjustments for: | | | |
| Impairment of goodwill and broadcast licences | 16 | 64,696 | — |
| Depreciation, amortization, and write-off | | 38,367 | 30,750 |
| Loss on disposal of property and equipment | | 583 | 233 |
| Gain on disposal of leases | | (1) | (213) |
| Loss (gain) on disposal of investments | | 1,614 | (845) |
| Share-based compensation, PSU and DSU expenses | | 27,801 | 10,590 |
| Interest expense and standby fees | 8 | 22,056 | 22,645 |
| Change in fair value of derivative financial instruments | 8 | (4,884) | 9,415 |
| Change in fair value of investments | 17 | 20 | (54) |
| Share of results of investment in joint ventures | 17 | (38) | (22) |
| Share of results of investment in associates | 17 | 757 | 3,381 |
| Change in fair value of contingent consideration | 8 | (3,037) | 1,201 |
| Accretion of other liabilities | 8 | 702 | 832 |
| Interest expense on lease liabilities | 8, 21 | 1,372 | 1,247 |
| Income tax expense | | 6,438 | 10,982 |
| Income taxes paid | | (11,761) | (14,879) |
| | | 116,110 | 111,703 |
| Net change in non-cash operating items | 25 | 448 | (6,663) |
| | | 116,558 | 105,040 |
| **Financing activities:** | | | |
| Increase (decrease) of credit facilities | | 183,146 | 2,870 |
| Repayment of subordinated debt | | — | (25,600) |
| Payment of dividends | 24 | (21,740) | (20,488) |
| Shares repurchased and cancelled | 24 | (12,853) | (9,146) |
| Shares purchased under the employee share purchase plan | | (573) | (326) |
| Interest paid | | (23,170) | (23,781) |
| Deferred financing fees | | (972) | (593) |
| Proceeds from the exercise of stock options | 24 | 6,739 | 2,935 |
| Repayment of lease liabilities | 21 | (4,558) | (4,295) |
| Repayment of other liabilities | | (4,092) | (4,786) |
| Unwind of interest rate swaps | 29 | — | (148) |
| | | 121,927 | (83,358) |
| **Investing activities:** | | | |
| Business acquisitions, net of cash acquired | 3 | (215,501) | (2,489) |
| Addition to investments | 17 | (117) | (21) |
| Addition to investments in associates and joint ventures | 17 | (590) | (26) |
| Acquisition of property and equipment | | (7,560) | (7,194) |
| Acquisition of intangible assets other than internally developed intangible assets | | (1,624) | (2,680) |
| Addition to internally developed intangible assets | | (7,300) | (5,184) |
| Proceeds from disposal of property and equipment | | 821 | 198 |
| | | (231,871) | (17,396) |
| Effect of foreign exchange on cash and cash equivalents | | 149 | 92 |
| Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents | | 6,763 | 4,378 |
| Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year | | 13,984 | 9,606 |
| Cash and cash equivalents, end of year | | $ 20,747 | $ 13,984 |

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

(In thousands of Canadian dollars, unless otherwise stated)

## 1. BUSINESS DESCRIPTION AND BASIS OF CONSOLIDATION

Stingray Group Inc. (the "Corporation") is incorporated under the *Canada Business Corporations Act*. The Corporation is domiciled in Canada, and its registered office is located at 730 Wellington, Montréal, Québec, H3C 1T4. The Corporation is a provider of multi-platform music services. It broadcasts high quality music and video content on several platforms including radio stations, premium television channels, digital TV, satellite TV, IPTV, the Internet, mobile devices and game consoles. A portion of the Corporation's revenues is derived from the sale of advertising airtime, which is subject to the seasonal fluctuations. Accordingly, the third quarter results tend to be the strongest in a fiscal year.

## 2. CHANGES AND HIGHLIGHTS

The consolidated financial position and performance of the Corporation was particularly affected by the following events and transactions during the year ended March 31, 2026:

- On December 19, 2025, the Corporation acquired TuneIn Holdings, Inc. ("TuneIn") a platform for live audio streaming for total consideration of US$162,639 ($224,335). It resulted in the recognition of goodwill (note 3 and 16), intangible assets (note 3 and 15), and balance payable on business acquisition (notes 3 and 22).

- On November 10, 2025, the Corporation secured an additional US$150,000 ($203,911) term loan under its existing credit facility to finance the acquisition of TuneIn. The maturity date of the credit facility was extended to November 10, 2029 (note 19).

- On October 30, 2025, the Corporation acquired DMI, a business operating in music branding and in-store audio advertising, for total consideration of US$11,129 ($15,586). It resulted in the recognition of goodwill (note 3 and 16), intangible assets (note 3 and 15) and contingent consideration (notes 3 and 22).

- On September 24, 2025, the Corporation announced that the Toronto Stock Exchange had approved its normal course issuer bid, authorizing the Corporation to repurchase up to an aggregate 3,710,428 subordinate voting shares and variable subordinate voting shares (collectively, "Subordinate Shares"), representing approximately 10% of the public float of Subordinate Shares as at September 15, 2025. Refer to note 24 for more information.

- On August 1st, 2025, the Corporation acquired The Singing Machine Company, a business specialized in consumer karaoke products and hardware for total consideration of US$500 ($696). It resulted in the recognition of goodwill (note 3 and 16) and intangible assets (note 3 and 15).

(In thousands of Canadian dollars, unless otherwise stated)

## 3. BUSINESS ACQUISITIONS

### FISCAL 2026

*TuneIn Inc*

On December 19th, 2025, the Corporation acquired all the outstanding shares of TuneIn Holdings, Inc. (“TuneIn”) for total consideration of US$162,639 ($224,335). TuneIn is a provider of various audio content distributed across multiple platforms worldwide. This acquisition solidifies Stingray’s position as a key player in the rapidly growing digital audio advertising market and enhances its portfolio with a profitable, growing digital asset. As a result of the acquisition, goodwill of $3,845 was recognized related to the operating synergies expected to be achieved from integrating the acquired business into the Corporation’s existing business. The goodwill will not be deductible for tax purposes. TuneIn holds tax losses carry forwards that are expected to be available to offset future taxable income.

The fair value of assets acquired, and liabilities assumed at the acquisition date were determined based on assumptions and estimates.

At the acquisition date, the gross contractual amounts receivable totaled US$29,480 ($40,510). As all contractual cash flows are expected to be collected, the fair value of the acquired receivables was determined to be equal to their gross contractual amount.

Lease liabilities assumed in the acquisition were measured at the present value of the remaining future lease payments, discounted using the incremental borrowing rate as at the acquisition date. Related right-of-use assets were measured at the same amount as the lease liabilities.

Content agreements and broadcast relationships and customer relationships (included in the Client list and relationships category of Intangible assets) were valued using the Multi-period Excess Earnings Method (MEEM), which considers the present value of net cash flows expected to be generated by the content agreements and Broadcast relationships and customer relationships, by excluding any cash flows related to contributory assets. The assumptions used to determine the fair value of these intangible assets included forecasted revenues, annual customer attrition rate, forecasted earnings before interest, tax, depreciation, and amortization ("EBITDA") margins, and discount rate.

Trademarks were valued using the Relief from Royalty method, applying an estimated royalty rate to projected revenues. Software were valued using the Replacement Cost method, estimating the cost to recreate the assets, including lost profits during the development period.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities were measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the acquisition date.

Had the acquisition occurred at the beginning of the fiscal year, revenues related to this acquired business would have been approximately $185,155 and net loss would have been $38,296.

In connection with the acquisition, the Company agreed to a retention compensation of US$25,000 ($34,484) in the form of payments for key personnel, conditional upon one year of continued employment. This amount is recognized as remuneration expense over the service period. For the year ended March 31, 2026, US$7,300 ($10,000) was recognized in respect for services rendered, presented within Acquisition, legal, restructuring, and other in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income (loss), and within Accrued liabilities on the consolidated statement of financial position.

(In thousands of Canadian dollars, unless otherwise stated)

| | | Preliminary |
|---|---|---|
| **Assets acquired:** | | |
| Cash and cash equivalents | $ | 13,527 |
| Trade and other receivables | | 40,510 |
| Prepaids expenses and deposits | | 4,295 |
| | | 58,332 |
| Investment | | 345 |
| Property and equipment | | 258 |
| Right-of-use assets on leases | | 2,193 |
| Intangible assets | | 174,751 |
| Deferred tax asset | | 25,286 |
| Goodwill | | 3,845 |
| | | 265,010 |
| **Liabilities assumed:** | | |
| Accounts payable | | 4,574 |
| Accrued liabilities | | 31,470 |
| Current portion of lease liabilities | | 597 |
| Deferred revenues | | 2,443 |
| Income taxes payable | | 23 |
| Lease liabilities | | 1,568 |
| | | 40,675 |
| **Net assets acquired at fair value** | $ | 224,335 |
| **Consideration given:** | | |
| Cash | $ | 204,156 |
| Balance payable[1] | | 13,464 |
| Holdback | | 6,715 |
| | $ | 224,335 |

As of the reporting date, the Corporation has not completed the purchase price allocation over the identifiable net assets and goodwill as information to confirm the fair value of certain assets and liabilities remains to be obtained.

[1] Balance payable was paid during the year

(In thousands of Canadian dollars, unless otherwise stated)

*DMI*

On October 30th, 2025, the Corporation acquired all the membership interests of Disc Marketing, LLC ("DMI"), a U.S. based leader in music branding and in-store audio advertising, for total consideration of US$11,129 ($15,586). The primary reason for this business combination is to expand the Corporation's retail media network and client portfolio. As a result of the acquisition, goodwill of $3,098 was recognized related to the operating synergies expected to be achieved from integrating the acquired business into the Corporation's existing business. The goodwill will be deductible for tax purposes.

The fair value of assets acquired, and liabilities assumed at the acquisition date were determined based on assumptions and estimates. At the acquisition date, the gross contractual amounts receivable totaled US$730 ($1,022). As all contractual cash flows are expected to be collected, the fair value of the acquired receivables was determined to be equal to their gross contractual amount.

Stingray estimated the fair value of intangible assets acquired, such as customer relationships and trademarks using various valuation techniques. These were primarily based upon discounted cash flows according to currently available information, including historical and projected revenues, customer attrition rates, discount rate, and other relevant assumptions.

Had the acquisition occurred at the beginning of the fiscal year, revenues related to this acquired business would have been approximately $13,715 and net loss would have been $374.

| | | Preliminary |
|---|---|---|
| **Assets acquired:** | | |
| Cash and cash equivalents | $ | 338 |
| Trade and other receivables | | 1,022 |
| Prepaids expenses and deposits | | 32 |
| Other non-current assets | | 15 |
| Intangible assets | | 11,905 |
| Goodwill | | 3,098 |
| | | 16,410 |
| **Liabilities assumed:** | | |
| Accounts payable and accrued liabilities | | 824 |
| **Net assets acquired at fair value** | $ | 15,586 |
| **Consideration given:** | | |
| Cash | $ | 11,540 |
| Contingent consideration | | 4,046 |
| | $ | 15,586 |

As of the reporting date, the Corporation has not completed the purchase price allocation over the identifiable net assets and goodwill as information to confirm the fair value of certain assets and liabilities remains to be obtained.

(In thousands of Canadian dollars, unless otherwise stated)

*The Singing Machine Company*

On August 1st, 2025, the Corporation acquired The Singing Machine Company, a business specialized in consumer karaoke products and hardware, for total consideration of US$500 ($696). At the time of the acquisition, The Singing Machine Company was a related party to the Corporation. This transaction solidifies the Corporation's position in the global karaoke industry by combining a premier consumer hardware brand with Stingray's digital content. As a result of the acquisition, goodwill of $1,259 was recognized related to the operating synergies expected to be achieved from integrating the acquired business into the Corporation's existing business. The goodwill will be deductible for tax purposes.

The fair value of assets acquired, and liabilities assumed at the acquisition date were determined based on assumptions and estimates.

At the acquisition date, the gross contractual amounts receivable totaled US$1,102 ($1,535), of which US$285 ($397) was estimated to represent contractual cash flows not expected to be collected. Accordingly, the fair value of acquired receivables was determined to be US$817 ($1,138).

Inventories were measured at their estimated fair value, which was approximated by deducting the value of obsolete items from the carrying amount of the inventory. Stingray estimated the fair value of intangible assets acquired, such as customer relationships and trademarks using various valuation techniques. These were primarily based upon discounted cash flows according to currently available information, including historical and projected revenues, customer attrition rates, and other relevant assumptions.

Had the acquisition occurred at the beginning of the fiscal year, revenues related to this acquired business would have been approximately $18,092 and net income would have been $1,175.

| | | Preliminary |
|---|---|---|
| **Assets acquired:** | | |
| Cash and cash equivalents | $ | 45 |
| Trade and other receivables | | 1,138 |
| Prepaids expenses and deposits | | 39 |
| Inventory | | 7,607 |
| Property and equipment | | 309 |
| Right-of-use assets on leases | | 19 |
| Intangible assets | | 1,398 |
| Goodwill | | 1,259 |
| | | 11,814 |
| **Liabilities assumed:** | | |
| Accounts payable and accrued liabilities | | 11,108 |
| Current portion of lease liabilities | | 10 |
| | | 11,118 |
| **Net assets acquired at fair value** | $ | 696 |
| **Consideration given:** | | |
| Cash | $ | 696 |

As of the reporting date, the Corporation has not completed the purchase price allocation over the identifiable net assets and goodwill as information to confirm the fair value of certain assets and liabilities remains to be obtained.

(In thousands of Canadian dollars, unless otherwise stated)

**FISCAL 2025**

*Loupe Art*

On December 23, 2024, the Corporation acquired Loupe, Inc., a company operating a visual art streaming service on smart TVs and digital signage, for total consideration of US$1,558 ($2,240). As a result of the acquisition, goodwill of $95 was recognized related to the operating synergies expected to be achieved from integrating the acquired business into the Corporation's existing business. The goodwill will not be deductible for tax purposes.

The fair value of acquired trade receivables was US$47 ($68), which represented the gross contractual amount. The contingent consideration arrangement requires the Corporation to pay, in cash, to the former owners, an amount not exceeding US$1,637 ($2,353) over the next three years ending in December 2027, based on recurring monthly revenues targets. The fair value of the contingent consideration was determined using an income approach based on the estimated amount and timing of projected cash flows.

| | | Final |
|---|---|---|
| **Assets acquired:** | | |
| Cash and cash equivalents | $ | 303 |
| Trade and other receivables | | 68 |
| Other current assets | | 335 |
| Intangible assets | | 2,526 |
| Goodwill | | 95 |
| | | 3,327 |
| **Liabilities assumed:** | | |
| Accounts payable and accrued liabilities | | 593 |
| Deferred revenues | | 349 |
| Deferred tax liabilities | | 145 |
| | | 1,087 |
| **Net assets acquired at fair value** | $ | 2,240 |
| **Consideration given:** | | |
| Cash | | 908 |
| Balance payable on business acquisition | | 589 |
| Contingent consideration | | 743 |
| | $ | 2,240 |

(In thousands of Canadian dollars, unless otherwise stated)

*The Coda Collection*

On July 1st, 2024, the Corporation purchased all the assets necessary to operate The Coda Collection, a music-focused streaming platform that offers concert films, documentaries, and episodic series for total consideration of US$2,106 ($2,847). As a result of the acquisition, goodwill of $510 was recognized related to the operating synergies expected to be achieved from integrating the acquired business into the Corporation's existing business. The goodwill will be deductible for tax purposes.

The contingent consideration arrangement requires the Corporation to pay, in cash, to the former owners, an amount not exceeding US$7,500 ($10,141) over the next four years ending in September 2028, based on a revenue target. The fair value of the contingent consideration was determined using an income approach based on the estimated amount and timing of projected cash flows.

| | | Final |
|---|---|---|
| **Assets acquired:** | | |
| Intangible assets | $ | 2,337 |
| Goodwill | | 510 |
| | | 2,847 |
| **Net assets acquired at fair value** | $ | 2,847 |
| **Consideration given:** | | |
| Cash | | 1,885 |
| Contingent consideration | | 962 |
| | $ | 2,847 |

(In thousands of Canadian dollars, unless otherwise stated)

## 4. SEGMENT INFORMATION

### OPERATING SEGMENTS

The Corporation's operating segments are aggregated in two segments: *Broadcasting and commercial music* and *Radio*. The operating segments reflect how the Corporation manages its operations, resources, and assets and how it measures its performance. Both operating segments' financial results are reviewed by the Chief operating decision maker ("CODM") to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segment and assesses its performance based on adjusted earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation, and amortization (thereafter "Adjusted EBITDA"), and for which distinct financial information is available. Adjusted EBITDA excludes from income before income taxes the following expenses: share-based compensation, performance and deferred share unit expense, depreciation, amortization and write-off, net finance expense (income), change in fair value of investments, impairment of goodwill and broadcast licences, acquisition, legal, restructuring, and other expenses, share of results of investments in associates and joint ventures, loss (gain) on disposals and other income. There are no inter-segment revenues for the periods.

The Broadcasting and commercial music segment specializes in the broadcast of music and videos on multiple platforms and digital signage experiences and generates revenues from subscriptions, contracts and advertising.

The Radio segment operates several radio stations across Canada and generates revenues from advertising.

Corporate and eliminations is a non-operating segment comprising corporate and administrative functions that provide support and governance to the Corporation's operating business units.

The following tables present financial information by segment for the years ended March 31, 2026 and 2025.

(In thousands of Canadian dollars, unless otherwise stated)

| Year ended | Broadcasting and commercial music 2026 | Broadcasting and commercial music 2025[1] | Radio 2026 | Radio 2025[1] | Corporate and eliminations 2026 | Corporate and eliminations 2025[1] | **Consolidated 2026** | **Consolidated 2025** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Revenues | $ 325,359 | $ 254,543 | $ 132,407 | $ 132,348 | $ — | $ — | **$ 457,766** | **$ 386,891** |
| Operating expenses (excluding share-based compensation and PSU and DSU expenses) | 199,484 | 146,902 | 90,918 | 90,264 | 7,178 | 7,526 | **297,580** | **244,692** |
| Adjusted EBITDA | $ 125,875 | $ 107,641 | $ 41,489 | $ 42,084 | $ (7,178) | $ (7,526) | **$ 160,186** | **$ 142,199** |
| Share-based compensation | — | — | — | — | 236 | 409 | **236** | **409** |
| PSU and DSU expenses | 10,539 | 5,497 | 1,500 | 454 | 15,526 | 4,230 | **27,565** | **10,181** |
| Depreciation, amortization, and write-off | 31,480 | 23,932 | 6,887 | 6,838 | — | — | **38,367** | **30,770** |
| Net finance expense (income) | 492 | 25,628 | 16,994 | 16,788 | — | — | **17,486** | **42,416** |
| Change in fair value of investments | 20 | (54) | — | — | — | — | **20** | **(54)** |
| Impairment of goodwill and broadcast licences | — | — | 64,696 | — | — | — | **64,696** | **—** |
| Acquisition, legal, restructuring, and other expenses | 28,295 | 7,562 | 2,705 | 981 | — | — | **31,000** | **8,543** |
| Share of results of investments in associates and joint ventures | 757 | 3,381 | — | — | — | — | **757** | **3,381** |
| Loss (gain) on disposals | 1,614 | (845) | 582 | — | — | — | **2,196** | **(845)** |
| Other income | — | (24) | — | — | — | — | **—** | **(24)** |
| Income (loss) before income taxes | 52,678 | 42,564 | (51,875) | 17,023 | (22,940) | (12,165) | **(22,137)** | **47,422** |
| Income taxes | 8,508 | 6,762 | (2,070) | 4,220 | — | — | **6,438** | **10,982** |
| Net income (loss) | | | | | | | **$ (28,575)** | **$ 36,440** |

(1) The 2025 comparative figures have been recast to reallocate certain expenses from the Corporate and eliminations segment to the Radio and the Broadcasting and commercial music segments. As a result, $454 in PSU and DSU expenses and $16,788 in Net finance expense (income) are now presented within the Radio segment. Correspondingly, $5,497 in PSU and DSU expenses and $25,628 in Net finance expense (income) are now presented within the Broadcasting and commercial music segment.

| | Broadcasting and commercial music March 31, 2026 | Broadcasting and commercial music March 31, 2025 | Radio March 31, 2026 | Radio March 31, 2025 | Corporate and eliminations March 31, 2026 | Corporate and eliminations March 31, 2025 | **Consolidated March 31, 2026** | **Consolidated March 31, 2025** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total assets | $ 549,897 | $ 274,941 | $ 477,166 | $ 541,717 | $ — | $ — | **$ 1,027,063** | **$ 816,658** |
| Total liabilities (1) | $ 177,290 | $ 88,133 | $ 97,059 | $ 101,104 | $ 541,172 | $ 360,587 | **$ 815,521** | **$ 549,824** |

(1) Total liabilities include operating liabilities, the Credit facilities, and the Subordinated debt

(In thousands of Canadian dollars, unless otherwise stated)

| | Broadcasting and commercial music | | Radio | | Consolidated | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Year ended** | 2026 | 2025 | 2026 | 2025 | **2026** | **2025** |
| Acquisition of property and equipment | $ 4,015 | $ 3,657 | $ 4,031 | $ 3,749 | **$ 8,046** | **$ 7,406** |
| Addition to right-of-use assets on leases | $ 243 | $ 1,823 | $ 6,367 | $ 135 | **$ 6,610** | **$ 1,958** |
| Acquisition of intangible assets | $ 197,194 | $ 13,808 | $ — | $ — | **$ 197,194** | **$ 13,808** |
| Acquisition of broadcast licences | $ — | $ — | $ — | $ 21 | **$ —** | **$ 21** |
| Goodwill recorded on business acquisitions | $ 8,202 | $ 605 | $ — | $ — | **$ 8,202** | **$ 605** |

Acquisition of property and equipment, right-of-use assets on leases, intangible assets, broadcast licences and goodwill, include those acquired through business acquisitions, whether they were paid or not, and none are related to the Corporate and eliminations segment.

As at March 31, 2026, approximately 53% (2025 – 74%) of the Corporation's non-current assets are located in Canada and approximately 33% (2025 – 9%) are located in the United States.

## 5. REVENUES

### DISAGGREGATION OF REVENUES

The following table presents the Corporation's revenues disaggregated by reportable segment, primary geographical market and product.

| | **Reportable segments (1)** | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Broadcasting and commercial music | | Radio | | **Total revenues** | |
| **Year ended** | 2026 | 2025 | 2026 | 2025 | **2026** | **2025** |
| **Geography** | | | | | | |
| Canada | $ 66,412 | $ 66,585 | $ 132,407 | $ 132,348 | **$ 198,819** | **$ 198,933** |
| United States | 216,076 | 141,170 | — | — | **216,076** | **141,170** |
| Other countries | 42,871 | 46,788 | — | — | **42,871** | **46,788** |
| | 325,359 | 254,543 | 132,407 | 132,348 | **457,766** | **386,891** |
| **Products** | | | | | | |
| Advertising (2) | 136,895 | 86,516 | 132,407 | 132,348 | **229,302** | **218,864** |
| Subscriptions (2) | 142,332 | 139,686 | — | — | **142,332** | **139,686** |
| Equipment and labor (2) | 46,132 | 28,341 | — | — | **46,132** | **28,341** |
| | $ 325,359 | $ 254,543 | $ 132,407 | $ 132,348 | **$ 457,766** | **$ 386,891** |

(1) No revenues are generated from the Corporate Segment
(2) Generally recognized over time

(In thousands of Canadian dollars, unless otherwise stated)

### UNSATISFIED PORTION OF PERFORMANCE OBLIGATIONS

The following table presents the revenues expected to be recognized over the next three years and thereafter related to unsatisfied or partially satisfied performance obligations as at March 31, 2026. The table below excludes i) contracts with a duration of one year or less and ii) variable consideration, such as revenues based on a number of subscribers or locations, but only for those that will likely vary significantly throughout the term of the contracts.

| | | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | Thereafter | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Equipment and labor | $ | 5,844 | — | — | — | $ | 5,844 |
| Subscriptions | | 38,935 | 21,736 | 8,962 | 5,814 | | 75,447 |
| | $ | 44,779 | 21,736 | 8,962 | 5,814 | $ | 81,291 |

## 6. OPERATING EXPENSES

During Fiscal 2026, the Corporation received tax credits related to its research and development and multimedia activities, which amounted $1,898 (2025 – $1,634) and was recorded as a reduction of operating expenses for an amount of $1,346 (2025 - $1,012) and as a reduction of intangible assets for an amount of $552 (2025 - $622).

## 7. OTHER INFORMATION

Expenses by nature are as follows:

| | | 2026 | | 2025 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Salaries and other short-term employee benefits | $ | 110,580 | $ | 89,260 |
| Equipment costs | $ | 30,232 | $ | 10,966 |
| Share-based compensation | $ | 236 | $ | 409 |
| PSU and DSU expenses | $ | 27,565 | $ | 10,181 |

## 8. NET FINANCE EXPENSE (INCOME)

| | | 2026 | | 2025 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Interest expense and standby fees | $ | 22,056 | $ | 22,645 |
| Unrealized losses (gains) on derivative instruments | | (4,884) | | 9,267 |
| Realized losses on derivative instruments | | — | | 148 |
| Change in fair value of contingent consideration | | (3,037) | | 1,201 |
| Accretion of other liabilities | | 702 | | 832 |
| Interest expense on lease liabilities (note 21) | | 1,372 | | 1,247 |
| Foreign exchange loss | | 1,277 | | 7,076 |
| | $ | 17,486 | $ | 42,416 |

## 9. ACQUISITION, LEGAL, RESTRUCTURING AND OTHER EXPENSES

| | | 2026 | | 2025 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Acquisition | $ | 15,104 | $ | 3,170 |
| Legal | | 7,443 | | 4,083 |
| Restructuring and other | | 8,453 | | 1,290 |
| | $ | 31,000 | $ | 8,543 |

(In thousands of Canadian dollars, unless otherwise stated)

## 10. INCOME TAXES

The income tax expense consists of the following:

| | | 2026 | | 2025 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Current income tax:** | | | | |
| Current year | $ | 14,339 | $ | 13,346 |
| Adjustment for prior years | | (318) | | 668 |
| | | 14,021 | | 14,014 |
| **Deferred income tax:** | | | | |
| Origination and reversal of temporary differences | | (7,887) | | (658) |
| Change in substantively enacted tax rate | | (26) | | (6) |
| Adjustment for prior years | | 330 | | (2,368) |
| | | (7,583) | | (3,032) |
| Total income tax expense | $ | 6,438 | $ | 10,982 |

The following table reconciles income tax computed at the Canadian statutory rate of 26.5% (2025 — 26.5%) and the total income tax expense for the years ended March 31.

| | | 2026 | | 2025 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Income before income taxes | $ | (22,137) | $ | 47,422 |
| Income tax at the combined Canadian statutory rate | | (5,866) | | 12,567 |
| (Decrease) increase resulting from: | | | | |
| Impact of foreign tax rate differences | | (417) | | (260) |
| Income tax on non-deductible impairment on goodwill | | 11,739 | | — |
| Income taxes on non-deductible expenses and non-taxable revenues | | 908 | | 730 |
| Change in recognized tax losses and deductible temporary differences | | 676 | | 88 |
| Change in substantively enacted tax rate | | (26) | | (6) |
| Adjustment for prior years | | 12 | | (1,700) |
| Other | | (588) | | (437) |
| Total income tax expense | $ | 6,438 | $ | 10,982 |

### ESTIMATE

Recorded income taxes and tax credits are subject to review and approval by tax authorities, and therefore, final amounts could differ from the amounts recorded. In addition, recognized tax loss carryforwards represent an estimate based on management's assessment of the Company's ability to generate sufficient future taxable income to utilize these losses.

As at March 31, 2026 and 2025, the Corporation had research and development tax credits receivable from the provincial and federal governments of $1,961 and $1,812 respectively, related to qualified expenditures under the applicable tax laws, which were booked as a reduction of income tax payable. The amounts are subject to a government tax audit and the final amounts received may differ from those recorded.

(In thousands of Canadian dollars, unless otherwise stated)

### RECOGNIZED DEFERRED TAX ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

The tax effects of significant components of temporary differences that give rise to deferred tax assets and liabilities are as follows:

| | 2026 | | 2025 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Assets | Liabilities | Assets | Liabilities |
| Property and equipment | $ 4,495 | $ 3,397 | $ 1,789 | $ 4,402 |
| Intangible assets, goodwill and broadcast licences | 14,415 | 112,129 | 2,578 | 67,610 |
| Financing fees | — | 28 | — | 4 |
| Tax losses and Scientific Research and Experimental Development Expenditures ("SR&ED") carried forward | 57,483 | — | 4,079 | — |
| Denied Interest carried forward | 762 | — | 1,592 | — |
| Investments | — | 912 | — | 959 |
| CRTC tangible benefits | — | — | 1,064 | — |
| PSU and DSU expenses | 10,250 | — | 6,144 | — |
| Balance payable on business acquisition | 1,178 | — | 266 | — |
| Right-of-use assets on leases | — | 5,560 | — | 4,408 |
| Lease liabilities | 6,175 | — | 5,000 | — |
| Accrued pension benefit liability | — | 106 | 306 | — |
| Other | 5,856 | 1,194 | — | 1,295 |
| Deferred tax assets and liabilities | 100,614 | 123,326 | 22,818 | 78,678 |
| Offsetting of assets and liabilities | (66,776) | (66,776) | (17,474) | (17,474) |
| Net deferred tax assets and liabilities | $ 33,838 | $ 56,550 | $ 5,344 | $ 61,204 |

Changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities for the year ended March 31, 2026 are as follow:

| | **Balance as at March 31, 2025** | Recognized in net income (loss) | Recognized in other comprehensive income (loss) | Exchange rate change | Business acquisitions | **Balance as at March 31, 2026** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Property and equipment | $ (2,613) | 3,760 | — | (2) | (47) | 1,098 |
| Intangible assets, goodwill and broadcast licences | (65,032) | 1,358 | — | (463) | (33,577) | (97,714) |
| Financing fees | (4) | (24) | — | — | — | (28) |
| Tax losses and SR&ED carried forward | 4,079 | (2,891) | — | 646 | 55,649 | 57,483 |
| Denied Interest carried forward | 1,592 | (1,292) | — | 9 | 453 | 762 |
| Investments | (959) | 47 | — | — | — | (912) |
| CRTC tangible benefits | 1,064 | (1,064) | — | — | — | — |
| Balance payable on business acquisition | 266 | 898 | — | 14 | — | 1,178 |
| PSU and DSU expenses | 6,144 | 4,106 | — | — | — | 10,250 |
| Right-of-use assets on leases | (4,408) | (1,152) | — | — | — | (5,560) |
| Lease liabilities | 5,000 | 1,175 | — | — | — | 6,175 |
| Accrued pension benefit liability | 306 | (431) | 19 | — | — | (106) |
| Other | (1,295) | 3,093 | — | 56 | 2,808 | 4,662 |
| | $ (55,860) | 7,583 | 19 | 260 | 25,286 | (22,712) |

(In thousands of Canadian dollars, unless otherwise stated)

Changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities for the year ended March 31, 2025 are as follow:

| | | Balance as at March 31, 2024 | Recognized in net income (loss) | Recognized in other comprehensive income (loss) | Exchange rate change | Business acquisitions | Balance as at March 31, 2025 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Property and equipment | $ | (3,013) | 400 | — | — | — | (2,613) |
| Intangible assets, goodwill and broadcast licences | | (64,172) | 74 | — | (11) | (923) | (65,032) |
| Financing fees | | 48 | (52) | — | — | — | (4) |
| Tax losses and SR&ED carried forward | | 2,416 | 1,151 | — | 1 | 511 | 4,079 |
| Denied Interest carried forward | | — | 1,592 | — | — | — | 1,592 |
| Investments | | (889) | (70) | — | — | — | (959) |
| CRTC tangible benefits | | 2,152 | (1,088) | — | — | — | 1,064 |
| Balance payable on business acquisition | | 1,152 | — | — | — | 266 | 1,418 |
| PSU and DSU expenses | | 3,450 | 1,541 | — | 1 | — | 4,992 |
| Right-of-use assets on leases | | (5,298) | 890 | — | — | — | (4,408) |
| Lease liabilities | | 5,626 | (627) | — | 1 | — | 5,000 |
| Accrued pension benefit liability | | 662 | (190) | (166) | — | — | 306 |
| Other | | (706) | (589) | — | — | — | (1,295) |
| | $ | (58,572) | 3,032 | (166) | (8) | (146) | (55,860) |

### UNRECOGNIZED DEFERRED TAX ASSETS

The Corporation has operating tax losses carried forward of $317,935 (2025 – $22,876) that are available to reduce future taxable income. A tax benefit was not recognized for $98,148 (2025 – $14,010) of these tax losses carried forward. Deferred tax assets have not been recognized in respect of these items because it is not probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the Corporation can utilize the benefits therefrom.

As at March 31, 2026, the amounts and expiry dates of the tax losses carried forward were as follows:

| | Canada [(1)] | United States | Netherlands | Belgium | Mexico | United Kingdom |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2032 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 2033 | — | 16,004 | — | — | — | — |
| 2034 | — | 19,327 | — | — | — | — |
| 2035 | — | 21,951 | — | — | — | — |
| 2036 | — | 50,099 | — | — | — | — |
| 2037 | — | 77,506 | — | — | — | — |
| 2038 | 2,486 | — | — | — | — | — |
| 2039 | 38 | — | — | — | — | — |
| 2040 | 856 | — | — | — | — | — |
| 2041 | 824 | — | — | — | — | — |
| 2042 | 17 | — | — | — | — | — |
| 2043 | 732 | — | — | — | — | — |
| 2044 | 314 | — | — | — | — | — |
| 2045 | 519 | — | — | — | — | — |
| 2046 | 320 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Indefinite | — | 118,753 | 908 | 5,611 | 156 | 1,513 |
| | $ 6,106 | $ 303,640 | $ 908 | $ 5,611 | $ 156 | $ 1,513 |

(1) Represents tax losses carried forward as per federal jurisdiction and tax losses available as per provincial jurisdictions may differ.

(In thousands of Canadian dollars, unless otherwise stated)

### UNRECOGNIZED DEFERRED TAX LIABILITIES

The Corporation has not recognized a deferred tax liability for the undistributed earnings of its subsidiaries in the current and prior years for those that the Corporation does not currently expect those undistributed earnings to reverse and become taxable in the foreseeable future. A deferred income tax liability will be recognized when the Corporation expects that it will recover those undistributed earnings in a taxable manner, such as the sale of the investment or through the receipt of dividends.

## 11. EARNINGS PER SHARE

| | 2026 | 2025 |
|---|---|---|
| Net income (loss) | $ (28,575) | $ 36,440 |
| Basic weighted average number of subordinate voting shares, variable subordinate voting shares and multiple voting shares | 67,963,275 | 68,304,109 |
| Dilutive effect of stock options | — | 567,386 |
| Diluted weighted average number of subordinated voting shares, variable subordinated voting shares and multiple voting shares | 67,963,275 | 68,871,495 |
| Net income (loss) per share — Basic | $ (0.42) | $ 0.53 |
| Net income (loss) per share — Diluted | $ (0.42) | $ 0.53 |

As at March 31, 2026, 888,601 stock options were excluded from the diluted weighted average number of subordinated voting shares, variable subordinated voting shares and multiple voting shares as their effect would have been anti-dilutive.

## 12. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

| | 2026 | 2025 |
|---|---|---|
| Trade | $ 112,160 | $ 73,273 |
| Other receivables | 11,598 | 5,123 |
| Sales taxes receivable | 4,565 | 4,178 |
| | $ 128,323 | $ 82,574 |

In May 2017, the Corporation, together with its Canadian Broadcast Distribution Undertaking customers (together, the “Objectors”), presented an affirmative case before the Copyright Board of Canada to seek a reduction in the prescribed rates and terms for the Pay Audio Services Tariff for the 2007-2016 period. SOCAN and Re:Sound (together, the “Collectives”) opposed that case. On May 28, 2021, the Copyright Board of Canada released a final decision relating to the Pay Audio Services Tariff. The decision and certified tariff were in line with the Objectors' expectations. By way of settlement, the Corporation has recovered the entirety of the anticipated refund from SOCAN. The Corporation continues to work with the other Objectors to collect from Re:Sound pursuant to the decision of the Copyright Board, which includes addressing the Tariff for the 2017 to the current period.

(In thousands of Canadian dollars, unless otherwise stated)

## 13. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

| | Land, buildings and leasehold improvements | Broadcasting infrastructure | Furniture, fixtures and equipment | Computer hardware | Other | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Cost** | | | | | | |
| Balance at March 31, 2024 | 15,335 | 26,163 | 31,319 | 13,589 | 2,921 | 89,327 |
| Additions | 177 | 1,409 | 3,104 | 1,621 | 1,095 | 7,406 |
| Disposals and write-off | (798) | (226) | (1,897) | (255) | (64) | (3,240) |
| Foreign exchange differences | — | — | (1,040) | (322) | — | (1,362) |
| Balance at March 31, 2025 | $ 14,714 | $ 27,346 | $ 31,486 | $ 14,633 | $ 3,952 | $ 92,131 |
| Additions | 476 | 1,581 | 1,786 | 2,322 | 1,314 | 7,479 |
| Additions through business acquisitions | (85) | — | 191 | 461 | — | 567 |
| Disposals and write-off | (1,853) | (1,340) | (547) | (1,677) | (279) | (5,696) |
| Foreign exchange differences | 4 | — | 778 | 301 | — | 1,083 |
| Balance at March 31, 2026 | $ 13,256 | $ 27,587 | $ 33,694 | $ 16,040 | $ 4,987 | $ 95,564 |
| **Accumulated depreciation** | | | | | | |
| Balance at March 31, 2024 | 6,487 | 11,790 | 22,316 | 9,969 | 1,357 | 51,919 |
| Depreciation for the year | 482 | 2,562 | 2,881 | 1,813 | 149 | 7,887 |
| Disposals and write-off | (388) | (212) | (1,032) | (194) | (64) | (1,890) |
| Foreign exchange differences | — | — | (912) | (262) | — | (1,174) |
| Balance at March 31, 2025 | $ 6,581 | $ 14,140 | $ 23,253 | $ 11,326 | $ 1,442 | $ 56,742 |
| Depreciation for the year | 493 | 2,117 | 3,143 | 1,913 | 255 | 7,921 |
| Disposals and write-off | (731) | (1,272) | (707) | (1,669) | (265) | (4,644) |
| Foreign exchange differences | (1) | — | 761 | 288 | — | 1,048 |
| Balance at March 31, 2026 | $ 6,342 | $ 14,985 | $ 26,450 | $ 11,858 | $ 1,432 | $ 61,067 |
| **Net carrying amounts** | | | | | | |
| March 31, 2025 | $ 8,133 | $ 13,206 | $ 8,233 | $ 3,307 | $ 2,510 | $ 35,389 |
| March 31, 2026 | $ 6,914 | $ 12,602 | $ 7,244 | $ 4,182 | $ 3,555 | $ 34,497 |

(In thousands of Canadian dollars, unless otherwise stated)

## 14. RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS ON LEASES

| | Land and buildings | Vehicles | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Cost** | | | |
| Balance at March 31, 2024 | 39,274 | 1,336 | 40,610 |
| Additions | 1,867 | 91 | 1,958 |
| Reassessment of leases' term | (3,639) | — | (3,639) |
| Foreign exchange differences | (45) | 16 | (29) |
| Balance at March 31, 2025 | $ 37,457 | $ 1,443 | $ 38,900 |
| Additions | 6,542 | 44 | 6,586 |
| Additions from business acquisitions | 2,193 | — | 2,193 |
| Reassessment of leases' term | (3,175) | (60) | (3,235) |
| Foreign exchange differences | 134 | 8 | 142 |
| Balance at March 31, 2026 | $ 43,151 | $ 1,435 | $ 44,586 |
| **Accumulated depreciation** | | | |
| Balance at March 31, 2024 | 19,466 | 1,210 | 20,676 |
| Depreciation for the year | 4,185 | 125 | 4,310 |
| Reassessment of leases' term | (2,661) | — | (2,661) |
| Foreign exchange differences | (2) | 16 | 14 |
| Balance at March 31, 2025 | $ 20,988 | $ 1,351 | $ 22,339 |
| Depreciation for the year | 4,613 | 109 | 4,722 |
| Reassessment of leases' term | (3,491) | (52) | (3,543) |
| Foreign exchange differences | 74 | 8 | 82 |
| Balance at March 31, 2026 | $ 22,184 | $ 1,416 | $ 23,600 |
| **Net carrying amounts** | | | |
| March 31, 2025 | $ 16,469 | $ 92 | $ 16,561 |
| March 31, 2026 | $ 20,967 | $ 19 | $ 20,986 |

(In thousands of Canadian dollars, unless otherwise stated)

## 15. INTANGIBLE ASSETS, EXCLUDING BROADCAST LICENCES

| | Internally developed software and apps | Music catalog | Client list and relationships | Trademarks | Licences, website application and computer software | Non-compete agreements | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Cost** | | | | | | | |
| Balance at March 31, 2024 | 39,632 | 8,108 | 138,032 | 12,304 | 17,253 | 11,841 | 227,170 |
| Additions, net of tax credit of $622 | 5,183 | 1,766 | — | 192 | 1,514 | 290 | 8,945 |
| Additions through business acquisition | — | — | 641 | 122 | 1,763 | — | 2,526 |
| Additions through assets acquisition | — | — | 1,594 | 743 | — | — | 2,337 |
| Disposals and write-off | — | (75) | (25,360) | (37) | (1,211) | (290) | (26,973) |
| Foreign exchange differences | 75 | 54 | 5,013 | 415 | 363 | 25 | 5,945 |
| Balance at March 31, 2025 | $ 44,890 | $ 9,853 | $ 119,920 | $ 13,739 | $ 19,682 | $ 11,866 | $ 219,950 |
| Additions, net of tax credit of $552 | 7,300 | 654 | — | — | 1,186 | — | 9,140 |
| Additions through business acquisition | 29,120 | — | 137,584 | 21,350 | — | — | 188,054 |
| Disposals and write-off | — | (217) | (5,336) | — | (8) | — | (5,561) |
| Foreign exchange differences | 899 | (30) | 1,357 | 219 | (33) | 96 | 2,508 |
| Balance at March 31, 2026 | $ 82,209 | $ 10,260 | $ 253,525 | $ 35,308 | $ 20,827 | $ 11,962 | $ 414,091 |
| **Accumulated depreciation** | | | | | | | |
| Balance at March 31, 2024 | 27,661 | 4,979 | 109,795 | 7,912 | 8,070 | 10,701 | 169,118 |
| Amortization for the year | 6,795 | 905 | 5,544 | 2,476 | 2,509 | 354 | 18,583 |
| Disposals and write-off | — | (190) | (25,194) | 206 | (977) | — | (26,155) |
| Foreign exchange differences | 39 | 49 | 3,843 | 337 | 302 | 7 | 4,577 |
| Balance at March 31, 2025 | $ 34,495 | $ 5,743 | $ 93,988 | $ 10,931 | $ 9,904 | $ 11,062 | $ 166,123 |
| Amortization for the year | 9,930 | 1,067 | 10,173 | 2,380 | 1,946 | 228 | 25,724 |
| Disposals and write-off | — | (165) | (5,336) | — | (3) | — | (5,504) |
| Foreign exchange differences | 499 | 2 | 718 | 31 | 31 | 80 | 1,361 |
| Balance at March 31, 2026 | $ 44,924 | $ 6,647 | $ 99,543 | $ 13,342 | $ 11,878 | $ 11,370 | $ 187,704 |
| **Net carrying amounts** | | | | | | | |
| March 31, 2025 | $ 10,395 | $ 4,110 | $ 25,932 | $ 2,808 | $ 9,778 | $ 804 | $ 53,827 |
| March 31, 2026 | $ 37,285 | $ 3,613 | $ 153,982 | $ 21,966 | $ 8,949 | $ 592 | $ 226,387 |

(In thousands of Canadian dollars, unless otherwise stated)

## 16. GOODWILL AND BROADCAST LICENCES

| | Goodwill | Broadcast licences |
|---|---|---|
| Balance at March 31, 2024 | 304,604 | 272,996 |
| Additions through business acquisitions (note 3) | 605 | 21 |
| Foreign exchange differences | 4,481 | — |
| Balance at March 31, 2025 | 309,690 | 273,017 |
| Additions through business acquisitions (note 3) | 8,202 | — |
| Impairment | (44,300) | (20,396) |
| Foreign exchange differences | 1,227 | — |
| Balance at March 31, 2026 | $ 274,819 | $ 252,621 |

### ANNUAL IMPAIRMENT ASSESSMENTS

Goodwill and broadcast licences are tested for impairment annually and when circumstances indicate the carrying value may be impaired. The Corporation's impairment test for goodwill and broadcast licences having indefinite useful lives was based on the greater of value-in-use ("VIU") and fair value less cost to sell ("FVLCS") calculations determined by using a discounted cash flow model. VIU and FVLCS of cash generating units ("CGUs") are determined with significant unobservable inputs and are considered level 3 within the fair value hierarchy.

### CASH-GENERATING UNITS

For the purposes of assessing impairment, goodwill is allocated to those CGUs that are expected to benefit from synergies of the related business combination and represent the lowest level within the Corporation at which management monitors goodwill.

Broadcast licences are grouped at the CGU level, which is the lowest level for which there are largely independent cash inflows. For broadcast licences impairment testing purposes, the Corporation has identified 14 CGUs, based on geographical areas where interdependent cash inflows exist. Impairment charges and reversals, if any, are included as a separate line on the consolidated statements of comprehensive income.

The carrying amounts of goodwill and broadcast licences allocated to each CGU and/or group of CGUs are set out in the following tables.

| | 2026 | 2025 |
|---|---|---|
| **Goodwill** | | |
| Radio | $ 117,985 | $ 162,285 |
| Broadcast and commercial music | 156,834 | 147,405 |
| | $ 274,819 | $ 309,690 |
| **Broadcast licences** | | |
| Toronto | $ 90,270 | $ 90,270 |
| Ottawa | 34,937 | 48,568 |
| Other[1] | 127,414 | 134,179 |
| | $ 252,621 | $ 273,017 |

[1] The carrying value of broadcast licences in each of the other CGUs is less than 10% of the total carrying value of broadcast licences. Consequently, these other CGUs are grouped together for the purpose of note disclosure.

(In thousands of Canadian dollars, unless otherwise stated)

**RADIO LICENCES IMPAIRMENT ASSESSMENTS**

During fiscal 2026, the Company recognized an impairment charge related to certain CGUs following a reassessment of their recoverable amounts. This impairment was primarily triggered by financial performance falling below budgeted expectations for the year, coupled with a broader, industry-wide decline in the Canadian radio market.

For the current impairment test, the VIU was retained as the recoverable amount for all the CGUs because it exceeded their FVLCS, except for the CGU of Kamloops Kelowna, for which the FVLCS was higher.

The recoverable amounts have been determined to be higher than the carrying amounts, except for Nova Scotia, Ottawa, Sudbury and Kamloops Kelowna CGUs. As a result, impairment charges of $1,843, $13,632, $2,509 and $2,412 were respectively recorded on the broadcast licences of those CGUs and recognized in the line-item Impairment of goodwill and broadcast licences in the statement of comprehensive income, reducing their carrying values to their estimated recoverable amounts of respectively $11,455, $30,571, $3,997, and $1,467.

The VIUs were calculated using unobservable (Level 3) inputs, primarily cash flow projections derived from financial budgets approved by the Board of Directors. Growth rates applied over the budget period reflect management's best estimates of future performance. Management determines these estimates through internal reviews, taking into account current market knowledge and expectations of future performance to establish reasonable, forward-looking predictions. In determining these rates, management considers historical performance, anticipated macroeconomic fluctuations, and the specific lifecycle stage of the stations within the CGU (mature versus evolving).The key assumptions used in the estimation of the recoverable amount for the CGUs are the risk adjusted forecasted cash flows. The most significant assumptions that form part of the risk adjusted forecasted cash flows relate to estimated growth in revenues and operating expenses, and discount rates. Management expects the Corporation's market share to remain broadly aligned with overall market trends over the long term, recognizing that short-term changes in ratings may affect local market shares and related growth rates. The key assumptions used in determining the recoverable amounts for the Radio CGUs are summarized in the following table :

| | Five-year average growth rate in revenues | Five-year average growth rate in operating expenses | Terminal value growth rate | Pre-tax discount rate |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Radio Licences | 0.8% | 0.3% | 1.4% | 13.1% |

The pre-tax discount rates applied to cash flow projections were derived from the Corporation's weighted average cost of capital ("WACC"). The discount rate calculation is based on the specific circumstances of the Corporation and its CGUs and is derived from its WACC. The WACC takes into account both debt and equity. The cost of equity is derived from the expected return on investment by the Corporation's investors. The cost of debt is based on the interest-bearing borrowings the Corporation is obliged to service. CGU-specific risk is incorporated by applying individual beta factors. The beta factors are evaluated annually based on publicly available market data.

The significant estimates and assumptions described above are inherently subject to measurement uncertainty. Factors such as the emergence of new market entrants or adverse ratings results could negatively impact market share and future growth rates. As such, actual results could differ materially from these estimates, and reasonably possible changes in key assumptions could affect the recoverable amounts of the CGUs.

(In thousands of Canadian dollars, unless otherwise stated)

The following changes in basis points of the significant assumptions would result in the following additional impairment charge for those specific CGUs for the year ended March 31, 2026, assuming that all other variables remained constant:

| | Decrease of 100 bps of five-year average growth rate in revenues | Increase of 100 bps of five-year average growth rate in operating expenses | Decrease of 100 bps of terminal value growth | Increase of 100 bps of pre-tax discount rate |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ottawa | 6,469 | 7,097 | 3,243 | 4,256 |
| Nova Scotia | 2,353 | 2,353 | 645 | 988 |
| Sudbury | 1,256 | 1,498 | 273 | 399 |

The same changes in basis points of the significant assumptions would not result in an impairment in the other CGUs.

For the Kamloops Kelowna CGU, the recoverable amount was determined based on FVLCS using a market multiple valuation technique (Level 3). The key assumption used in this estimation is the enterprise value to EBITDA multiple, which was determined to be 3.0x. This lower multiple reflects management's assessment of the CGU's specific market dynamics, notably the small size of the market, lower operational stability, small scale, and limited upside potential relative to comparable industry transactions.

Following the impairment charge recognized in the current year, the carrying amount of the Kamloops Kelowna CGU now equals its estimated recoverable amount. As such, any adverse change in the key assumption would result in further impairment. Management estimates that a reasonably possible decrease of 0.5x in the enterprise value to EBITDA multiple would result in an additional impairment charge of $404.

**GOODWILL IMPAIRMENT ASSESSMENTS**

Goodwill is tested for impairment at the level of the Company's two operating segments—Broadcast and Commercial Music, and Radio—with recoverable amounts determined based on their Value in Use (VIU). While the recoverable value of the Broadcast and Commercial Music CGU exceeded its carrying amount, the Radio CGU's recoverable amount was lower than its carrying value due to the previously described market conditions and revised cash flow projections.

As a result, an impairment charge of $44,300 was recorded on the goodwill of this CGU and recognized in the line-item Impairment of goodwill and broadcast licences in the statement of comprehensive income, reducing its carrying value to its estimated recoverable amount of $362,349.

The VIU was calculated using unobservable (Level 3) inputs such as risk adjusted cash flows from financial budgets approved by the Board of Directors covering a five-year period. The Corporation considered past experience, economic trends as well as industry and market trends in assessing the level of cash flows that can be maintained in the future.

The most significant assumptions that form part of the risk adjusted forecasted cash flows relate to estimated growth in revenues and operating expenses, and discount rates. Forecasts are based on the Corporation’s estimate of future performance for this industry.

| **CGU** | Five-year average growth rate in revenues | Five-year average growth rate in operating expenses | Terminal value growth rate | Pre-tax discount rate |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Broadcast and Commercial Music | 10.5% | 2.3% | 2.0% | 9.3% |
| Radio | 0.8% | 0.3% | 1.4% | 13.1% |

The pre-tax discount rate represents the Corporation’s WACC as at the date of the assessment. Refer to the section above for more information on discount rates calculation.

(In thousands of Canadian dollars, unless otherwise stated)

By their nature, these estimates and assumptions are subject to measurement uncertainty, and consequently, actual results could differ from estimates used. However, for the Broadcast and Commercial Music CGU, it has been determined that there is no reasonable change in assumptions that would cause the carrying amount to exceed the estimated recoverable amount. For the Radio CGU, the following variation of the most significant assumptions in basis points would result in an additional impairment charge for the following amounts for the year ended March 31, 2026, assuming that all other variables remained constant:

| | Decrease of 100 bps of five-year average growth rate in revenues | Increase of 100 bps of five-year average growth rate in operating expenses | Decrease of 100 bps of terminal value growth | Increase of 100 bps of pre-tax discount rate |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Additional Radio Goodwill impairment charge | 28,792 | 26,170 | 19,618 | 26,721 |

## 17. INVESTMENTS

The table below provides a continuity of investments, investments in joint ventures and investments in associates:

| | Investments | Investments in joint ventures | Investments in associates | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Balance at March 31, 2024 | 2,014 | 3,051 | 4,593 | **9,658** |
| Additions | 99 | 1,993 | — | **2,092** |
| Disposal of investments | (276) | (1,042) | (1,254) | **(2,572)** |
| Share of results of joint ventures | — | 22 | — | **22** |
| Share of results of investments in associates | — | — | (3,381) | **(3,381)** |
| Dividend | — | (66) | — | **(66)** |
| Change in fair value, including foreign exchange differences | 43 | (2) | 13 | **54** |
| Balance at March 31, 2025 | 1,880 | 3,956 | (29) | **5,807** |
| Change of classification | — | (1,026) | 1,026 | **—** |
| Additions | 117 | 554 | 36 | **707** |
| Additions from business acquisition | 345 | — | — | **345** |
| Disposal of investments | (350) | (672) | (450) | **(1,472)** |
| Share of results of joint ventures | — | (617) | — | **(617)** |
| Share of results of investments in associates | — | — | (102) | **(102)** |
| Change in fair value, including foreign exchange differences | (17) | — | (3) | **(20)** |
| **Balance at March 31, 2026** | **$ 1,975** | **$ 2,195** | **$ 478** | **$ 4,648** |

### INVESTMENTS

Equity instruments in private entities at fair value that are estimated using a market comparison technique. The Corporation uses judgment to select a variety of methods and makes assumptions that are mainly based on market conditions existing at the end of each reporting year. The valuation model is based on market multiples derived from quoted price of companies comparable to the investments and the expected EBITDA on the investments.

All equity instruments in private entities are classified as financial assets at fair value through profit and loss.

For details on the key assumptions used and the impact of changes to these assumptions see Note 29.

(In thousands of Canadian dollars, unless otherwise stated)

## 18. ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND ACCRUED LIABILITIES

| | | 2026 | | 2025 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Trade | $ | 26,269 | $ | 16,464 |
| Accrued liabilities | | 72,468 | | 35,039 |
| PSU and DSU payable | | 42,475 | | 22,027 |
| Salaries and other short-term employees benefit payable | | 8,859 | | 4,285 |
| Sales taxes payable | | 13,197 | | 6,717 |
| | $ | 163,268 | $ | 84,532 |

## 19. CREDIT FACILITIES

The credit facilities consist of a $500,000 revolving credit facility and a US$-denominated term loan with an outstanding principal balance of US$146,250 ($203,911), both maturing on November 10, 2029.

The credit facilities may be drawn in Canadian dollars in the form of prime rate loans or CORRA loans, in US dollars in the form of US base rate loans or SOFR loans, in Euro in the form of EURIBOR loans, in British Pounds in the form of SONIA loans and in Australian dollars in the form of BBSY loans.

The credit facilities bear interest at (a) the bank's prime rate (4.45% and 4.95% as at March 31, 2026 and 2025, respectively) plus an applicable margin based on a financial covenant, or US base rate if denominated in US dollars (7.25% and 8.00% as at March 31, 2026 and 2025, respectively) plus an applicable margin based on a financial covenant, or (b) CORRA (2.27% and 2.77% as at March 31, 2026 and 2025, respectively) plus an applicable margin based on a financial covenant, or (c) SOFR (3.65% and 4.32% as at March 31, 2026 and 2025, respectively) plus an applicable margin based on a financial covenant, or (d) EURIBOR (1.85% and 2.55% as at March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025, respectively) at the Corporation's option.

In addition, the Corporation incurs standby fees based on a financial covenant, on the unused portion of the credit facilities (0.37% for the years ended March 31, 2026 and 2025). The credit facilities are secured by guarantees from subsidiaries and first ranking lien on universality of all assets, tangible and intangible, present and future.

The Company's Term Loan is subject to specific financial covenants, notably a maximum Net Debt to EBITDA ratio of 4.00:1.00 and a minimum Fixed Charge Coverage ratio of 1.25:1.00, which are evaluated at the end of each reporting period. Should the Company breach a covenant on or before the end of the reporting period, rendering the Term Loan payable on demand, the liability would be reclassified as current.

(In thousands of Canadian dollars, unless otherwise stated)

The tables below are a summary of the credit facilities:

| **March 31, 2026** | Total available | Drawn | Letter of credit | Net available |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Committed credit facilities** | | | | |
| Revolving facility | $ 500,000 | $ 321,742 | $ 750 | $ 177,508 |
| Term facility | 203,911 | 203,911 | — | — |
| Total committed credit facilities | 703,911 | 525,653 | 750 | 177,508 |
| Less: unamortized deferred financing fees | | (1,547) | | |
| Balance, end of year | | 524,106 | | |
| Current portion | | $ 20,914 | | |
| Non-current portion | | $ 503,192 | | |

| **March 31, 2025** | Total available | Drawn | Letter of credit | Net available |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Committed credit facilities** | | | | |
| Revolving facility | $ 500,000 | $ 342,507 | $ 1,150 | $ 156,343 |
| Less: unamortized deferred financing fees | | (1,142) | | |
| Balance, end of year | | 341,365 | | |
| Current portion | | $ — | | |
| Non-current portion | | $ 341,365 | | |

As at March 31, 2026, a letter of credit amounting to $750 (2025 - $1,150) reduced the availability on the Revolving facility.

The Corporation is required to make consecutive quarterly capital repayments of 2.50% of the initial drawdown amount of the Term facility. The remaining capital balance will be payable on maturity date, November 10, 2029

| | Capital repayments of the Term facility |
|---|---|
| 2027 | US$ 15,000 |
| 2028 | 15,000 |
| 2029 | 15,000 |
| 2030 | 101,250 |
| | US$ 146,250 |

As at March 31, 2026 and 2025, the Corporation was compliant with all the requirements of its credit agreement.

## 20. SUBORDINATED DEBT

The subordinated debt was fully repaid during Fiscal 2025.

Unamortized deferred financing fees amounted to nil as at March 31, 2026 and 2025

(In thousands of Canadian dollars, unless otherwise stated)

## 21. LEASE LIABILITIES

The following table presents a summary of the activity related to the lease liabilities of the Corporation.

| | | 2026 | | 2025 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lease liabilities, beginning of year | $ | 18,797 | $ | 22,406 |
| Additions | | 6,905 | | 1,957 |
| Additions from business acquisition | | 2,165 | | — |
| Payment of lease liabilities, including related interest | | (5,930) | | (5,542) |
| Reassessment of leases' term | | (33) | | (2) |
| Disposal | | (8) | | (1,221) |
| Interest expense on lease liabilities (note 8) | | 1,372 | | 1,247 |
| Foreign exchange | | 39 | | (48) |
| Lease liabilities, end of year | $ | 23,307 | $ | 18,797 |

| **Lease liabilities included in the consolidated statements of financial position** | | **March 31, 2026** | | **March 31, 2025** |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Current portion | $ | 5,309 | $ | 3,918 |
| Non-current portion | $ | 17,998 | $ | 14,879 |
| | $ | 23,307 | $ | 18,797 |

The following table presents the maturity analysis of contractual undiscounted cashflows related to the lease liabilities of the Corporation as of March 31, 2026.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Less than one year | $ | 6,379 |
| One to five years | | 16,471 |
| More than five years | | 4,820 |
| Total undiscounted lease liabilities as at March 31, 2026 | $ | 27,670 |

(In thousands of Canadian dollars, unless otherwise stated)

## 22. OTHER LIABILITIES

| | 2026 | 2025 |
|---|---|---|
| CRTC tangible benefits | $ 29 | $ 4,052 |
| Contingent consideration | 6,176 | 4,997 |
| Balance payable on business acquisitions | 6,788 | 174 |
| Accrued pension benefit liability (note 23) | 2,366 | 2,540 |
| Derivative financial instruments (note 29) | 5,171 | 10,039 |
| Performance share units payable | 6,106 | 4,075 |
| Other | 2,008 | 1,366 |
| | 28,644 | 27,243 |
| Current portion | (13,871) | (8,238) |
| | $ 14,773 | $ 19,005 |

### ESTIMATE – CONTINGENT CONSIDERATION

If certain predetermined sales volumes, specific contract renewals and other conditions are achieved by the acquired companies, additional consideration may be payable in the future.

The fair value of the contingent consideration of $6,176 was estimated by calculating the present value of the future expected outflows. For details of the key assumptions used and the impact of changes to these assumptions, see Note 29. The estimate is based on a discount rate of 29.7%.

## 23. EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLANS

The Corporation maintains a defined contribution pension plan and defined benefit pension plans.

### DEFINED CONTRIBUTION PENSION PLAN

The defined contribution pension plan covers the majority of the Corporation's employees. The Corporation's contributions to the defined contribution pension plan are based on percentages of gross salaries and totaled $1,459 (2025 – $1,608).

### DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS

The Corporation maintains a defined benefit pension plan (the "Basic Plan") for a small group of the Corporation's former employees, which is not accepting new entrants at this time. The Basic Plan provides pension benefits based on the length of service and the last five years of average earnings of each member.

The Basic Plan meets the definition of a designated plan under the Income Tax Act (Canada). The most recent funding actuarial valuation for the Basic Plan was as of March 31, 2026.

On August 26, 2025 a buy-out annuity was purchased in respect of all members of the Basic Plan. Following the annuity purchase, the Company made the decision to wind up the Basic Plan effective December 1, 2025. In March 2026 a wind-up report was prepared and filed with the Nova Scotia Superintendent of Pensions. Approval to wind up the plan was received subsequent to year end, on May 4, 2026. The annuity purchase resulted in an insurance company taking over responsibility for the payment of pension of the Basic Plan, effective December 1, 2025, at which time the defined benefit obligation (DBO) was reduced to $0. As the release of the DBO on the purchase of the annuities was less than the annuity premium purchase price paid to settle that obligation, a settlement loss of $339 is reflected in the profit or loss.

As all benefits of the Basic Plan were settled by December 1, 2025, only a surplus remains. No further benefit payments or contributions are expected in Fiscal 2026 prior to the surplus being distributed. The surplus distribution requires

(In thousands of Canadian dollars, unless otherwise stated)

regulatory approval. The date this approval will be granted, or the date of when the surplus will be distributed, is unknown at this time.

In addition, the Corporation has one individual Supplementary Retirement Pension Arrangements ("SRPA"), which each provides pension benefits to a retired executive. This SRPA provides benefits above the Income Tax Act (Canada) limit. This plan is funded by the Corporation.

The Corporation measures its accrued SRPA obligation and fair value of plan assets for accounting purposes as of March 31 of each year. The obligation as at March 31, 2026 and the 2026 current service cost of the Plans are determined based on membership data as at March 31, 2026.

Items related to the Corporation's defined benefit pension plans are presented as follows in the consolidated financial statements:

| | | 2026 | | 2025 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Consolidated statements of financial position** | | | | |
| Accrued pension benefit liability, included in other liabilities (note 22) | $ | (2,366) | $ | (2,540) |
| Accrued pension benefit asset, included in other non-current assets | | 2,337 | | 2,754 |
| Net accrued pension liability | $ | (29) | $ | 214 |
| **Consolidated statements of comprehensive income (loss)** | | | | |
| Pension benefit expense, included in net finance expense (income) | $ | 416 | $ | 37 |
| **Other comprehensive gains and accumulated other comprehensive losses** | | | | |
| Actuarial (gains) losses recognized in other comprehensive income (loss) | $ | 73 | $ | (627) |
| Cumulative actuarial gains recognized in other comprehensive income (loss) | $ | (4,009) | $ | (4,082) |

The following summarizes the movements in the defined benefit pension plan balances:

| | | 2026 | | | 2025 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Basic Plan | SRPA | | Basic Plan | SRPA |
| **Accrued benefit obligations** | | | | | | |
| Balance, beginning of year | $ | 3,225 | 2,540 | $ | 3,545 | 2,628 |
| Interest cost | | 58 | 106 | | 164 | 123 |
| Benefits paid | | (167) | (246) | | (253) | (243) |
| Settlement of obligations | | (3,036) | — | | — | — |
| Actuarial gains (losses): | | | | | | |
| Impact of changes in experience adjustments | | (80) | (34) | | (231) | 32 |
| Balance, end of year | $ | — | 2,366 | $ | 3,225 | 2,540 |
| **Plan assets** | | | | | | |
| Fair value, beginning of year | $ | 5,979 | — | $ | 5,553 | — |
| Interest income | | 173 | — | | 260 | — |
| Actuarial gains: | | | | | | |
| Return on plan assets, excluding interest income | | (187) | — | | 429 | — |
| Administrative expenses | | (86) | — | | (10) | — |
| Benefits paid | | (167) | — | | (253) | — |
| Cost of annuity to settle obligations | | (3,375) | — | | — | — |
| Fair value, end of year | $ | 2,337 | — | $ | 5,979 | — |
| Net accrued pension benefit asset (liability) | $ | 2,337 | (2,366) | $ | 2,754 | (2,540) |

The Corporation determined that there was no limit on the defined benefit asset (asset ceiling) because the Corporation has unimpaired rights to the surplus in the Basic Plan and it has the right to take contribution holidays when available.

Employer contributions to the SRPA are estimated to be $246 in 2027.

(In thousands of Canadian dollars, unless otherwise stated)

Pension benefit expense recognized in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income (loss) as net finance expenses (income) is as follows:

| | 2026 | | 2025 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Basic Plan | SRPA | Basic Plan | SRPA |
| Interest cost | $ 58 | $ 106 | $ 164 | $ 123 |
| Interest income on plan assets | (173) | — | (260) | — |
| Administrative expenses | 86 | — | 10 | — |
| Settlement loss | 339 | — | — | — |
| Defined benefit plan expense (income) | $ 310 | $ 106 | $ (86) | $ 123 |

Actuarial gains and losses recognized in other comprehensive income (loss) are as follows:

| | 2026 | | | 2025 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Basic Plan | SRPA | **Total** | Basic Plan | SRPA | **Total** |
| Cumulative actuarial gains, beginning of year | $ (2,281) | (1,801) | **(4,082)** | $ (1,622) | (1,833) | **(3,455)** |
| Recognized actuarial losses (gains) during the year | 107 | (34) | **73** | (659) | 32 | **(627)** |
| Cumulative actuarial gains, end of year | $ (2,174) | (1,835) | **(4,009)** | $ (2,281) | (1,801) | **(4,082)** |

The principal actuarial assumptions were as follows:

| | 2026 | | 2025 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Basic Plan | SRPA | Basic Plan | SRPA |
| Discount rate for the accrued net benefit obligation | 4.75% | 4.75% | 4.4% | 4.4% |
| Future pension increases | n/a | 0.425% | 1.9% | 0.4% |

As at March 31, 2026 and based on an actuarial review, the net remeasurement loss (gain), before income tax expense, recorded in other comprehensive income (loss) of $73 (2025 – $(627)) was primarily reflective of an actuarial gain on plan assets.

Plan assets for the Basic Plan consist of:

| | **2026** | **2025** |
|---|---|---|
| Equity funds | 0% | 78% |
| Fixed income funds | 100% | 22% |
| | 100% | 100% |

The pension plan has no direct investments in the Corporation nor any of its affiliates. Investments are diversified such that the failure of any single investment would not have a material impact on the overall level of assets. All of the assets are invested in fixed income funds. All assets are invested where the underlying securities have quoted market prices in an active market. The Corporation believes that the investment in fixed income funds limits risk during the wind-up period of the Plan.

Changes in assumptions of the SRPA would have resulted in an increase (decrease) in the net obligation as presented below:

| | **Change in assumption** | |
|---|---|---|
| | **Increase** | **Decrease** |
| Discount rate — change of 0.5% | $ (87) | $ 93 |
| Future pension costs — change of 1.0% | $ 193 | $ (76) |
| Life expectancy — change by 1 year | $ 104 | $ (110) |

The sensitivity analysis above has been determined based on a method that extrapolates the impact on the SRPA because of reasonable changes in key assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting period.

The duration of the SRPA liabilities as at March 31, 2026 is 7.6 years.

(In thousands of Canadian dollars, unless otherwise stated)

## 24. SHARE CAPITAL

Authorized:

Unlimited number of subordinate voting shares, participating, without par value

Unlimited number of variable subordinate voting shares, participating, without par value

Unlimited number of multiple voting shares (10 votes per share), participating, without par value

Unlimited number of special shares, participating, without par value

Unlimited number of preferred shares issuable in one or more series, non-participating, without par value

Issued and outstanding:

The movements in share capital were as follows:

| | Number of shares | | Carrying amount |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Year ended March 31, 2025** | | | |
| **Subordinate voting shares and variable subordinate voting shares** | | | |
| As at March 31, 2024 | 50,816,066 | $ | 276,556 |
| Exercise of stock options | 538,354 | | 3,875 |
| Class exchange MVS to SVS | 5,000,000 | | 350 |
| NCC plan of arrangement expiry – cancelled shares | (7,549) | | (39) |
| Repurchased and cancelled | (1,186,800) | | (6,276) |
| Purchased and held in trust through employee share purchase plan | (8,846) | | (69) |
| As at March 31, 2025 | 55,151,225 | $ | 274,397 |
| **Multiple voting shares** | | | |
| As at March 31, 2024 | 17,941,498 | $ | 18,226 |
| Class exchange MVS to SVS | (5,000,000) | | (350) |
| As at Match 31, 2025 | 12,941,498 | | 17,876 |
| | 68,092,723 | $ | 292,273 |
| **Year ended March 31, 2026** | | | |
| **Subordinate voting shares and variable subordinate voting shares** | | | |
| As at March 31, 2025 | 55,151,225 | $ | 274,397 |
| Exercise of stock options | 1,135,758 | | 8,252 |
| Repurchased and cancelled | (1,142,972) | | (5,948) |
| Purchased and held in trust through employee share purchase plan | 5,146 | | (32) |
| As at March 31, 2026 | 55,149,157 | $ | 276,669 |
| **Multiple voting shares** | | | |
| As at March 31, 2025 | 12,941,498 | | 17,876 |
| As at Match 31, 2026 | 12,941,498 | | 17,876 |
| | 68,090,655 | $ | 294,545 |

To comply with the Broadcasting Act and the regulations and directions promulgated thereunder from time to time, which permit non-Canadians (as defined in the Direction to the CRTC (Ineligibility of Non-Canadians) (SOR/97-192)) to own and control, directly or indirectly, up to 20% of the voting shares and 20% of the votes of an operating licensee that is a corporation, such as the Corporation, the Corporation has imposed restrictions respecting the issuance, transfer and, if applicable, voting of the Corporation's shares. Restrictions include limitations over foreign ownership of the issued and outstanding voting shares.

(In thousands of Canadian dollars, unless otherwise stated)

**TRANSACTIONS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026**

During the year ended March 31, 2026, 1,135,758 stock options were exercised and consequently, the Corporation issued 1,135,758 subordinate voting shares. The proceeds amounted to $6,739. An amount of $1,513 of contributed surplus related to those stock options was transferred to the subordinate voting shares' account balance.

During the year ended March 31, 2026, the Corporation declared dividends of $0.085 per subordinate voting share, variable subordinate voting share and multiple voting share totalling $22,420. An amount of $21,740 was paid during the year. A dividend payable of $5,789 is accrued in the consolidated statement of financial position as at March 31, 2026 as it will be payable on or around June 15, 2026.

*Share repurchase program*

On September 24, 2025, the Toronto Stock Exchange (the "TSX") approved the renewal of its share repurchase program, effective September 27, 2025 and allowed the Corporation to repurchase up to an aggregate 3,710,428 subordinate voting shares and variable subordinate voting shares (collectively, the "Subordinate Shares"), representing approximately 10% of the Subordinate Shares issued and outstanding as at September 15, 2025. In accordance with TSX requirements, the Corporation is entitled to purchase, on any trading day, up to a total of 5,918 Subordinate Shares, representing 25% of the net average daily trading volume of the Subordinate Shares. When making such repurchases, the number of Subordinate Shares in circulation is reduced and the proportionate interest of all remaining shareholders in the Corporation's share capital is increased on a pro rata basis. All shares repurchased under the share repurchase program will be cancelled upon repurchase. The share repurchase period will end no later than September 26, 2026.

The following table summarizes the Corporation's share repurchase activities during the years ended March 31, 2026 and 2025.

| | | 2026 | | 2025 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Subordinate voting shares repurchased for cancellation *(unit)* | | 1,142,972 | | 1,186,800 |
| Average price per share | $ | 11.2449 | $ | 7.7066 |
| Total repurchase cost | $ | 12,853 | $ | 9,146 |
| Repurchase resulting in a reduction of: | | | | |
| Share capital | $ | 5,948 | $ | 6,276 |
| Retained earnings (Deficit) (1) | $ | 6,905 | $ | 2,870 |

(1) The excess of net repurchase cost over the average book value of the Subordinate voting shares.

**TRANSACTIONS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2025**

During the year ended March 31, 2025, 538,354 stock options were exercised and consequently, the Corporation issued 538,354 subordinate voting shares. The proceeds amounted to $2,935. An amount of $940 of contributed surplus related to those stock options was transferred to the subordinate voting shares' account balance.

During the year ended March 31, 2025, the Corporation declared dividends of $0.075 per subordinate voting share, variable subordinate voting share and multiple voting share totalling $20,439. An amount of $20,488 was paid during the year. A dividend payable of $5,108 was accrued in the consolidated statement of financial position as at March 31, 2025 as it was paid on June 13, 2025.

(In thousands of Canadian dollars, unless otherwise stated)

## 25. SUPPLEMENTAL CASH FLOW INFORMATION

### NET CHANGE IN NON-CASH OPERATING ITEMS

| | | 2026 | | 2025 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Trade and other receivables | $ | (3,407) | $ | (9,856) |
| Inventories | | 6,140 | | 2,718 |
| Other current assets | | (3,196) | | 4,275 |
| Other non-current assets | | 324 | | 671 |
| Accounts payable and accrued liabilities | | 5,214 | | 2,578 |
| Deferred revenues | | (1,274) | | (3,102) |
| Income taxes payable | | (2,327) | | (2,883) |
| Other payables | | (1,026) | | (1,064) |
| | $ | 448 | $ | (6,663) |

### NON-CASH ADDITIONS

The following table summarizes the Corporation's additions not affecting cash and cash equivalents activities during the years ended March 31, 2026 and 2025.

| | | 2026 | | 2025 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Additions to property and equipment | $ | — | $ | 212 |
| Additions to intangible assets, excluding broadcast licences and intangible assets acquired through business acquisitions | | 216 | | 3,418 |
| | $ | 216 | $ | 3,630 |

(In thousands of Canadian dollars, unless otherwise stated)

## 26. SHARE-BASED COMPENSATION

### STOCK OPTION PLAN

The Corporation has a stock option plan to attract and retain employees, directors, officers and consultants. The plan provides for the granting of options to purchase subordinate voting shares. Under this plan, 10% of all multiple voting shares, subordinate voting shares and variable subordinate voting shares issued and outstanding on a non-diluted basis are reserved for issuance. The terms and conditions for acquiring and exercising options are set by the Board of Directors. Unless otherwise determined by the Board of Directors, each option shall expire at the latest on the seventh anniversary of the grant date. The total number of shares issued to a single person cannot exceed 10% of the Corporation's total issued and outstanding common shares on a fully diluted basis.

Under the stock option plan, 1,889,457 stock options were outstanding as at March 31, 2026 (3,124,895 as at March 31, 2025). Outstanding options are subject to employee service vesting criteria which range from nil to four years of service.

The following summarizes the changes in the plan's position for the years ended March 31, 2026 and 2025:

| | 2026 | | 2025 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of options | Weighted average exercise price | Number of options | Weighted average exercise price |
| Options outstanding, beginning of year | 3,124,895 | $ 6.55 | 3,663,249 | $ 6.39 |
| Exercised (note 24) | (1,135,758) | 5.93 | (538,354) | 5.45 |
| Forfeited | (99,680) | 6.25 | — | — |
| Options outstanding, end of year | 1,889,457 | 6.94 | 3,124,895 | 6.55 |
| Exercisable options, end of year | 1,889,457 | 6.94 | 3,124,895 | $ 6.55 |

The following is a summary of the information on the outstanding stock options as at March 31, 2026 and 2025:

| | | Outstanding options | Exercisable options |
|---|---|---|---|
| Exercise price | Number of options outstanding | Weighted average outstanding contractual life outstanding (years) | Number |
| *March 31, 2026* | | | |
| $ 4.63 | 279,153 | 1.18 | 279,153 |
| 5.18 | 156,716 | 4.36 | 156,716 |
| 5.60 | 3,700 | 0.18 | 3,700 |
| 6.12 | 148,078 | 3.19 | 148,078 |
| 6.13 | 7,029 | 0.85 | 7,029 |
| 6.92 | 317,783 | 2.18 | 317,783 |
| 7.03 | 44,248 | 2.62 | 44,248 |
| 7.62 | 458,268 | 1.22 | 458,268 |
| 7.69 | 22,124 | 2.86 | 22,124 |
| 7.92 | 37,975 | 2.60 | 37,975 |
| 8.61 | 414,383 | 2.19 | 414,383 |
| $ 6.94 | 1,889,457 | 2.08 | 1,889,457 |

(In thousands of Canadian dollars, unless otherwise stated)

| | | Outstanding options | Exercisable options |
|---|---|---|---|
| Exercise price | Number of options outstanding | Weighted average outstanding contractual life outstanding (years) | Number |
| *March 31, 2025* | | | |
| $ 4.63 | 478,036 | 2.18 | 478,036 |
| 5.18 | 173,518 | 5.36 | 173,518 |
| 5.60 | 554,326 | 1.18 | 554,326 |
| 6.12 | 160,498 | 4.19 | 160,498 |
| 6.13 | 21,929 | 1.85 | 21,929 |
| 6.25 | 102,780 | 0.17 | 102,780 |
| 6.92 | 337,740 | 3.18 | 337,740 |
| 7.00 | 2,300 | 0.36 | 2,300 |
| 7.03 | 44,248 | 3.62 | 44,248 |
| 7.27 | 311,047 | 1.21 | 311,047 |
| 7.62 | 458,270 | 2.22 | 458,270 |
| 7.69 | 22,124 | 3.86 | 22,124 |
| 7.92 | 43,698 | 3.60 | 43,698 |
| 8.61 | 414,381 | 3.19 | 414,381 |
| $ 6.55 | 3,124,895 | 2.42 | 3,124,895 |

No stock options were granted during Fiscal 2026 and Fiscal 2025.

Total share-based compensation costs recognized under this stock option plan amount to $61 for the year ended March 31, 2026 (2025 — $150).

The weighted average share price at the date of exercise for share options exercised during the year ended March 31, 2026, was $11.97. (2025 — $8.06).

**EMPLOYEE SHARE PURCHASE PLAN**

The Corporation has an employee share purchase plan (“ESPP”) to attract and retain employees. Under this plan, eligible employees, including certain key management personnel, are permitted to contribute up to a maximum of 6% of their eligible earnings to purchase the Corporation’s subordinate voting shares and variable subordinate voting shares. Subject to certain conditions, the Corporation will match a percentage of the employee’s contributions up to a maximum of 2% of the employee’s eligible earnings and the shares purchased with the Corporation’s contributions become vested on January 31 of the following year. All contributions are used by the plan’s trustee to purchase subordinate voting shares and variable subordinate voting shares in the open market, on behalf of employees.

The following summarizes the changes in the plan’s position for the years ended March 31, 2026 and 2025:

| | 2026 | | 2025 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of units | Amount | Number of units | Amount |
| Unvested contributions, beginning of year | 15,382 | $ 127 | 6,536 | $ 58 |
| Contributions | 43,207 | 498 | 55,862 | 436 |
| Disposals | — | — | (25,702) | (177) |
| Dividends credited | 6,291 | 75 | 8,446 | 66 |
| Vested | (54,644) | (541) | (29,760) | (256) |
| **Unvested contributions, end of year** | 10,236 | $ 159 | 15,382 | $ 127 |

The weighted average fair value of the shares contributed during the year ended March 31, 2026 was $11.54 (2025 — $7.83).

(In thousands of Canadian dollars, unless otherwise stated)

Total share-based compensation costs recognized under the ESPP amount to $246 for the year ended March 31, 2026 (2025 — $188).

### PERFORMANCE SHARE UNIT PLAN

The Corporation has a performance unit plan (“PSU”) that can be granted to directors, officers, executives and employees as part of their long-term compensation package, which is expected to be settled in cash after a three-year vesting period. The value of the payout is determined by multiplying the number of PSU vested at the payout date by the volume weighted average price of the Corporation’s shares on the last five trading days immediately preceding the vesting date. The fair value of the payout is determined at each reporting date based on the fair value of the Corporation’s shares at the reporting date. The fair value is amortized over the vesting period, being three years.

During the year ended March 31, 2026, 610,845 PSU (2025 — 538,580) were granted at a price of $9.20 (2025 — $7.33 to $8.44) per unit to executives and employees and no outstanding PSU were vested. As at March 31, 2026, the fair value per unit was $14.36 (2025 — $8.95) for a total amount of $16,853 (2025 — $8,621) which was reported in the consolidated statements of financial position. This total includes $10,746 classified under accrued liabilities for the short-term portion and $6,106 classified under other liabilities for the long-term portion.

The following summarizes the changes in the plan’s position for the years ended March 31, 2026 and 2025:

| | 2026 | | | 2025 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of units | | Amount | Number of units | | Amount |
| Balance, beginning of year | 1,583,952 | $ | 8,621 | 1,307,475 | $ | 4,880 |
| Granted | 610,845 | | — | 538,580 | | — |
| Dividends | 47,018 | | — | 60,000 | | — |
| Expense and revision of estimates | — | | 12,404 | — | | 6,064 |
| Liabilities settled | (405,508) | | (3,805) | (300,240) | | (2,260) |
| Forfeited | (1,423) | | (367) | (21,863) | | (63) |
| Balance, end of year | 1,834,884 | $ | 16,853 | 1,583,952 | $ | 8,621 |
| Balance, vested | — | | — | — | | — |

Total share-based compensation costs recognized under the PSU plan amount to $12,037 for the year ended March 31, 2026 (2025 — $5,951).

### DEFERRED SHARE UNIT PLAN

The Corporation has a deferred share unit plan (“DSU”) that can be granted to directors, officers and employees as part of their compensation package, which is expected to be settled in cash. The value of the payout is determined by multiplying the number of DSU vested at the payout date by the fair value of the Corporation’s shares on the volume weighted average price of the Corporation’s shares on the last three trading days immediately preceding the payout date. The fair value of the payout is determined at each reporting date based on the fair value of the Corporation’s shares at the reporting date. DSU are vested as soon as they are granted.

During the year ended March 31, 2026, 320,827 DSU (2025 — 197,210) were granted at a range of $9.32 to $17.27 per unit to directors (2025 — $7.10 to $8.53). The total expense related to DSU plans amounted to $15,526 in 2026 (2025 — $4,230). As at March 31, 2026, the fair value per unit was $14.43 (2025 — $8.88 to $8.97) for a total amount, including fringes, of $32,507 (2025 — $17,482) presented in accrued liabilities on the consolidated statements of financial position.

(In thousands of Canadian dollars, unless otherwise stated)

The following summarizes the changes in the plan's position for the years ended March 31, 2026 and 2025:

| | 2026 | | | 2025 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of units | | Amount | Number of units | | Amount |
| Balance, beginning of year | 1,860,808 | $ | 17,482 | 1,663,598 | $ | 13,386 |
| Granted | 320,827 | | 3,483 | 197,210 | | 1,713 |
| Settlement | (27,280) | | (276) | — | | — |
| Revision of estimates | — | | 11,818 | — | | 2,383 |
| Balance, end of year | 2,154,355 | $ | 32,507 | 1,860,808 | $ | 17,482 |
| Balance, vested | 2,154,355 | $ | 32,507 | 1,860,808 | $ | 17,482 |

## 27. COMMITMENTS

The following table is a summary of the Corporation's operating obligations as at March 31, 2026 that are due in each of the next five years and thereafter.

| | | Operating obligations |
|---|---|---|
| 2027 | $ | 17,329 |
| 2028 | | 8,831 |
| 2029 | | 3,568 |
| 2030 | | 960 |
| 2031 | | 960 |
| 2032 and thereafter | | 2,882 |
| | $ | 34,530 |

### OPERATING OBLIGATIONS

The Corporation's significant operating obligations are for licensing, content and other long-term contracts that do not meet the definition of a lease under IFRS 16. The Corporation must also pay royalties for the use of music for most of its music services. Through copyright collective societies, the Corporation pays royalties to two sets of rights holders: rights holders in music works, which are the music and the lyrics; and, rights holders in artists' performances and sounds recordings, which are the actual performances and recordings of the musical works.

### BROADCAST LICENCES

A condition of the broadcast licences owned by the Corporation is to commit to fund Canadian Content Development ("CCD") over the initial term of the licences, which is usually seven years.

## 28. USE OF ESTIMATES AND JUDGMENTS

The preparation of these consolidated financial statements in conformity with IFRS Accounting Standards ("IFRS") requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

This note provides an overview of the areas that involved a higher degree of judgment or complexity, and of items which are more likely to be materially adjusted due to estimates and assumptions differing from actual outcomes. Detailed information about each of these estimates and judgments is included in notes 3 to 29 together with information about the basis of calculation for each affected line item in the consolidated financial statements.

(In thousands of Canadian dollars, unless otherwise stated)

**SIGNIFICANT ESTIMATES**

The areas involving significant estimates are:

- Estimation of fair value of identified assets, liabilities and contingent consideration recorded in business acquisitions — Notes 3 and 22
- Recognition of deferred tax assets for tax losses available for carry forward — Note 10
- Estimated value in use and/or fair value less costs to sell of CGUs used in goodwill and broadcasting licences impairment testing — Note 16

The other areas involving estimates are:

- Estimation of current income tax payable, tax credits and current income tax expense — Note 10

Estimates are based on management's best knowledge of current events and actions that the Corporation may undertake in the future. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Any revision to accounting estimates is recognized in the year in which the estimates are revised and in any future years affected by these revisions.

**CRITICAL JUDGMENTS**

Critical judgements in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the consolidated financial statements include the following:

- *Impairment of non-current assets*

For the purpose of impairment testing of property and equipment, intangible assets, broadcast licences and goodwill, management must use its judgment to identify the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets ("cash generating unit" or "CGU").

- *Useful lives of broadcast licences*

The Corporation has concluded that broadcast licences are indefinite life intangible assets because they are renewed every seven years without significant cost and there is a low likelihood of the renewal being denied.

- *Lease term of contracts with renewal options*

The Corporation determines the lease term as the non-cancellable term of the lease, together with any periods covered by an option to extend the lease if it is reasonably certain to be exercised, or any periods covered by an option to terminate the lease, if it is reasonably certain not to be exercised. After the commencement date, the Corporation reassesses the lease term for whether significant event or change in circumstances that is within its control and affects its ability to exercise (or not to exercise) the option to renew (e.g., a change in business strategy) has occurred.

- *Revenue recognition - determining whether the Corporation acts as principal or agent in certain advertising arrangements*

Management exercises significant judgment in determining whether the Corporation acts as a principal or an agent in certain advertising arrangements, particularly those involving multiple parties in the delivery of advertising services, as contractual responsibilities may be shared among those parties. In making this assessment, management evaluates whether the Corporation controls the advertising inventory before it transfers to the end customer using the indicators of control. This evaluation involves consideration of the specific contractual rights and obligations in each arrangement which requires significant judgement.

(In thousands of Canadian dollars, unless otherwise stated)

## 29. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

### FAIR VALUES

The Corporation has determined that the carrying amount of cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables, accounts payable and accrued liabilities and current portion of other liabilities excluding the contingent consideration, and performance share unit and deferred share unit is a reasonable approximation of their fair value due to the short-term maturity of those instruments. As such, information on their fair values is not presented below. The fair value of the credit facilities approximates their carrying value as it bears interest at prime or banker's acceptance rates plus a credit spread, which approximate current rates that could be obtained for debts with similar terms and credit risk. The fair value of derivative financial instruments is determined using an evaluation of the estimated market value, adjusted for the credit quality of the counterparty. The carrying amount of CRTC tangible benefits and balance payable on business acquisitions is a reasonable approximation of their fair value as they are discounted using the effective interest rate, which approximate current rates that could be obtained with similar terms and credit risk. Balance payable on business acquisitions is carried at amortized cost and its fair value is categorized under level 2 and measured based upon discounted future cash flows using a discount rate, adjusted for the Company's own credit risk, that reflects current market conditions for instruments with similar terms and risks.

The tables below summarize the carrying and fair value of financial assets and liabilities, including their level in the fair value hierarchy, as at March 31, 2026 and 2025. The Corporation uses the following hierarchy for determining and disclosing the fair value of financial instruments by valuation techniques:

Level 1: quoted price (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
Level 2: other techniques for which all inputs that have a significant effect in the recorded value are observable, either directly or indirectly; and
Level 3: techniques which use inputs that have a significant effect on the recorded fair value that are not based on observable market data.

(In thousands of Canadian dollars, unless otherwise stated)

| As at March 31, 2026 | Carrying value | Fair value | Level 1 | Level 2 | Level 3 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Financial assets measured at fair value** | | | | | |
| Investments | $ 1,975 | $ 1,975 | $ — | $ — | $ 1,975 |
| Derivative financial instrument | 15 | 15 | — | 15 | — |
| **Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost** | | | | | |
| Balance payable on business acquisitions | 6,788 | 6,788 | — | $ 6,788 | — |
| **Financial liabilities measured at fair value** | | | | | |
| Contingent consideration | $ 6,176 | $ 6,176 | $ — | $ — | $ 6,176 |
| Derivative financial instruments | 5,171 | 5,171 | — | 5,171 | — |

| As at March 31, 2025 | Carrying value | Fair value | Level 1 | Level 2 | Level 3 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Financial assets measured at fair value** | | | | | |
| Investments | $ 1,880 | $ 1,880 | $ — | $ — | $ 1,880 |
| **Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost** | | | | | |
| Balance payable on business acquisitions | 174 | 177 | — | $ 177 | — |
| **Financial liabilities measured at fair value** | | | | | |
| Contingent consideration | $ 4,997 | $ 4,997 | $ — | $ — | $ 4,997 |
| Derivative financial instruments | 10,039 | 10,039 | — | 10,039 | — |

Fair value measurement (Level 3):

| | Investments | Contingent consideration |
|---|---|---|
| **Balance as at March 31, 2024** | $ 2,014 | $ 1,708 |
| Additions | 21 | — |
| Addition through business acquisition | — | 2,121 |
| Disposal | (198) | — |
| Settlements | — | (33) |
| Change in fair value, including foreign exchange differences | 43 | 1,201 |
| **Balance as at March 31, 2025** | $ 1,880 | $ 4,997 |
| Additions | 117 | — |
| Addition through business acquisition | 345 | 4,046 |
| Disposal | (350) | — |
| Change in fair value, including foreign exchange differences | (17) | (2,867) |
| **Balance as at March 31, 2026** | $ 1,975 | $ 6,176 |

### INVESTMENTS

For the years ended March 31, 2026 and 2025, the equity instruments in a private entity were classified as financial assets at fair value through profit and loss. A change of 5% in the liquidity discount would have increased / decreased the fair value of the investments by approximately $99 and $94 during the years ended March 31, 2026 and 2025 respectively.

### CONTINGENT CONSIDERATION

The contingent consideration related to business combinations is payable based on the achievement of targets for growth in revenues for a period from the date of the acquisition and upon renewal of client contracts. The fair value measurement of the contingent consideration is determined using unobservable (Level 3) inputs. These inputs include (i) the estimated

(In thousands of Canadian dollars, unless otherwise stated)

amount and timing of projected cash flows; and (ii) the risk-adjusted discount rate used to discount the cash flows which is based on the risk associated with the revenue targets being met. If projected cash flows were 10% higher, the fair value would have increased by $403 and if projected cash flows were 10% lower, the fair value would have decreased by $403. A discount rate of 29.7% has been applied to consider the time value of money. A change in the discount rate by 100 basis points would have increased/decreased the fair value by $39.

The contingent consideration is classified as a financial liability and is included in other liabilities (note 22). The change in fair value is recognized in net finance expense (income) (Note 8).

**CREDIT RISK**

Credit risk is the risk of an unexpected financial loss to the Corporation if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet contractual obligations, and it arises primarily from the Corporation's trade and other receivables.

The Corporation’s credit risk is principally attributable to its trade receivables. The amounts presented in the consolidated statements of financial position are net of an allowance for expected credit risk, estimated by the Corporation’s management and based, in part, on the age of the specific receivable balance and the current and expected collection trends. The Corporation's exposure to credit risk is mainly influenced by the characteristics of each customer. Generally, the Corporation does not require collateral or other security from customers for trade receivables; however, credit is extended following an evaluation of creditworthiness. In addition, the Corporation performs ongoing credit reviews of its customers.

An allowance for expected credit losses is maintained to reflect an impairment risk for trade accounts receivable based on an expected credit loss model. Bad debts are also provided for based on collection history and specific risks identified on a customer-by-customer basis.

The aging of trade receivable balances and the allowance for doubtful accounts as at March 31, 2026, and March 31, 2025 were as follows:

| | | 2026 | | 2025 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Current | $ | 69,155 | $ | 42,275 |
| Past due 0-30 days | | 21,446 | | 13,112 |
| Past due 31-60 days | | 11,455 | | 6,630 |
| Past due 61-90 days | | 5,591 | | 5,392 |
| Past due more than 90 days | | 10,488 | | 11,459 |
| Total Trade receivables | | 118,135 | | 78,868 |
| Less : allowance for expected credit losses | | (5,975) | | (5,595) |
| | $ | 112,160 | $ | 73,273 |

The movement in the allowance for expected credit losses in respect of trade receivables was as follows:

| | | 2026 | | 2025 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Balance, beginning of year | $ | 5,595 | $ | 8,707 |
| Bad debt expense | | 767 | | 1,524 |
| (Write-off against reserve) | | (387) | | (4,636) |
| Balance, end of year | $ | 5,975 | $ | 5,595 |

The Corporation also has credit risk relating to cash and cash equivalents and other receivables. The Corporation manages its risk by transacting only with sound financial institutions.

The carrying amounts of financial assets in the consolidated statements of financial position represent the Corporation's maximum credit exposure.

(In thousands of Canadian dollars, unless otherwise stated)

### LIQUIDITY RISK

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Corporation will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they become due. The Corporation manages liquidity risk by continuously monitoring actual and budgeted cash flows under both normal and stressed conditions. The Board of Directors also reviews and approves the Corporation’s operating and capital budgets, as well as any material transactions out of the ordinary course of business, including proposals on mergers, acquisitions or other major investments or divestitures.

The following are the contractual maturities of financial liabilities including estimated interest payments as at March 31, 2026:

| | Total carrying amount | Contractual cash flows | Less than 1 year | 1 to 5 years | More than 5 years |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Credit facilities | $ 524,106 | $ 525,653 | $ 20,914 | $ 504,739 | $ — |
| Accounts payables and accrued liabilities | 163,268 | 163,268 | 163,268 | — | — |
| Lease liabilities | 23,307 | 29,210 | 1,541 | 20,247 | 7,422 |
| Other liabilities | 28,644 | 30,396 | 16,768 | 12,117 | 1,511 |

### MARKET RISK

Market risk is the risk that the changes in market prices, such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates and equity prices, will affect the Corporation's earnings or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposure within acceptable parameters, while optimizing the return on risk.

(In thousands of Canadian dollars, unless otherwise stated)

### CURRENCY RISK

The Corporation is exposed to currency risk on sales and expenses that are denominated in currencies other than the functional currency of the Corporation's subsidiaries, primarily the US dollar ("USD") and the euro ("EURO"). Also, additional earnings variability arises from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in currencies other than the functional currency of the Corporation's subsidiaries at the rate of exchange at each balance sheet date, the impact of which is reported as a foreign exchange gain or loss in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income.

The Corporation's objective in managing its foreign currency risk is to minimize its net exposure to foreign currency cash flows, by transacting with third parties in the above currencies to the maximum extent possible and practical, given that this will act as natural economic hedges for each of these currencies.

The Corporation's exposure to currency risk on its consolidated financial statements was as follows:

| | March 31, 2026 | | March 31, 2025 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | USD | EURO | USD | EURO |
| Cash and cash equivalents | 10,464 | 827 | 4,712 | 145 |
| Trade receivables | 1,160 | 840 | 1,471 | 908 |
| Investments | 280 | — | 546 | — |
| Credit facilities | (206,250) | (10,000) | (50,000) | (10,000) |
| Accounts payable and accrued liabilities | (1,623) | (198) | (1,390) | (135) |
| Contingent consideration and balance payable on business acquisitions | (1,537) | — | (2,809) | — |
| Net balance exposure | (197,506) | (8,531) | (47,470) | (9,082) |
| Equivalent in Canadian dollars | (275,375) | (13,640) | (68,132) | (14,098) |

The following exchange rates are those applicable to the following periods and dates:

| | 2026 | | 2025 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Average | Reporting | Average | Reporting |
| USD per CAD | 1.3734 | 1.3943 | 1.3919 | 1.4353 |
| EURO per CAD | 1.5380 | 1.5989 | 1.4935 | 1.5523 |

Based on the Corporation's foreign currency exposures noted above, varying the above foreign exchange rates to reflect a 5% strengthening of the US dollar and EURO would have the following impacts on net income, assuming that all other variables remained constant:

| | March 31, 2026 | | March 31, 2025 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | USD | EURO | USD | EURO |
| Increase (decrease) in net income | (13,768) | (682) | (3,401) | (705) |

An assumed 5% weakening of the foreign currency would have had an equal but opposite effect on the basis that all other variables remained constant.

To manage its currency risk, the Corporation uses foreign exchange forward contracts and options. The tables below summarize the contracts effective as at March 31, 2026 and 2025:

| Maturity | Type | Contract exchange rate | Contractual amount | Mark-to-market assets (liabilities) as at March 31, 2026 | Mark-to-market assets (liabilities) as at March 31, 2025 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Foreign exchange forward contracts** | | | | | |
| 0 to 12 months | USD Sale | 1.3372 – 1.3635 | $ 24,000 | $ (493) | $ (1,821) |
| 13 to 24 months | USD Sale | 1.3292 – 1.3836 | 24,000 | (509) | (848) |
| | | | $ 48,000 | $ (1,002) | $ (2,669) |

(In thousands of Canadian dollars, unless otherwise stated)

| Maturity | Type | Contract exchange rate | Contractual amount | Mark-to-market assets (liabilities) as at March 31, 2026 | Mark-to-market assets (liabilities) as at March 31, 2025 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Options** | | | | | |
| **0 to 12 months** | | | | | |
| Ratio forward | USD Sale | 1.4100 | $ 3,750 to 4,500 | $ — | $ (74) |
| Target forward (TARF) | USD Sale | 1.3865 - 1.4800 | 500 to 24,000 | (414) | (25) |
| Participation memory forward | USD Sale | 1.4610 | 500 to 12,000 | — | (48) |
| | | | $ 500 to 24,000 | $ (414) | $ (147) |

**INTEREST RATE RISK**

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in market interest rates. The Corporation holds most of its cash and cash equivalents balance in accounts bearing interest at rates less than 3%. The Corporation is, therefore, not materially exposed to future cash flow fluctuations coming from changes in market interest rates for its cash and cash equivalents. Cash equivalents consist of term deposits with original maturities of less than three months and are, therefore, also exposed to interest rate risk on fair value. However, fair value risk is not significant, considering the relatively short term to maturity of these instruments.

The credit facilities are variable interest rate instruments that are due in more than one year. These instruments are exposed to changes in future interest rates that could result in future cash flow fluctuations. To manage its interest rate risk, the Corporation entered into interest rate swap agreements. The table below summarizes the interest rate contracts effective as at March 31, 2026 and 2025:

| Maturity | Currency | Fixed interest rate (when applicable) | Initial nominal value | Mark-to-market assets (liabilities) as at March 31, 2026 | Mark-to-market assets (liabilities) as at March 31, 2025 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Swaps** | | | | | |
| September 27, 2030 | CAD | 3.355% | 140,000 | (3,047) | (5,966) |
| September 29, 2028 | CAD | 3.300% | 30,000 | (728) | (1,257) |
| | | | $ 170,000 | $ (3,775) | $ (7,223) |
| **Interest rate collar** | | | | | |
| December 31, 2027 | CAD | 2.75% - 4.17% | 101,955 | 35 | — |
| | | | | $ 35 | $ — |
| | | | | $ (3,740) | $ (7,223) |

The Corporation uses swaps to manage its interest rate risk on its credit facility.

Given that the Corporation did not elect to apply hedge accounting during the years ended March 31, 2026 and 2025, mark-to-market gains (losses) of $(4,884) and $(9,267) were recorded in net finance expense (income), respectively.

(In thousands of Canadian dollars, unless otherwise stated)

## 30. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Corporation's objectives when managing capital are as follows:

Pursue its growth strategy through acquisitions and organic growth by maintaining financial flexibility; and

Provide the Corporation's shareholders with an appropriate return on their investment.

For capital management, the Corporation has defined its capital as the combination of net debt and total equity.

Total managed capital is as follows:

| | 2026 | 2025 |
|---|---|---|
| Contingent consideration, including current portion | $ 6,176 | $ 4,997 |
| Balance payable on business acquisitions, including current portion | 6,788 | 174 |
| Credit facilities | 524,106 | 341,365 |
| Cash and cash equivalents | (20,747) | (13,984) |
| Net debt, including contingent consideration and balance payable on business acquisition | 516,323 | 332,552 |
| Total equity | 211,542 | 266,834 |
| | $ 727,865 | $ 599,386 |

The Corporation's financing strategy is to maintain a flexible structure, to respond adequately to the changes in economic conditions and to allow growth through business acquisitions. The Corporation monitors its capital structure using the net debt to adjusted EBITDA ratio. Refer to note 4 for more information about EBITDA.

To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Corporation may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders of the Corporation, issue or repay debt, issue shares or undertake any other activities as deemed appropriate under the specific circumstances, on a quarterly basis.

## 31. TRANSACTIONS WITH KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL AND RELATED PARTIES

### KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL

The key management personnel of the Corporation are the Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer and other key employees of the Corporation.

Key management personnel compensation and director's fees are as follows:

| | 2026 | 2025 |
|---|---|---|
| Short-term employee benefits | $ 5,934 | $ 5,417 |
| Share-based compensation | 104 | 162 |
| Performance share units | 5,536 | 2,866 |
| Deferred share units | 15,525 | 4,230 |
| | $ 27,099 | $ 12,675 |

### RELATED PARTIES

Related parties of the Corporation include Directors and key management personnel, their family members, and companies over which they have significant influence or control. The Corporation has transacted with related parties during the reporting period. These transactions are measured at the exchange amount, which is the amount of consideration established and agreed to by the related parties having normal trade terms.

During the year ended March 31, 2026, the Corporation recognized revenues with related parties amounting to $3,213 (2025 — $7,679). The Corporation incurred expenses with related parties amounting to $2,092 (2025 — $2,939). As at

(In thousands of Canadian dollars, unless otherwise stated)

March 31, 2026, the balances of accounts receivable and accounts payable with related parties amounted to $1,118 (2025 — $752) and $325 (2025 — $343 ) respectively.

## 32. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

On April 2, 2026, the Corporation acquired some of the assets of RadioLine SAS, a French based internet radio and podcast aggregation platform for a consideration of EUR 3,000 at closing and EUR 1,000 conditional to certain conditions being met, payable at the latest on February 25, 2027.

On June 18, 2026, the Company repurchased and cancelled 1,000,000 subordinate voting shares and variable subordinate voting shares from CDP Investissements inc. (a subsidiary of *La Caisse de dépôt et placement du Québec*) via a private agreement. The shares were acquired at $15.40 per share—a 5.1% discount to the TSX closing price—for a total cash consideration of $15,400, financed with cash on hand. The transaction was completed under an exemption from l'*Autorité des marchés financiers* and does not impact the Company's current normal course issuer bid limits.

On July 27, 2026, the Company acquired CHUP-FM Calgary from Rawlco Radio Ltd. The total consideration of the transaction is estimated at $6,683, comprising a base purchase price of $5,500, and working capital adjustments and transaction fees of $1,183. No debt was assumed in this transaction. The initial accounting for the business combination is incomplete at the time these financial statements are authorized for issue.

## 33. BASIS OF PREPARATION

### A) STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE

The consolidated financial statements of the Corporation have been prepared in accordance with IFRS as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB").

The consolidated financial statements were authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on August 7, 2026.

### B) BASIS OF MEASUREMENT

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, except for the following:

- Contingent consideration payable which is measured at fair value at each reporting period in accordance with IFRS 3;
- Investments measured at fair value at year-end in accordance with IFRS 9;
- Cost of defined benefit pension plans and present value of the net pension obligation measured at fair value in accordance with IAS 19;
- Liabilities related to deferred share unit plan, performance share unit plan measured at fair value at year-end in accordance with IFRS 2;
- Equity stock options which are measured at fair value at date of grant pursuant to IFRS 2; and
- Assets and liabilities acquired in business combinations are measured at fair value at acquisition date.
- Derivative financial instruments are measured at fair value, determined by using an evaluation of the estimated market value, adjusted for the credit quality of the counterparty in accordance with IFRS 9.

(In thousands of Canadian dollars, unless otherwise stated)

### C) FOREIGN CURRENCY TRANSLATION

#### FUNCTIONAL AND PRESENTATION CURRENCY

Items included in the financial statements of each of the subsidiaries are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the subsidiary operates (the ‘functional currency’). The consolidated financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars, which is the Corporation’s functional and presentation currency. All financial information presented in Canadian dollars has been rounded to the nearest thousand.

#### TRANSACTIONS AND BALANCES

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates 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 year-end exchange rates are recognized in profit or loss. Translation differences on assets and liabilities carried at fair value are reported as part of the fair value gain or loss. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Foreign currency gains and losses are reported on a net basis.

#### SUBSIDIARIES

The results and financial position of foreign operations (none of which has the currency of a hyperinflationary economy) that have a functional currency different from the presentation currency are translated into the presentation currency as follows:

- assets and liabilities for each financial position presented are translated at the closing rate at the date of that financial position;
- income and expenses for each statement of income and statement of comprehensive income are translated at average exchange rates (unless this is not a reasonable approximation of the cumulative effect of the rates prevailing on the transaction dates, in which case income and expenses are translated at the dates of the transactions); and
- all resulting exchange differences are recognized in other comprehensive income (loss).

Goodwill and fair value adjustments arising on the acquisition of a foreign operation are treated as assets and liabilities of the foreign operation and are translated at the closing rate.

(In thousands of Canadian dollars, unless otherwise stated)

## 34. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all years presented in these consolidated financial statements and have been applied consistently by the Corporation’s subsidiaries.

### (A) BASIS OF CONSOLIDATION

#### BUSINESS COMBINATIONS

The Corporation measures goodwill as the excess of the fair value of the consideration transferred which includes the fair value of contingent consideration, over the net recognized amount (generally fair value) of the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed, all measured as of the acquisition date. When the excess is negative, a bargain purchase gain is recognized immediately in profit or loss.

Transaction costs, other than those associated with the issue of debt or equity securities, that the Corporation incurs in connection with a business combination are expensed as incurred.

#### SUBSIDIARIES

Subsidiaries are entities controlled by the Corporation. The Corporation controls an entity when it is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. The financial statements of subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date that control commences until the date that control ceases.

These consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Corporation and its wholly-owned subsidiaries, Stingray Music USA Inc. (and its subsidiaries Disc Marketing LLC, Loupe Inc., Pop Radio LLC, The Signing Machine (HK) Ltd and TuneIn Inc.), 2144286 Ontario Inc., 4445694 Canada Inc., Pay Audio Services LP, Music Choice Europe Limited (and its subsidiary Stingray Digital International Ltd), Stingray Radio Inc. and all these entities’ wholly owned subsidiaries.

#### INVESTMENT IN ASSOCIATES

An associate is an entity over which the Corporation has significant influence. The Corporation has significant influence when it has the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of the investee but does not have control or joint control. The Corporation accounts for its investment in an associate using the equity method. Under the equity method, the investment is initially recognized at cost. Subsequent to initial recognition, the consolidated financial statements include the Corporation’s share of the earnings and losses of the associate until the date significant influence ceases. Distributions received from an associate reduce the carrying amount of the investment. The consolidated statements of comprehensive income include the Corporations’ share of any amounts recognized by its associate in other comprehensive income, if any. Intercompany balances between the Corporation and its associate are not eliminated.

#### INTEREST IN JOINT VENTURE

A joint venture is an arrangement whereby the Corporation and other parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the net assets of the arrangement. The Corporation accounts for its interest in a joint venture using the equity method. Under the equity method, the joint venture is initially recognized at cost. Subsequent to initial recognition, the consolidated financial statements include the Corporation’s share of the earnings and losses in the joint venture. Distributions received from a joint venture reduce the carrying amount of the investment. Additionally, the Corporation makes capital calls, which are treated as additions to the investment in the joint venture.

(In thousands of Canadian dollars, unless otherwise stated)

### (B) FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

#### FINANCIAL ASSETS AND FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

The Corporation initially recognizes financial assets on the trade date at which the Corporation becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

On initial recognition, the Corporation classifies its financial assets as subsequently measured at either amortized cost or fair value, depending on its business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets. If the financial asset is not subsequently accounted for at fair value through profit or loss, then the initial measurement includes transaction costs that are directly attributable to the asset's acquisition or origination.

*Financial assets measured at amortized cost*

A financial asset is measured at amortized cost if both of the following conditions are met and is not designated as at fair value through profit and loss:

- The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold the asset in order to collect contractual cash flows.
- The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

The Corporation currently classifies its cash and cash equivalents and trade and other receivables as financial assets measured at amortized cost.

*Financial assets measured at fair value*

All equity investments and other financial assets that do not meet the conditions to be classified as financial assets measured at amortized cost are measured at fair value through profit and loss.

Changes therein, including any interest or dividend income, are recognized in profit or loss.

The Corporation's investments are classified as financial assets measured at fair value through profit and loss.

The Corporation derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred, or it neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and does not retain control over the transferred asset. Any interest in such derecognized financial assets that is created or retained by the Corporation is recognized as a separate asset or liability.

*Financial liabilities*

The Corporation initially recognizes debt securities issued and subordinated liabilities on the date that they are originated. All other financial liabilities are recognized initially on the trade date at which the Corporation becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

Financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. If the financial liabilities are not subsequently accounted for at fair value through profit or loss, then the initial measurement includes directly attributable transaction costs.

The Corporation classifies all financial liabilities at amortized cost using the effective interest method, except for contingent consideration recorded at fair value through profit and loss and financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss when doing so results in more relevant information. Such liabilities shall be subsequently measured at fair value.

The Corporation derecognizes a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled or expire.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the consolidated statements of financial position when, and only when, the Corporation has a legal right to offset the amounts and intends either to settle on a net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

*Derivative financial instruments*

The Corporation use derivative financial instruments to manage its interest rate risk on its credit facilities and its currency risk on its trade and does not use these instruments for speculative or trading purposes. The Corporation does not apply hedge accounting and therefore mark-to-market gains or losses are recognized in net finance expense (income).

#### IMPAIRMENT OF FINANCIAL ASSETS

The Corporation recognizes loss allowances for expected credit losses (ECLs) on financial assets measured at amortized cost. Loss allowances for trade receivables are always measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs. The maximum period considered when estimating ECLs is the maximum contractual period over which the Corporation is exposed to credit risk. ECLs are a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses. Credit losses are measured as the present value of all cash shortfalls (i.e. the difference between the cash flows due to the entity in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Corporation expects to receive). ECLs are discounted at the effective interest rate of the financial asset.

ECLs on trade and other receivables is assessed by portfolio based on factors that may include the Corporation's past experience with debt recovery, an increased number of days exceeding payment terms in the portfolio, as well as a change - internationally or nationally - in economic conditions correlating with default payments.

Loss allowances for financial assets measured at amortized cost are deducted from the gross carrying amount of the assets and is recognized in profit or loss.

If, in a subsequent year, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognized (such as an improvement in the debtor's credit rating), the previously recognized impairment loss is reversed. The reversal is recognized to the extent of the improvement without exceeding what the amortized cost would have been had the impairment not been recognized at the date the impairment is reversed. The amount of the reversal is recognized in profit or loss.

### (C) REVENUE RECOGNITION

#### CONTRACTS WITH CUSTOMERS

The Corporation records revenues from contracts with customers in accordance with the five steps in *IFRS 15 Contracts with customers* as follows:

1) Identify the contract with a customer;
2) Identify the performance obligations in the contract;
3) Determine the transaction price, which is the total consideration provided by the customer;
4) Allocate the transaction price among the performance obligations in the contract based on their relative fair values; and
5) Recognize revenues when the relevant criteria are met for each performance obligation.

Revenues are measured based on the value of the expected consideration in a contract with a customer and are recognized when control of a product or service is transferred to a customer.

(In thousands of Canadian dollars, unless otherwise stated)

A contract asset is recognized in the consolidated statement of financial position when revenues are earned without having been invoiced. Contract assets are presented in "Other current assets". A contract liability is recognized when the Corporation has received consideration in advance of the transfer of products or services to a customer.

***Advertising***

The Corporation recognizes revenues related to advertising generally over time, as advertising services are progressively delivered. Advertising reaches the customers by Retail media, Streaming media, Broadcast media and Radio stations. Retail media includes in-store licensed music, music video, digital signage and consumer insights, Streaming media includes music and soundscapes across web and mobile and FAST channels, and Broadcast media includes concerts, shows, music videos and TV audio channels.

For some arrangements, the transaction price is contractually determined by individual ads played or by individual number of ad impressions generated (i.e. cost per thousand of impressions – CPM) or based on a cumulative guaranteed viewership across an entire ad campaign and fixed fee. For arrangements in which advertising inventory is sold through Sell-Side Platforms ("SSP"), pricing involves an automated bidding on ad inventory in real time, often through ad exchanges. Under such arrangements, pricing is not contractually specified since it is based on winning bids from real-time auctions, less any fees charged from the SSP. The Corporation's ad operations department works with the SSP by providing pricing parameters, such as a floor price that the Corporation is willing to accept.

In accordance with IFRS 15, when revenues are generated from arrangements that involve multiple parties or intermediaries, the Corporation determines whether to report revenue on a gross or net basis by evaluating its role in the transaction and the associated contractual rights and obligations. This involves evaluating whether the Corporation controls the advertising inventory before it transfers to the end customer, based on the control factors, including whether the Corporation has inventory risk, is primarily responsible for fulfilling the service, and has discretion in establishing pricing. Based on this assessment, revenues are recognized on a gross basis when the Corporation acts as the principal, with payments to advertising partners, platform providers and intermediaries recognized as operating expenses. On the other hand, when the Corporation acts as an agent, revenues are recognized at a net amount of commissions retained.

***Subscriptions***

The Corporation recognizes revenues related to continuous music and video distribution over time, as the customer receives and consumes the benefits of the music supply at the same time it is broadcast. On-demand products, primarily music and concerts services, are also recognized over time as the customer receives and consumes the benefits of the on-demand product at the same time it is broadcast. The Corporation records contract liabilities when customers pay their subscription fees in advance.

***Equipment and labor***

For equipment and labor projects, mainly bundled arrangements, the Corporation accounts for individual products and services when they are separately identifiable, and the customer can benefit from the product or service on its own or with other readily available resources. The total arrangement consideration is allocated to each product or service on its own or with other readily available resources based on its stand-alone selling price.

The Corporation generally determines stand-alone selling prices based on the observable prices for products sold separately without a service contract, adjusted for market conditions and other factors, as appropriate. When similar products and services are not sold separately, the Corporation uses the expected cost plus margin approach to determine stand-alone selling prices. The Corporation recognizes revenues for each individual product or service, when the related performance obligations are satisfied, which is usually over time for sale of equipment and its configuration.

(In thousands of Canadian dollars, unless otherwise stated)

### (D) RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Expenditure on research activities, undertaken with the prospect of gaining new scientific or technical knowledge and understanding, is recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

Development costs, net of tax credits, are recognized in profit or loss as incurred, unless the costs can be measured reliably, the product or process is technically feasible, future economic benefits are probable and the Corporation intends to and has sufficient resources to complete the development and to use or sell the asset. In such a case, costs are recognized as internally developed intangible assets (see (m) intangible assets).

### (E) LEASES AND PAYMENTS

Operating leases are not recognized in the Corporation's consolidated statements of financial position. Payments made under operating leases are recognized in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease. Lease incentives received are recognized as an integral part of the total lease expense, over the term of the lease. Contingent lease payments are accounted for in the year in which they are incurred.

### (F) FINANCE INCOME AND FINANCE COSTS

Finance income comprises interest income on funds invested, change in fair value of contingent consideration. Interest income is recognized as it accrues in profit or loss, using the effective interest method.

Finance costs comprise interest expense on credit facilities, unwinding of the discount on provisions, change in fair value of derivatives and contingent consideration, amortization of deferred financing costs, foreign exchange (gain) loss and impairment losses recognized on financial assets.

The Corporation recognizes finance income and finance costs as a component of operating activities in the consolidated statements of cash flows.

### (G) INCOME TAXES

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred taxes. Current and deferred taxes are recognized in profit or loss except to the extent that they relate to a business combination, or items recognized directly in equity or in other comprehensive income.

Current tax is the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Deferred tax is recognized in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes.

Deferred tax is not recognized for the following temporary differences:

- temporary differences on the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss;
- temporary differences relating to investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint arrangements to the extent that the Corporation is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that they will not reverse in the foreseeable future; and
- taxable temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of goodwill.

A deferred tax asset is recognized for unused tax losses, unused tax credits and deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which they can be used. Deferred tax assets are measured at the end of each reporting year and their carrying amount is reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that a taxable profit will be realized.

(In thousands of Canadian dollars, unless otherwise stated)

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reverse, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax liabilities and assets, and they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity, or on different tax entities, but they intend to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis or their tax assets and liabilities will be realized simultaneously.

### (H) INVENTORIES

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realizable value. The cost of inventories is based on the first-in, first-out cost method.

Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated selling expenses.

### (I) PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

#### RECOGNITION AND MEASUREMENT

Items of property and equipment are recognized at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset and the costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located, if any.

When parts of an item of property and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components).

Gains and losses on disposal of an item of property and equipment are determined by comparing the proceeds from disposal with the carrying amount, and are recognized in profit or loss.

#### SUBSEQUENT COSTS

The cost of replacing a part of an item of property and equipment is recognized in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within the part will flow to the Corporation, and its cost can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognized. The costs of the day-to-day servicing of property and equipment are recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

#### DEPRECIATION

Depreciation is calculated over the cost of the asset less its residual value and is recognized in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of each part of an item of property and equipment, since this most closely reflects the expected pattern of consumption of the future economic benefits embodied in the asset. Leased assets are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives, unless it is reasonably certain that the Corporation will obtain ownership by the end of the lease term.

The estimated useful lives for the current and comparative years are as follows:

| Property and equipment | Period |
|---|---|
| Building | 20 to 60 years |
| Broadcasting infrastructure | 8 to 25 years |
| Furniture, fixtures and equipment | 3 to 10 years |
| Computer hardware | 4 to 6 years |
| Leasehold improvements | Lease term |

(In thousands of Canadian dollars, unless otherwise stated)

Estimates for depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each reporting year-end and adjusted if appropriate prospectively.

### (J) INTANGIBLE ASSETS, EXCLUDING BROADCAST LICENCES

Intangible assets that are acquired by the Corporation and have finite useful lives are measured at cost less accumulated amortization and any accumulated impairment losses.

The fair value of non-compete agreements acquired in a business combination are based on the discounted estimated revenues losses that have been avoided as a result of the non-compete being signed. The fair value of clients list and relationships acquired in a business combination is determined using the multi-period excess earnings method, whereby the subject asset is valued after deducting a fair return on all other assets that are part of creating the related cash flows. The fair value of music catalogs acquired in a business combination is determined using the estimated costs for creating such music catalogs. The fair value of trademarks acquired in a business combination is based on the discounted estimated future royalty payments that have been avoided.

Amounts capitalized as internally developed intangible assets include the total cost of any external products or services and labor costs directly attributable to development.

#### AMORTIZATION

Amortization is recognized in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the definite life intangible assets.

Internally developed intangible assets, net of related tax credits, are amortized starting from the date the products and services are commercialized.

The estimated useful lives for the current and comparative years are as follows:

| Intangible assets | Period |
|---|---|
| Internally developed software and apps | 2 to 8 years |
| Music catalog | 5 to 15 years |
| Client list and relationships | 3 to 15 years |
| Trademarks | 2 to 20 years |
| Licences, website applications and computer software | 2 to 25 years |
| Non-compete agreements | 2 to 11 years |

Estimates for amortization methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each reporting year-end and adjusted if appropriate prospectively.

### (K) LEASES

At inception of a contract, the Corporation assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease based on whether the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. The Corporation allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease and non-lease component on the basis of their relative stand-alone prices. However, for leases of properties for which it is a lessee, the Corporation has elected not to separate non-lease components and will instead account for the lease and non-lease components as a single lease component. The right-of-use asset and lease liability are recognized at the lease commencement date.

#### RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS ON LEASES

The right-of-use asset is measured at cost. The cost is based on the initial amount of the lease liability plus initial direct costs incurred, less lease incentives received, if any.

(In thousands of Canadian dollars, unless otherwise stated)

The cost of right-of-use assets is periodically reduced by amortization expenses and impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain remeasurements of the lease liability. Right-of-use assets are amortized to reflect the expected pattern of consumption of the future economic benefits which is based on the lesser of the useful life of the asset or the lease term using the straight-line method. The lease term includes the renewal option only if it is reasonably certain to be exercised. The lease terms range from 1 to 50 years for buildings and towers, from 10 to 99 years for land and from 1 to 5 years for vehicles.

The Corporation elected not to recognize a right-of-use asset and liability for leases where the total lease term is less than or equal to twelve months and for leases of low value assets; such as but not limited to, office equipment. The lease payments associated with these leases are recognized as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

#### LEASE LIABILITIES

At the commencement date of the lease, the Corporation recognizes lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Corporation and payments of penalties for terminating a lease, if the lease term reflects the Corporation exercising the option to terminate. The variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognized as expense in the period in which the event or condition that triggered the payment has occurred.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Corporation uses the incremental borrowing rate as at the lease commencement date if the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the amount of the lease liability is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced to reflect the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of the lease liability is remeasured if there has been a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the in-substance fixed lease payments or a change in the assessment to purchase the underlying asset.

### (L) BUSINESS COMBINATION, GOODWILL AND BROADCAST LICENCES

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method. The cost of an acquisition is measured as the aggregate of the consideration transferred, measured at the acquisition date fair value. Acquisition costs incurred are expensed and included in acquisition, legal, restructuring and other expenses. The cost of a business combination is allocated to the fair value of the related net identifiable tangible and intangible assets. The excess of the cost of the acquired businesses over the fair value of the related net identifiable tangible and intangible assets acquired is allocated to goodwill. If the consideration is lower than the fair value of the net assets acquired, the difference is recognized in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income (loss).

To receive approval to launch a new broadcast licence pursuant to applications made by the Corporation to the CRTC, the CRTC may require the Corporation to commit to fund Canadian Content Development (“CCD”) during the initial term of the licence over and above the prescribed annual requirements. These obligations are considered to be part of the costs related to the award of new broadcast licences and are recognized as a liability upon the launch of the new broadcast licence. Any other direct costs related to the award and launch of new broadcast licences are also capitalized as broadcast licences. CCD that arises from a business acquisition is considered a transaction cost and is expensed in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income (loss).

After initial recognition, goodwill and broadcast licences are recorded at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. Both goodwill and broadcast licences have indefinite useful lives and are not amortized, but they are subject to an impairment evaluation. Broadcast licences are deemed indefinite life assets since they are renewed every seven years

(In thousands of Canadian dollars, unless otherwise stated)

without significant cost, with the unlikely chance that the renewal will be denied; therefore, there is no foreseeable limit to the period over which broadcast licences are expected to generate net cash flows for the Corporation.

### (M) IMPAIRMENT OF NON-FINANCIAL ASSETS

The Corporation reviews the carrying amount of its non-financial assets, which include intangible assets with a finite useful life and property and equipment on each reporting date in order to determine if specific events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. The recoverable amount of goodwill and broadcast licences are tested for impairment each year at the same date, or more frequently if indications of impairment exist.

For impairment testing purposes, assets that cannot be tested individually are grouped in CGUs. Goodwill is allocated to the CGU or CGU group that is expected to benefit from the synergies resulting from the business combination. Each unit or group of units to which goodwill is allocated shall not be larger than an operating segment and represents the lowest level at which goodwill is monitored for internal management purposes.

An impairment loss is recognized if the carrying amount of an asset or a CGU exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. Impairment losses are recognized in profit or loss. Impairment losses are first allocated to reduce the carrying amount of goodwill allocated to the CGU, and then to reduce the carrying amount of the other assets of the CGU on a pro rata basis.

### (N) PROVISIONS

A provision is recognized if, as a result of a past event, the Corporation has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. 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 the risks specific to the liability. The unwinding of the discount is recognized as finance cost.

#### CONTINGENT LIABILITY

A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events and of which the existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not within the control of the Corporation; or a present obligation that arises from past events (and therefore exists), but is not recognized because it is not probable that a transfer or use of assets, provision of services or any other transfer of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, or the amount of the obligation cannot be estimated reliably.

### (O) EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

#### SHORT-TERM EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

Short-term employee benefits are expensed as the related service is provided.

A liability is recognized for the amount expected to be paid if the Corporation has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee, and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

*Stock option plan*

The fair value at the grant-date of equity settled share-based payment awards granted to management and key employees of the Corporation is recognized as an employee benefit expense, with a corresponding increase in equity, over the vesting period of the awards. The amount expensed is adjusted to reflect the number of awards for which it is expected that the service conditions will be met, so that the amount ultimately expensed will depend on the number of awards that meet the service conditions at the vesting date.

*Performance share units and deferred share units plans*

Performance unit plan and deferred share units expected to be settled in cash are accounted for as cash settled awards, with the recognized compensation cost included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities. Compensation cost is initially measured at fair value at the grant date and is recognized in net income over the vesting year. The liability is remeasured based on the fair value price of the Corporation's shares, at each reporting date. Remeasurements during the vesting year are recognized immediately to net income to the extent that they relate to past services and amortized over the remaining vesting year to the extent that they relate to future services. The cumulative compensation cost that will ultimately be recognized is the fair value of the Corporation's shares at the settlement date.

*Employee share purchase plan*

The Corporation's contributions, used to purchase shares on the open market on behalf of employees, are recognized when incurred as an employee benefit expense, with a corresponding increase in contributed surplus. The amount expensed is adjusted to reflect the number of awards for which it is expected that the vesting conditions will be met, so that the amount ultimately expensed will depend on the number of awards that meet the vesting conditions at the vesting date.

Unvested shares held in trust on behalf of employees are treasury shares and therefore deducted from equity until they become vested.

### PENSION BENEFITS

The Corporation maintains a defined contribution pension plan and defined benefit pension plans. The Corporation does not provide any non-pension post-retirement benefits to employees.

*Defined contribution pension plan*

The Corporation matches employee contributions under the defined contribution pension plan. Under this plan, contributions are funded to a separate entity and the Corporation has no legal or constructive obligation to pay further amounts. The Corporation's portion is recorded as compensation expense as contributions are made, which coincides with the periods during which services are rendered by employees.

*Defined benefit pension plans*

The cost of providing benefits under the defined benefit pension plans is determined on an annual basis by independent actuaries separately for each plan using the projected unit credit costing method. Actuarial gains and losses for both defined benefit plans are recognized immediately in full in the period in which they occur in OCI. Actuarial gains and losses are not reclassified to the consolidated statements of income in subsequent periods.

Past service costs are recognized in profit or loss on the earlier of: (i) the date of the plan amendment or curtailment, and (ii) the date that the Corporation recognizes restructuring-related costs.

The discount rate is applied to the net defined benefit asset or liability to determine net interest expense or income. The Corporation recognizes the following changes in the net defined benefit obligation under operating expenses in the consolidated statements of income: (i) service costs comprising current service costs, past service costs, gains and losses on curtailments and settlements, and (ii) net interest expense or income.

The value of any defined benefit asset recognized is restricted to the present value of any economic benefits available in the form of refunds from the plan or reductions in the future contributions to the plan.

(In thousands of Canadian dollars, unless otherwise stated)

## 35. NEW STANDARDS NOT YET ADOPTED BY THE CORPORATION

IFRS 18 - Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements

In April 2024, the IASB issued IFRS 18 - *Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements*. It will replace IAS 1 – *Presentation of Financial Statements*. These amendments will not require any significant change to current practice but should facilitate and improve financial statement disclosures. The adoption of IFRS 18 is expected to primarily impact the presentation of Stingray's statement of comprehensive income (loss), notably through the introduction of new required subtotals such as 'operating profit or loss'. Furthermore, the standard will bring more prescriptive guidance on the aggregation and disaggregation of information and will require enhanced disclosures in a single note for any management-defined performance measures (MPMs) utilized. The Corporation is currently assessing the detailed impacts of these changes, which are aimed at enhancing the transparency and comparability of financial information. The Corporation intends to adopt these amendments in its consolidated financial statements for the annual period ending on March 31, 2028.

# Glossary of terms

**Artificial Intelligence (AI):** sometimes called machine intelligence, is, generally speaking, algorithms designed to make human-like decisions, often using real-time data.

**Audio Out-of-Home (AOOH):** similarly to DOOH, Audio Out-of-Home is a new category of Out-of-Home (OOH) advertising developed by Stingray where custom audio ads are inserted in music channels broadcasting inside commercial establishments.

**Connected TV:** is a device that connects to—or is embedded in—a television to support video content streaming.

**Digital Out-of-Home (DOOH):** refers to a media network of digital display advertising in commercial spaces and public places.

**Free Ad-Supported Streaming Television (FAST):** FAST channels are a new category of IPTV content which consists of subscription-free linear programming supported by advertising (requires an internet subscription).

**IPTV:** Internet Protocol television (IPTV) is the process of transmitting and broadcasting television programs through the Internet using Internet Protocol (IP).

**Over the top (OTT):** Refers to film and television content provided via a high-speed Internet connection rather than a cable or satellite provider.

**Pay TV:** Television broadcasting in which viewers pay by subscription to watch a particular channel.

**Satellite TV:** Television broadcasting using a satellite to relay signals to appropriately equipped customers in a particular area.

**Subscription Video On Demand (SVOD):** Refers to a service that gives users unlimited access to a wide range of programs for a monthly flat rate. The users have full control over the subscription and can decide when to start the program.

**Video On Demand (VOD):** A system in which viewers choose their own filmed entertainment, by means of a PC or interactive TV system, from a wide selection.

**4K UHD:** Ultra-high-definition (UHD) television, also abbreviated UHDTV, is a digital television display format in which the horizontal screen resolution is on the order of 4,000 pixels (4K UHD).

## Annual general meeting of shareholders

The annual general meeting will be held virtually by videoconference on September 23, 2026.

## Provisional calendar of results

**First quarter of 2027**
August 10, 2026

**Second quarter of 2027**
November 10, 2026

**Third quarter of 2027**
February 9, 2027

**Fourth quarter of 2027**
June 8, 2027

## Stock exchange

TSX:RAY

## Transfer agent

**TSX Trust Company**
2001 Boulevard Robert-Bourassa
Suite 1600
Montreal, Quebec
H3A 2A6
Canada

1.514.285.8300 or 1.800.387.0825
help@astfinancial.com
www.tsxtrust.com

stingray.com