The following discussion is management's assessment and analysis of the results of operations, cash flows and financial condition of HIVE Digital Technologies Ltd. ("HIVE" or the "Company") on a consolidated basis for the three and nine months ended December 31, 2024, and should be read in conjunction with the accompanying unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements and related notes for the three and nine months ended December 31, 2024.

These documents and additional information regarding the business of the Company are available on the System for Electronic Document Analysis and Retrieval ("SEDAR+") at www.sedarplus.ca, the Electronic Data Gathering, Analysis and Retrieval ("EDGAR") system maintained by the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") at www.sec.gov/EDGAR and the Company's website at www.hivedigitaltechnologies.com. The preparation of financial data is in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") and all figures are reported in thousands ("000's") of United States dollars unless otherwise indicated.

This Management's Discussion & Analysis contains information up to and including February 11, 2025.

BUSINESS OVERVIEW

HIVE Digital Technologies Ltd. is a growth-oriented company listed on the TSX Venture Exchange ("TSXV"), the NASDAQ Capital Markets Exchange ("NASDAQ") and on the Open Market of the Frankfurt Stock Exchange. Our primary business is operating data centers, the computing power of which is used for high performance computing ("HPC") and the mining of cryptocurrencies. Because the Company substantially holds Bitcoin and monetizes (or converts into Bitcoin) other cryptocurrencies that it derives from its mining operations, we view the Company as a bridge between the Bitcoin blockchain sector and traditional capital markets. Our cryptocurrency assets provide shareholders with exposure to the operating margins of digital currency mining as well as a portfolio of Bitcoin.

HIVE operates "green" energy-powered data center facilities in Canada, Sweden, and soon Paraguay. Our references to "green" energy are to our energy supply agreements with producers of hydroelectric power in Sweden and Canada, and previously, hosting agreements with suppliers in Iceland where the hosting facilities are powered by hydroelectric or geothermal power. One of our key objectives in locating our facilities where they are is to avoid using energy derived from fossil fuels. Our facilities are connected to local power grids that are controlled by local authorities. As a result, we do not control the sourcing of our power, which may include energy from any source on the grid. However, the close proximity of our facilities to hydroelectric and geothermal based power generating plants, makes it highly probable that most or all of the energy we use for our data centers is coming from those hydroelectric and geothermal plants, which is the basis for our saying that our operations are "green."

The following table summarizes the operational hashrate of each of the Company's major data centers together with its average operational power consumption and power capacity available to each such data center, as of January 31, 2025.

Sites	Operational Hashrate	MW Utilized	MW Capacity Available
New Brunswick, Canada owned facility**	2,143 PH/s	39.0 MW	70.0 MW
Quebec, Canada leased facility	819 PH/s	34.3 MW	34.5 MW
Boden, Sweden leased facility	1,459 PH/s	28 MW	32.0 MW
Boden 2, Sweden owned facility	380 PH/s	6 MW	6.0 MW
Robertsfors, Sweden leased facility	80 PH/s	3.3 MW	4.0 MW
Notviken, Sweden leased facility	43 PH/s	1.1 MW	1.5 MW
Montreal, Canada hosted facility *	N/A	1.4 MW	1.5 MW
Stockholm, Sweden hosted facility *	N/A	0.8 MW	0.8 MW
Total	4,924 PH/s	113.9 MW	150.3 MW

** Data center used for HPC / AI compute only.*
*** Includes approximately 260 PH/s of BTC equivalent hashrate.*

(In thousands of US Dollars, except share amounts)

Currently, the majority of our data center power is being utilized by HIVE to generate mining rewards that are paid in Bitcoin and occasionally other cryptocurrencies that we convert into Bitcoin. We retain our Bitcoin in segregated, secure storage wallets with Fireblocks Inc. ("Fireblocks"), a third-party provider that specializes in secure crypto storage. See "DIGITAL CURRENCY AND RISK MANAGEMENT" below. We have not pledged or staked our Bitcoin assets as collateral against debt or other obligations of any kind. Our Bitcoin is not stored on any exchange. Our Bitcoin is never "staked" for mining purposes (see definition of "Proof-of-Stake" below) or loaned to any third party.

The Company recognizes the majority of its revenue from the provision of transaction verification services, known as 'cryptocurrency mining', for which the Company receives digital currencies and records them at their fair value on the date received. The Company's revenue is being diversified through our expansion into data center operations which support HPC and AI based applications.

The Company has also entered into a binding letter of intent with Bitfarms Ltd. to acquire the Yguazú 200 MW hydro-powered Bitcoin mining facility in Paraguay which is under development. The Company's operational capacity in Paraguay will total 300 MW upon completion of this acquisition and will solidify its leadership as one of Latin America's largest Bitcoin mining operators. See "SUBSEQUENT EVENTS".

Change of Name and Diversification of Business

On July 12, 2023, the Company changed its name from HIVE Blockchain Technologies Ltd. to HIVE Digital Technologies Ltd. The change represents HIVE's evolving focus on revenue opportunities made possible by HIVE's large inventory of Nvidia Graphics Processing Unit ("GPU") cards in combination with emerging technologies, including artificial intelligence ("AI"), machine learning, advanced data analysis and HPC.

HIVE expects to maintain a strong presence in Bitcoin mining, however going forward HIVE will diversify its business by utilizing its Nvidia GPU-based cards to build high performance computing clusters with Supermicro and Dell servers that can provide computational power on a massive scale, notably for AI compute applications. In addition, the Company is branching out into the rental of GPU server clusters via marketplace aggregators and is exploring the development of a new cloud service offering. This cloud service is designed to offer to users a selection of options to access computing resources ranging from a virtual instance of a single GPU, to a "bare-metal" server equipped with up to 10 GPUs to clusters of multiple servers. The term, "bare metal" refers to instances where a user rents a physical machine from our facility that is not shared with any other tenants. Bare metal servers provide the high-performance capabilities of dedicated hardware combined with the flexibility and scalability of a cloud service. Pricing will likely be based upon the level of computing power accessed. Marketing for the cloud services is expected to be directed at small and medium-sized businesses as an efficient and cost-effective alternative, offering potential substantial savings in comparison to other major cloud service providers.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

	Three months ended December 31,		**Nine months ended December 31,**	
	2024	2023	**2024**	2023
Total revenue	**$ 29,229**	$ 31,252	**$ 84,118**	$ 77,584
Net income (loss)	**1,267**	(6,951)	**(3,138)**	(47,751)
Gross operating margin (1)	**6,050**	11,358	**18,656**	24,068
Basic income (loss) per share	**$ 0.01**	$ (0.08)	**$ (0.03)**	$ (0.55)
Digital assets mined - BTC	**322**	830	**1,111**	2,465

[1] Non-IFRS measure. A reconciliation to its nearest IFRS measures is provided under "Reconciliations of Non-IFRS Financial Performance Measures" below.

The Company is a reporting issuer in each of the Provinces and Territories of Canada and under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 in the United States. The Company's shares are listed for trading on the TSXV, under the symbol "HIVE.V", as well as on the NASDAQ Capital Markets Exchange under "HIVE" and on the Open

(In thousands of US Dollars, except share amounts)

Market of the Frankfurt Stock Exchange under the symbol "YO0.F". The Company's head office is located at Suite 128, 7900 Callaghan Road, San Antonio, Texas, 78229, United States of America, and its registered office is located at Suite 2500, 700 West Georgia Street, Vancouver, BC, V7Y 1B3, Canada.

DEFINED TERMS

ASIC:	An ASIC (application-specific integrated circuit) is a microchip designed for a special application, such as a particular kind of transmission protocol or a hand-held computer. In the context of digital currency mining ASICs have been designed to solve specific hashing algorithms efficiently, including for Bitcoin mining.
Bitcoin or BTC:	Bitcoin refers to the native token of the Bitcoin network which utilizes the SHA-256 algorithm. Bitcoin is a peer-to-peer payment system and the digital currency of the same name which uses open source cryptography to control the creation and transfer of such digital currency.
Bitcoin Network:	The network of computers running the software protocol underlying Bitcoin and which network maintains the database of Bitcoin ownership and facilitates the transfer of Bitcoin among parties.
Blockchain:	A Blockchain is a generally immutable, decentralized public transaction ledger which records transactions, such as financial transactions in cryptocurrency, in chronological order. Bitcoin and Ethereum are the largest examples of a public blockchain.
BuzzMiner:	A Bitcoin mining system developed by HIVE, using the Intel BlockScale ASIC, manufactured by an original design manufacturer ("ODM") which HIVE engaged, using aspects of the Intel Reference Design, with various improvements and optimizations and features implemented by HIVE (and unique to HIVE's BuzzMiner) including custom application programming interface ("API") calls, a software layer, operating modes at different ASIC frequencies, allowing HIVE to mine from 110 Terahash per second ("TH/s") to 130 TH/s at different efficiencies, along with demand response functionality.
Ether or ETH or Ethereum:	Ether, ETH or Ethereum refers to the native token of the Ethereum Network which utilizes the ethash algorithm. Ethereum is a global, open-source platform for decentralized applications. Ethereum, ETH and Ether are used interchangeably to refer to the cryptocurrency.
Ethereum Classic:	Ethereum Classic refers to the native token of the Ethereum Classic Network.
Fireblocks	Fireblocks LLC is an enterprise-grade platform delivering a secure infrastructure for moving, storing, and issuing digital assets.
GPU:	A GPU or Graphics Processing Unit is a programmable logic chip (processor) specialized for display functions. GPUs have proven to be efficient at solving digital currency hashing algorithms.
Hashrate:	Hashrate is a measure of mining power whereby the expected revenue from mining is directly proportional to a miner's hashrate normalized by the total hashrate of the network. All Company hashrate metrics that are provided within this report (e.g. EH/s) are from ASIC machines ("BTC only") unless otherwise specified.
Hashprice	Hashprice measures the daily revenue Bitcoin miners can expect to earn per unit of computational power and is typically measured in dollars per terahash per second per day ($/TH/s/day).
HPC:	High performance computing (HPC) is a business practice that combines computing resources to solve large problems that are too difficult or time-consuming for a single computer to handle. HPC is used in many industries, including business, science, engineering, and academic research and more recently, has been used to support artificial intelligence (AI) applications.
Mining:	Mining refers to the provision of computing capacity (or hashing power) to secure a distributed network by creating, verifying, publishing and propagating blocks in the blockchain in exchange for rewards and fees denominated in the native token of that network (i.e. Bitcoin or Ethereum, as applicable) for each block generated.
Merge or Ethereum Merge:	The Merge refers to the shift in the Ethereum Blockchain from proof-of-work consensus to proof-of-stake consensus as of September 15, 2022.
Network Difficulty or Difficulty:	Network difficulty is a measure of how difficult it is to find a hash below a given target.
Proof-of-Stake:	Under proof-of-stake consensus stakers who have sufficiently large coin balances 'staked' on the network update the ledger; stakers are incentivized to protect the network and put forth valid transactions because they are heavily invested in the network's currency.
Proof-of-Work:	Under proof-of-work consensus, miners performing computational work on the network update the ledger; miners are incentivized to protect the network and put forth valid transactions because they must invest in hardware and electricity for the opportunity to mine coins on the network. The success of a miner's business relies on the value of the currency remaining above the cost to create a coin.

Revaluation of Digital Currencies:	Refers to the recognition of fair value adjustments to digital currency holdings based on available market prices at a point in time.
SHA-256:	SHA-256 is a cryptographic Hash Algorithm. A cryptographic hash is a kind of 'signature' for a text or a data file. SHA-256 generates an almost-unique 256-bit (32-byte) signature for a text. The most well-known cryptocurrencies that utilize the SHA-256 algorithm are Bitcoin and Bitcoin Cash.

OUTLOOK

Operations

The Bitcoin protocol is such that every 210,000 blocks the mining rewards are cut in half (a "Halving"). The most recent Halving occurred as of April 20, 2024 with the block rewards now reduced from 6.25 BTC to 3.125 BTC. The Company will continue to make opportunistic investments to upgrade its ASICs and infrastructure, to improve its fleet efficiency and to maximise hashrate. In addition to our cryptocurrency mining operations, the Company has continued its efforts to expand its facilities to offer HPC services to companies in the gaming, artificial intelligence and graphics rendering industries.

Since Oct 1, 2024, the Company has successfully deployed approximately 7,000 next-generation ASICs as part of its fleet upgrade strategy. This includes approximately 6,500 Avalon A1566 units and 500 DG1+ units, resulting in an increase in our installed hash rate to over 6.0 EH/s of installed BTC only hashrate, and 6.4 EH/s of BTC equivalent hashrate.

Additionally, the Company announced its plans to expand its global hash rate capacity to over 25 EH/s. This growth will be driven primarily by the expansion of operations in Paraguay, as well as ongoing upgrades to our existing data center fleet. On November 10, 2024, the Company announced the purchase of 6,500 Canaan Avalon 1566 miners with 185 TH/s per unit and 18.5 J/TH efficiency. On November 20, 2024, the Company announced the purchase of 5,000 Canaan Avalon 1566 miners with 194 TH/s and 18.5 J/TH efficiency. As of the date of this report, the first 6,500 Avalons have been delivered and installed. Once all 11,500 units are installed, this will bring the Company's installed hashrate at existing facilities to 6.8 EH/s with an average global efficiency of 19.0 J/TH.

On January 2, 2024, the Company mutually agreed to the early termination of its service agreement for its facility in Blonduos Iceland.

On November 1, 2024, the Company executed an early termination of its service agreement for its facility in Keflavik Iceland. The service agreement was due to expire in May 2025, based on a 3 year term. Older generation ASICs were operating here, and were approaching end of their economics life cycle. Instead of upgrading to new generation ASICs, the preferred option was to conclude the service agreement. This culminates the Company's operations in Iceland, and simplifies the Company's global portfolio with operations in Canada and Sweden, with expansions to increase hashrate now underway in Paraguay, which will provide the Company a lower $/KWHR operating costs compared to Iceland, and investments in new generation ASICs with lower J/TH and thus lower cost of Bitcoin production, which will allow longer economic lifecycles for the ASICs to generate profit margins from mining, in data centers on lands wholly owned by HIVE.

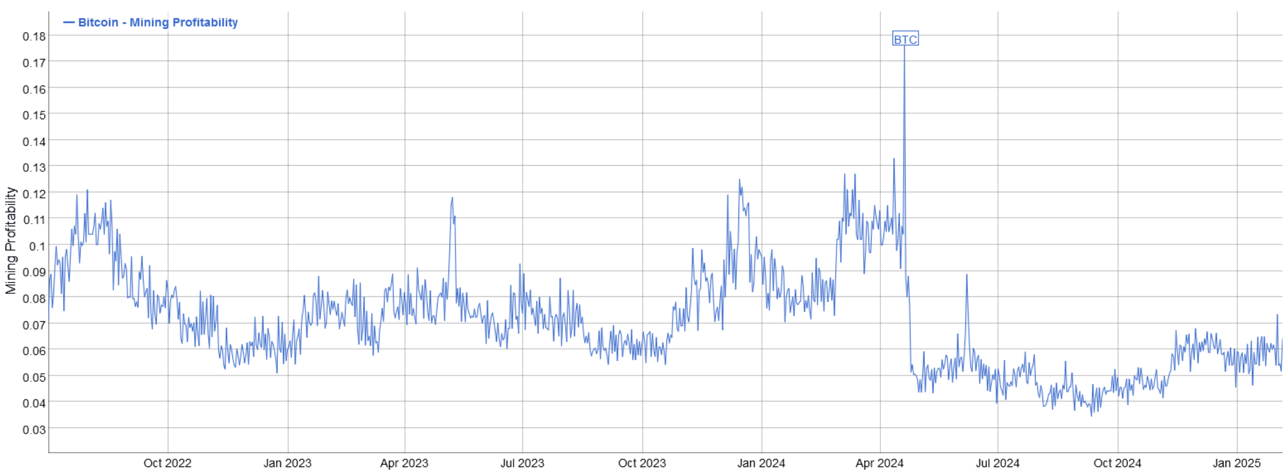
High Performance Computing

The Company has continued to develop and expand its HPC business, which implements the Company's fleet of GPUs in enterprise grade CPU servers, operating in Tier 3 data centers. These GPUs operate with redundancy and are utilized for rental on GPU on-demand marketplace aggregators, where end users are typically performing Large Language Model ("LLM") computations, such as modeling, inference and fine-tuning. The Company's fleet of GPUs used for this purpose include the NVIDIA A4000 with 16GB of vRAM, the NVIDIA A5000 with 24GB of vRAM, NVIDIA A40 with 48GB of vRAM, and NVIDIA H100 GPUs. Currently the Company has operations in a Tier 3 data center in Montreal, Canada and Stockholm Sweden, where approximately 4,000 GPUs are operating.

Energy Risks in Europe

The Company has made best efforts to mitigate its exposure to high or unstable energy prices in Europe. Notwithstanding those efforts, there is no assurance that this risk can be mitigated. With respect to the Company's operations in Sweden, the increased energy prices across Europe resulting from the Russian invasion of Ukraine have been buffered partially by the Company having forward energy agreements for the purchase of electricity. These energy hedging contracts allow HIVE to purchase a fixed quantity of power ("MW"), for a fixed period of time (number of months). As a result, if the index spot price increases, HIVE can rely on a previously agreed upon fixed energy price to continue operations. Furthermore, HIVE monitors the hashrate economics of its operations to determine our earnings from digital asset mining in dollars per megawatt-hour ("MWHR"). Under certain circumstances, it may be more profitable for HIVE to sell back to the grid its energy rights (since HIVE receives the proceeds of energy sold at index spot pricing, with the cost being the fixed price from the energy hedged contract). Under such circumstances, HIVE may elect to sell its energy rights instead of mining digital assets. Our Swedish data centers utilize approximately 43.5 MW of renewable hydroelectric energy, which represents approximately 28% of our global overall capacity of hydroelectric and geothermal energy.

<u>Bitcoin Mining Industry Revenues of U.S. dollars per Day for each 1 Terahash per second of computing power for the 24-month period from January 2023 to December 2024:</u>



Source: bitinfocharts.com

- Since Oct 1, 2024, the hashprice reached a low of $38 per PH/s per day in early October, and a peak of approximately $73 per PH/s per day in early February 2025. In October, hashprice was in the $38 to $53 per PH/s per day range, which was similar to the previous quarter period end September 2024. The price of Bitcoin has risen from $71,000 at the end of October, to over $95,000 at the end of November. As a result, mining economics improved to a peak of $62 per PH/s per day at the end of November 2024. However, the Bitcoin network difficulty has also increased during this period, rising from 88.4 T in October to 109.78 T at the end of December 2024.

(In thousands of US Dollars, except share amounts)

The average monthly Bitcoin market data from April 2024 to December 2024 was as follows:

Bitcoin	April 2024	May 2024	June 2024	July 2024	August 2024	September 2024
Average price	$ 66,247	$ 65,043	$ 66,057	$ 62,739	$ 60,095	$ 60,212
Average daily difficulty (in trillions)	85.7	84.8	83.8	81.3	88.9	90.9

Bitcoin	October 2024	November 2024	December 2024	Average YTD F2025
Average price	$ 65,362	$ 85,698	$ 98,344	**$ 69,978**
Average daily difficulty (in trillions)	92.2	101.1	106.3	**90.6**

Sources: Coinmarketcap.com, Glassnode.com, Blockchain.com

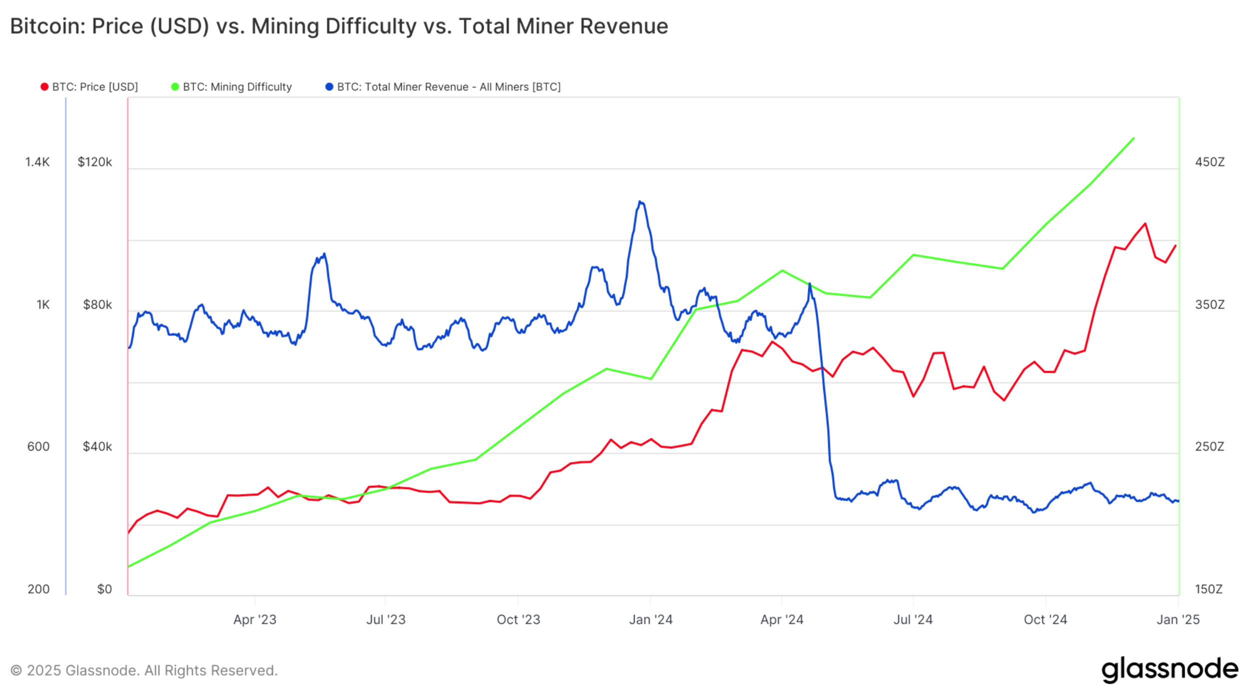
The average monthly Bitcoin market data from April 2023 to March 2024 was as follows:

Bitcoin	April 2023	May 2023	June 2023	July 2023	August 2023	September 2023
Average price	$ 28,854	$ 27,458	$ 27,889	$ 30,028	$ 27,728	$ 26,379
Average daily difficulty (in trillions)	48.0	48.9	51.7	52.6	53.4	55.6

Bitcoin	October 2023	November 2023	December 2023	January 2024	February 2024	March 2024	Average YTD F2024
Average price	$ 29,507	$ 36,496	$ 42,355	$ 42,905	$ 49,232	$ 67,381	**$ 36,351**
Average daily difficulty (in trillions)	59.3	64.4	68.8	72.0	78.3	81.9	**61.2**

Sources: Coinmarketcap.com, Glassnode.com, Blockchain.com

For reference, the following chart shows Bitcoin price vs Bitcoin miners' revenues (in Bitcoin block rewards and transaction fees) vs block difficulty* for the 24-month period from January 2023 to December 2024:



Source: Glassnode.com

* Block Difficulty - A relative measure of how difficult it is to find a new block. The difficulty is adjusted periodically as a function of how much hashing power has been deployed by the network of miners.

The block reward is how new Bitcoin is "minted" or brought into the economy. These rewards, which started at 50 Bitcoin at inception of the network in 2009, halve every 210,000 blocks, with the Halving that occurred on May 11, 2020 (the "2020 Halving"), resulting in a reward of 6.25 Bitcoin per block vs 12.5 Bitcoin per block immediately prior to the 2020 Halving. The Halving which reduced the reward to 3.125 Bitcoin per block occurred on April 20, 2024. The next Halving is projected to occur in April 2028, and will reduce the block reward at that time to 1.5625 Bitcoin per block.

As a result of the April 20, 2024 Halving event, the total number of Bitcoins available to miners per day were reduced from 900 to 450 per day.

Industry subject to evolving regulatory and tax landscape

Both the regulatory and tax landscape for digital companies is evolving. The changing regulatory landscape applies to sectors that are based on blockchain, distributed ledgers, technology and the mining, use, sale and holding of tokens, or digital currencies, and the blockchain technology networks that support them.

Operating in an emerging industry, the Company must adapt to significant changes in regulatory, tax and industry rules and guidelines and obtain regulatory and tax advice from external global experts. In addition, regulations and the rules, rates, interpretations, and practices related to taxes, including consumption taxes such as value added taxes ("VAT"), are constantly changing.

The Company's headquarters are in San Antonio, Texas, United States, and its registered office is in Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada. As such the Company is subject to the jurisdiction of the laws of the State of Texas, the Province of British Columbia and the federal laws of the United States and Canada. The Company manages its data centers and trading operations from Bermuda in order to simplify tax expectations.

The Company also has assets in a variety of other countries and is subject to changes in political conditions and regulations within these markets. Changes, if any, in policies or shifts in political attitude could adversely affect the Company's operations or profitability. See "Energy Risks in Europe" above.

Operations may be affected in varying degrees by government regulations and decisions with respect to, but not limited to, restrictions on price controls, currency remittance, income and consumption taxes, foreign investment, maintenance of claims, environmental legislation, land use, electricity use and safety. Additionally, cryptocurrency prices are highly volatile, can fluctuate substantially and are affected by numerous factors beyond the Company's control, including hacking, demand, inflation, expectations with respect to the rate of inflation, and global or regional political or economic events.

On-going and future regulatory or tax changes, actions or decisions may alter the nature of an investment in the Company or restrict the use of cryptocurrencies in a manner that adversely affects the Company's operations. The effect of any future regulatory change on the Company or any cryptocurrency that the Company may mine is impossible to predict, but such change could be substantial and adverse.

For example, governments may in the future curtail or outlaw the acquisition, use or redemption of cryptocurrencies. Governments may also take regulatory action that may increase the cost and/or subject cryptocurrency companies to additional regulation or prohibit or severely restrict the right to acquire, own, hold, sell, use or trade cryptocurrencies or to exchange cryptocurrencies for fiat currency. By extension, similar actions by other governments, may result in the restriction of the acquisition, ownership, holding, selling, use or trading in the Company's common shares. Such a restriction could result in the Company needing to liquidate its cryptocurrency inventory at unfavorable prices and may adversely affect the Company's shareholders.

The Company believes the present attitude towards blockchain technology, and the digital currency mining industry is increasingly unfavourable in many countries, but conditions may change. Operations may be affected in varying degrees by government regulation with respect to restrictions on production, price controls, export controls, foreign exchange controls, income and other taxes, and environmental legislation.

The Company's wholly owned subsidiaries located in Sweden (Bikupa Datacenter AB ("Bikupa") and Bikupa Datacenter 2 AB ("Bikupa 2")) received decision notice of assessments ("the decision(s)"), on December 28, 2022, December 21, 2023 and December 22, 2023 for Bikupa, and February 14, 2023 and December 21, 2023 for Bikupa 2, from the Swedish Tax Authority in connection with the application of VAT and its ability to recover input VAT against certain equipment and other charges in a total amount of Swedish Krona ("SEK") 411.9 million or approximately $40.9 million. The assessments covered the period December 2020 to December 2022 for Bikupa, and the period April 2021 to December 2022 for Bikupa 2, expressing the intent to reject the recovery of all the VAT for the periods under assessment.

The Company filed a formal appeal in connection with the December 28, 2022 Bikupa decision on February 9, 2023; however, there can be no guarantee that the Company will achieve a favourable outcome in its appeal. A formal appeal for Bikupa 2 in relation to the February 14, 2023 decision was filed on March 10, 2023 by the Company. The Company has engaged an independent legal firm and independent audit firm in Sweden that have expertise in these matters to assist in the appeal process. The Company does not believe that the decisions have merit because in our opinion and those of our independent advisors, the decisions are not compatible with the current applicable law and therefore the amount claimed to be owed by the Company is not probable. According to general principles regarding the placement of the burden of proof, it is up to the Swedish Tax Agency to provide sufficient evidence in support of its decisions. In our opinion, the Swedish Tax Agency has not substantiated their claim. We are not aware of any precedent cases, authoritative literature, or other statements that support the Swedish Tax Agency's position. The cases are currently in the County Administrative Court.

It is not yet known when these disputes will be resolved; the due process following appeals and the court ruling could extend well beyond a year. Furthermore, given that the industry is rapidly developing, there can be no guarantee that changes to the laws or policies of Sweden will not have a negative impact on the Company's tax position with respect to the eligibility of the claimed VAT.

If the Company is unsuccessful in its appeals, the full amount could be payable including other items such as penalties and interest that may continue to accrue. The Company will continue to assess these matters.

In the spring budget of 2023, the Swedish Parliament abolished the reduced energy tax for data centers, effective as of July 1, 2023. As a result of this decision, the Company's cost of energy at its HIVE Sweden facilities has increased by approximately 0.30 SEK per kWh. Prior to the effective date of the abolishment of the energy tax reduction, HIVE's cost of energy at the HIVE Sweden facilities was approximately 0.30 to 0.50 SEK per kWh. Revenues from HIVE's operations at these facilities typically ranges from 0.80 to 1.00 SEK per kWh. The HIVE Sweden facilities currently represents approximately 34% of the Company's global production of Bitcoin per day. Even with this change, we feel that the HIVE Sweden facilities undertook positive actions to reduce the negative impact through the supplemental power pricing arrangement that was entered into in order to fix prices for electricity consumption at attractive prices. The HIVE Sweden facilities have secured between 21 MW and 36 MW at an average price of approximately 0,26 SEK per kWh for the remainder of calendar year 2025, and 8,5 MW at an average price of 0,23 SEK per KWh for the calendar year 2026. The Company has been exploring and will continue to explore strategies for minimizing the impact.

On February 4, 2022, the Canadian Department of Finance released for public comment a set of draft legislative proposals to implement certain tax measures. These tax measures include restricting the ability of cryptocurrency mining companies to claim back the consumption taxes they incur on purchases of goods and services made in Canada and imports into Canada. The Company expects that the restriction on the Company's ability to claim back its consumption taxes, namely the Goods and Services Tax and Harmonized Sales Tax, which apply at combined rates from 5% to 15% on the cost of goods and services, could significantly add to the Company's ongoing operating costs and the costs of its capital expenditures and imports into Canada. The measures obtained royal assent on June 22, 2023. The Company has recorded a provision during the year ended March 31, 2024 in the amount of $4.5 million, for our ability to claim back our consumption taxes. During the period ended December 31, 2024, an additional provision was recognized of $0.3 million and the Company recovered $0.8 million in relation to the provision of $4.5 million and reversed an additional $0.5 million of the same provision as a result of further examination of the sales tax provision amounts. The Company also received an assessment of $2.3 million for sales tax payable that is included in the provision as a result of a sales tax audit related to periods prior to the acquisition of 9376-9974 Quebec Inc. in 2021, and the recovered amount of $0.8 million has been applied against the sales tax payable. The Company will continue to work with our consultants and the Canadian authorities in resolving the disputed amounts.

HIVE PARAGUAY FACILITY

The Company previously announced on July 22, 2024 that it plans to develop a 100 MW hydroelectric data center in Paraguay (the "HIVE Paraguay Facility"). The Company has since entered into: (i) an engineering and construction agreement executed on September 26, 2024 between W3X S.A., being a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company, and Rieder & CIA S.A.C.I., a company organized pursuant to the laws of Paraguay relating to high voltage infrastructure within the local utility's substation, bringing down the power to the HIVE Paraguay Facility for which the contract value is approximately $3.8 million; and (ii) a purchase order from a hardware supplier for a total of 160 MVA substation components including transformers, miscellaneous electronic parts and components at an aggregate cost of $6.0 million.

As of the date of this report, the Company has officially broken ground on construction and expects the first 30MW to be completed in calendar Q2 2025, with 2 EH/s of Bitcoin mining capacity, and the fully 100 MW to be completed in calendar Q3 2025, bringing the Company's total operational hashrate to 12.5 EH/s (combined from the existing BTC only hashrate of 6 EH/s and the additional 6.5 EH/s from the 100 MW of the Paraguay site to be completed by calendar Q3 2025).

On January 28, 2025 the Company has also entered into a binding letter of intent with Bitfarms Ltd. to acquire the Yguazú 200 MW hydro-powered Bitcoin mining facility in Paraguay which is under development. The Company's operational capacity in Paraguay will total 300 MW upon completion of this acquisition and will solidify its leadership as one of Latin America's largest Bitcoin mining operators. See "SUBSEQUENT EVENTS".

See Business Objectives and Milestones section under "USE OF PROCEEDS" for further details on expected facility site costs.

ASSET ACQUISITION

On November 29, 2023, the Company acquired a data center in Sweden ("Boden 2"). In consideration, the Company issued 345,566 common shares of the Company to the vendor, made a cash payment totalling $647 and $500 in holdback common shares payable that are included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities as at March 31, 2024 and the period ended December 31, 2024. The Company also incurred $141 in acquisition costs which were capitalized to the cost of the assets.

The $500 in holdback common shares payable shall be paid at the later of: (i) the six month anniversary of the closing date; and (ii) the date on which any claims made by the Company within six months of the closing date relating to a breach of warranty under the property transfer agreement have been finally settled, and shall be composed of such number of Common Shares equal to $500 less any amount payable by the Vendor to the Company in respect of such claim. As of the date of this document, the holdback common shares have not been paid out.

The Company determined that this transaction is an asset acquisition as the assets acquired did not constitute a business as defined by IFRS 3. The following table summarizes the consideration transferred, the estimated fair value of the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed as the date of the acquisition:

(In thousands of US Dollars, except share amounts)

Cash paid	$	647
Shares issued		1,088
Holdback payable		500
Acquisition costs		141
Total consideration	**$**	**2,376**

Land	$	86
Building		1,587
Equipment		446
VAT receivables		360
Total assets		2,479
Current liabilities		(103)
Net assets acquired	**$**	**2,376**

INTEL SUPPLY AGREEMENT

On March 7, 2022, the Company entered into a Supply Agreement with Intel Corporation for the purchase of its new generation of application specific integrated circuits ("ASICs") designed specifically for processing SHA-256 cryptographic hash functions and associated software, known as Intel's "Blockscale".

The Company has also entered into a manufacturing agreement with an original design manufacturer ("ODM") that has expertise in electronics manufacturing and experience manufacturing integrated systems for Intel. The ODM integrated Intel's Blockscale ASICs into an air-cooled Bitcoin mining system. The Company's engineering team drew on its expertise in hardware and software implementation and worked closely with Intel and the ODM partner on the systems integration. During the year ended March 31, 2024, the Company manufactured and received these ASIC miners and completed its Supply Agreement with Intel Corporation.

CONVERTIBLE DEBENTURE

On January 12, 2021, the Company closed its non-brokered private placement of unsecured debentures (the "Debentures"), for aggregate gross proceeds of $15 million with U.S. Global Investors, Inc. ("U.S. Global"). The Executive Chairman of the Company is a director, officer and controlling shareholder of U.S. Global, but the transaction was exempt from the formal valuation and minority approval requirements in Multilateral Instrument 61-10 *Protection of Minority Holders in Special Transactions,* because the fair market value of the transaction did not exceed 25% of the Company's market capitalization.

The Debentures will mature on the date that is 60 months from the date of issuance, bearing interest at a rate of 8% per annum. The Debentures were issued at par, with each Debenture being redeemable by HIVE at any time, and convertible at the option of the holder into common shares (each, a "Share") in the capital of the Company at a conversion price of C$15.00 per Share. Interest is payable monthly, and principal is payable quarterly. In addition, U.S. Global was issued 5 million common share purchase warrants (the "January 2021 Warrants"). Each five whole January 2021 Warrants entitles U.S. Global to acquire one common Share at an exercise price of C$15.00 per Share for a period of three years from closing. On January 12, 2024, the January 2021 Warrants expired unexercised. The Company has been paying down this debt on a quarterly basis and the total outstanding amount as of the period ended December 31, 2024 is $3.8 million.

AT-THE-MARKET EQUITY PROGRAM

On May 10, 2023, the Company entered into an equity distribution agreement ("May 2023 Equity Distribution Agreement") with Stifel GMP and Canaccord Genuity Corp. Under the May 2023 Equity Distribution Agreement, the Company may, from time to time, sell up to $100 million of common shares in the capital of the Company (the "May 2023 ATM Equity Program"). The May 2023 Equity Distribution Agreement was terminated as of August 16, 2023.

For the year ended March 31, 2024, the Company issued 1,374,700 common shares (the "May 2023 ATM Shares") pursuant to the May 2023 ATM Equity Program for gross proceeds of C$9.0 million ($6.8 million). The May 2023 ATM Shares were sold at prevailing market prices, for an average price per May 2023 ATM Share of C$6.55. Pursuant to the May 2023 Equity Distribution Agreement, a cash commission of $0.2 million on the aggregate gross proceeds raised was paid to the agent in connection with its services under the May 2023 Equity Distribution Agreement. In addition, the Company incurred $162 in fees related to its May 2023 ATM Equity Program.

On August 17, 2023, the Company entered into an equity distribution agreement ("August 2023 Equity Distribution Agreement") with Stifel GMP and Canaccord Genuity Corp. Under the August 2023 Equity Distribution Agreement, the Company may, from time to time, sell up to $90 million of common shares in the capital of the Company (the "August 2023 ATM Equity Program").

For the year ended March 31, 2024, the Company issued 13,612,024 common shares (the "August 2023 ATM Shares") pursuant to the August 2023 ATM Equity Program for gross proceeds of C$71 million ($52.7 million). The August 2023 ATM Shares were sold at prevailing market prices, for an average price per August 2023 ATM Share of C$5.22. Pursuant to the August 2023 Equity Distribution Agreement, a cash commission of $1.6 million on the aggregate gross proceeds raised was paid to the agent in connection with its services under the August 2023 Equity Distribution Agreement. In addition, the Company incurred $316 in fees related to its August 2023 ATM Equity Program.

For the period ended December 31, 2024, the Company issued 12,534,457 common shares (the "August 2023 ATM Shares") pursuant to the August 2023 ATM Equity Program for gross proceeds of C$51.1 million ($37.4 million). The August 2023 ATM shares were sold at prevailing market prices, for an average price per August 2023 ATM Share of C$4.08. Pursuant to the August 2023 Equity Distribution Agreement, a cash commission of $1.1 million on the aggregate gross proceeds raised was paid to the agent in connection with its services under the August 2023 Equity Distribution Agreement. In addition, the Company incurred $2 in fees related to its August 2023 ATM Equity Program. The August 2023 Equity Distribution Agreement was terminated as of July 8, 2024.

On October 3, 2024, the Company entered into an equity distribution agreement ("October 2024 Equity Distribution Agreement"). Under the October 2024 Equity Distribution Agreement, the Company may, from time to time, sell up to $200 million of common shares in the capital of the Company (the "October 2024 ATM Equity Program").

The Company issued 21,367,527 October 2024 ATM Shares pursuant to the October 2024 ATM Equity Program for gross proceeds of C$122.6 million ($87.5 million). The October 2024 ATM shares were sold at prevailing market prices, for an average price per October 2024 ATM Share of C$5.74. Pursuant to the October 2024 Equity Distribution Agreement, a cash commission of $2.3 million on the aggregate gross proceeds raised was paid to the agent in connection with its services under the October 2024 Equity Distribution Agreement. In addition, the Company incurred $0.4 million in fees related to its October 2024 ATM Equity Program.

The Company is using the net proceeds from the May 2023 Equity Distribution Agreement and the August 2023 Equity Distribution Agreement for the purchase of data center equipment, strategic investments including building BTC assets on our balance sheet and general working capital. HIVE ended the period ended December 31, 2024, with 2,805 BTC on its balance sheet.

(In thousands of US Dollars, except share amounts)

SPECIAL WARRANT FINANCING

On December 28, 2023, the Company completed a bought-deal financing of 5,750,000 special warrants of the Company (the "2023 Special Warrants") at a price of C$5.00 per Special Warrant for aggregate gross proceeds to the Company of C$28.75 million (the "Offering"). Each 2023 Special Warrant entitled the holder to receive without payment of additional consideration, one unit of the Company upon exercise consisting of one common share and one-half of common share purchase warrant.

On February 2, 2024, the 2023 Special Warrants were deemed exercised into one unit of the Company comprised of one common share of the Company and one-half of one common share purchase warrant. Each whole warrant entitles the holder thereof to purchase one common share of the Company at an exercise price of C$6.00 per whole warrant until December 28, 2026.

In consideration of services, the Underwriters received a cash commission of C$1.725 million, and 345,000 broker warrants. Each broker warrant entitles the holder to acquire one common share of the Company at an exercise price of C$5.00 per broker warrant until December 28, 2026. The broker warrants were valued at $1.28 million using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following assumptions: a risk-free interest rate of 3.51%, an expected volatility of 100%, an expected life of 3 years, a forfeiture rate of zero; and an expected dividend of zero. The Company also incurred C$257 in professional and other fees associated with the 2023 Special Warrant financing.

USE OF PROCEEDS

2023 Special Warrants Financing

The Company has used the net proceeds from the 2023 Special Warrants offering to support the growth of its Bitcoin mining footprint. Specifically, the Company used the net proceeds to fund the purchase of 7,000 S21 Antminer ASIC units announced on December 22, 2023 which were expected to expand the Company's Bitcoin mining capacity by 1.4 ExaHash. The Company allocated C$19.5 million from the net proceeds to this acquisition, which includes C$0.2 million for supplemental expenses (which includes an update or expansion of power-distribution units to support the 7,000 S21 Antminer ASICs). This resulted in an upgrade at the New Brunswick facility from the existing 38 J/TH miners to new 17 J/TH Bitmain S21 miners, which increased the Company's mining efficiency and improve the break-even cost of mining Bitcoin.

The following table sets forth the business objectives by the Company for the amount of proceeds from the Offering allocated to the objective, and an estimated completion date.

Business Objective	Amount of Gross Proceeds Allocated (CAD)	Estimated Completion Date
Purchase of 7,000 S21 Antminer ASIC units	$19.5 million	Completed(1)
General Working Capital & Overhead(2)	$7.4 million	N/A
TOTAL:	**$26.9 million(3)**	**-**

Note:
(1) As per the Company's press release dated December 22, 2023, the units were to be delivered over the period from January 2024 to June 1, 2024. As of the date of this report, the units have been delivered.
(2) The largest general working capital and overhead expenses for the Company are related to electricity and rent expenses at the Company's various facilities.
(3) Represents net proceeds of C$28.8 million less the Underwriters' Commission of C$1.7 million and estimated total expenses of C$0.2 million.

The total cost of the 7,000 S21 Antminer ASIC units was approximately $24.5 million. Accordingly, in addition to the gross proceeds raised under the offering, the Company paid approximately $10.0 million from the August

(In thousands of US Dollars, except share amounts)

2023 ATM Equity Program towards the above-noted business objectives. As of the date of this report, the Company has fully funded the purchase of the 7,000 S21 units and all units have been delivered.

The remaining proceeds from the offering had been allocated for general working capital and overhead costs. As of the date of this report, all of the proceeds from the offering have been spent on the use of proceeds described above.

Prior Use of ATM Proceeds

The Company previously raised aggregate gross proceeds of $3.9 million (C$5.2 million) pursuant to the 2022 ATM Equity Program; $6.8 million (C$9.0 million) pursuant to the May 2023 ATM Equity Program; $90 million (C$122.2 million) pursuant to the August 2023 ATM Equity Program; and, as of the date hereof, has raised $134 (C$189.5 million) pursuant to the October 2024 ATM Equity Program. The following chart summarizes the proceeds raised pursuant to these offerings, and the amount spent on the Company's various facilities during the time such offerings were active:

Agreement	Proceeds (USD)	Use of Proceeds Per Facility(1)
2022 ATM Equity Program(2)	$3.9 million	Purchase of $5.5 million in data center equipment for New Brunswick Facility.
		Purchase of $0.7 million in data center equipment for Lachute (Québec) Facility
		Purchase of $26.0 million in data center equipment for Sweden (Boden) Facility
		Purchase of $1.0 million in data center equipment for Iceland Facilities.
May 2023 ATM Equity Program (3)	$6.8 million	Purchase of $5.2 million in data center equipment for Lachute (Québec) Facility
		Purchase of $12.9 million in data center equipment for New Brunswick Facility
August 2023 ATM Equity Program (4)	$90 million	Purchase of $15.1 million in data center equipment for Lachute (Québec) Facility
		Purchase of $24.2 million in data center equipment for Sweden (Boden & Boden 2) Facility
		Purchase of $25.1 million data center equipment for New Brunswick Facility
		Purchase of $5.9 million data center equipment for Montreal Facility
October 2024 ATM Equity Program (5)	$134 million	Purchase of $6.6 million in data center equipment for Sweden (Boden & Boden 2) Facility
		Purchase of $15.4 million data center equipment for New Brunswick Facility
		Purchase of $61.7 million in data center equipment and development costs for Paraguay Facility
		Purchase of $18.7 million data center equipment for Montreal (HPC) Facility
		Advance deposit of $20 million towards acquisition of Bitfarms Ltd. Paraguay Facility (See "SUBSEQUENT EVENTS")

Notes:
(1) Note that the use of proceeds per facility is not in exact alignment with the proceeds under the various at-the-market offerings, as the Company funds acquisitions through a number of methods, including private placements and operating revenues.
(2) Proceeds raised through shares distributed at-the-market qualified by a prospectus supplement dated September 2, 2022 to a short form base shelf prospectus dated January 4, 2022.

(3) Proceeds raised through shares distributed at-the-market qualified by a prospectus supplement dated May 3, 2023 to a short form base shelf prospectus dated May 1, 2023.
(4) Proceeds raised through shares distributed at-the-market qualified by an amended and restated prospectus supplement dated August 17, 2023 to a short form base shelf prospectus dated May 1, 2023.
(5) Proceeds raised through shares distributed at-the-market qualified by a prospectus supplement dated October 3, 2024 to a short form base shelf prospectus dated September 11, 2024.

Business Objectives and Milestones

The Company's business objectives are to increase shareholder value and continue its operations as one of the globally diversified publicly traded data center companies with a focus on digital asset mining and HPC, primarily powered by green energy. The Company's expectations are based on significant assumptions and are subject to significant risks.

The Company intends to use the available funds as set forth above based on budgets and consultations with the Board of Directors of the Company. However, there may be circumstances where, for sound business reasons, a reallocation of the net proceeds may be necessary in order for the Company to achieve its overall business objectives. Management has, and will continue to have, the discretion to modify the allocation of the Company's available funds, including the net proceeds of the offering, if necessary. Investors are cautioned that the actual amount the Company spends in connection with each of the intended uses of the proceeds may vary significantly from the amounts specified above and will depend on a number of factors, including those referred to under "*RISK AND UNCERTAINTIES*" below.

The following are the milestones set out by the Company as of the date hereof:

- The Company intends to complete the construction of a 100 MW facility located in Paraguay at a cost of approximately US$40 million. On December 2 2024, the Company announced the purchase of 13,480 S21+ Hydro ASICs, with an option to purchase an additional 13,480 S21+ within one year. The Company's target date for the initial energizing of the site is summer of calendar 2025. As of the date of this report, the Company has broken ground and the target date for the first 30 MW is calendar Q2 2025 with 2 EH/s coming online. The full 100MW with 6.5 EH/s will be deployed in calendar Q3 2025. Previously, the aim was to get the Company's globally installed hashrate from 5.5 EH/s to 12.1 EH/s once the 100 MW facility in Paraguay is completed. This target of 5.5 EH/s has been updated to 6.8 EH/s of installed hashrate by March 2025 and is expected to be met with the Company's purchase of 11,500 Canaan Avalon 1566 ASIC miners announced on November 10, 2024, and November 20, 2024 as part of the milestone for the existing fleet upgrade. The 100 MW in Paraguay is expected to add approximately 6.5 EH/s.

- The Company is undergoing an upgrade of its fleet of equipment by making strategic purchases to replace the least efficient ASIC miners with new generation equipment. Since October 1, 2024, the Company has installed over 7,000 ASIC Miners to replace less efficient units. The Company will continue to upgrade its fleet as part of its fleet upgrade strategy. As announced on November 10, 2024, and November 20, 2024, the Company ordered an additional 11,500 Canaan A1566 ASIC Miners with 185 TH/s each and 18.5 J/TH efficiency.

- The Company previously expressed its intent to expand its HPC line of operations by a factor of 10, which meant that the approximately 450 GPUs which were operating in the Company's beta test in early calendar year 2023 would be expanded to 4,800 GPUs operating in the HPC business unit. The Company notes that it had successfully installed 4,800 Nvidia A-series GPUs in Tier 3 data centers (comprised of A40, A6000, A5000 and A4000 cards) operating in SuperMicro servers, additionally the Company has 96 Nvidia H100 GPUs operating in Dell servers. The Company currently operates approximately 4,000 Nvidia A-series GPUs (previously 4,650) since the Company found optimal configuration for certain AI application to have 8 GPUs per server for the Nvidia A40, instead of 10 GPUs per server. Overall, the Company still has 480 Supermicro Servers operating a total of 4,000 GPUs in Tier 3 data centers in Montreal and Stockholm. The Company has found growing demand for the A40 GPU, and thus the majority of the 480 SuperMicro servers now run 8 Nvidia A40 GPUs, whereas the Nvidia A5000 and A4000 GPUs were installed, then 10 GPUs would operate in each server. The Company for the three months period ended June 30, 2024 realized a revenue of $2.6 million from the HPC, which successfully met the Company's interim goal of $10 million of annualized run-rate revenue. For the nine months period ended December 31, 2024 the Company realized a revenue of $7.0 million, which is $9.3 million of annualized revenue. This slight variation below the $10 million target reflects variability of GPU marketplace demand. The Company anticipates reaching the $10 million ARR target, and still maintains a $20 million ARR target for calendar H1 2025 with future expansions of GPUs for HPC computing. Since the Company uses a business-to-business model, it does not control the customer engagement and marketing of the marketplace platforms where the GPUs are rented, there can be fluctuations in the demand outside of the Company's control. There are fixed costs associated with operating in a Tier 3 data center, and as such the operating margins can also vary if revenue drops, with certain fixed costs in place.

(In thousands of US Dollars, except share amounts)

While the Company previously purchased A-Series data-center grade Nvidia GPUs which are capable of HPC, the Company must procure data center grade servers in order to operate them. Currently the Company is operating 4,000 of the Nvidia A-Series GPUs (primarily Nvidia A40 GPUs, with some A6000 and A5000 GPUs), and 96 Nvidia H100 GPUs. The Company has elected to sell some A-Series GPUs which are not being used for HPC, to realize a positive return on investment from the sales price combined with the operating income of these GPU cards during their lifecycle. Accordingly, the Company has recorded a gain on the sale of equipment for the period ended December 31, 2024, on the sale of these GPU cards which were fully depreciated. The revenue generated from the operation of these GPU cards combined with the proceeds on sale, exceeded the original purchase price, and accordingly represent an accretive investment with a positive return on investment. The Company intends to use these proceeds to purchase next generation Nvidia GPU hardware to expand towards its $20 million annualized revenue target for calendar H1 2025. On December 23, 2024, the Company announced the purchase of a 32 node HGX cluster of Nvidia H100 GPUs (totalling 248 GPUs) with Infiniband, and a 64 node HGX cluster of Nvidia H200 GPUs (totalling 504 GPUs) with Infiniband as well. The 31 node H100 cluster is expected to add approximately $4 million of revenue annually once fully rented to customers, and the H200 cluster is expected to add approximately $9 million of revenue annually once fully rented to customers. Thus, in addition to the current run-rate revenue of $10 million (current fiscal quarter of $2.5 million translates to $10 million of annualized HPC revenue), once fully deployed the Company expects HPC annualized revenues of approximately $23 million.

2023 Business Objectives and Milestones

The following table sets forth the business objective and milestones contemplated by the amended and restated short form base shelf prospectus dated May 1, 2023, the progress of achieving these milestones, and a comparison of the actual costs spent against the estimated costs, other than those objective and milestones that the Company has previously announced or disclosed as having been completed or achieved.

Business Objective / Milestone	Status	Estimated Costs	Expenditures to Date
Upgrade fleet of ASIC Miners to an efficiency of 30 J/TH(1)	Complete, with more machines purchased than initially budgeted due to attractive deals in the market for low $/TH	$30 million	Approximately $31 million
Review sites for potential expansion opportunities with 40 MW of available power capacity	The Company acquired a 6 MW site in Sweden in fiscal 2024 and signed a 100 MW PPA in Paraguay as announced in July 2024. The Company is continuing to evaluate further sites.	$75 million to $85 million	$16.2 million

(In thousands of US Dollars, except share amounts)

Expand revenue from HPC line of operations by a factor of 10	All equipment required to complete this milestone is installed and operating, and as of the date hereof the Company has expanded the HPC line of operations by a factor of 10 (that is growing from $1 million to $10 million ARR). For the nine months period ended December 31, 2024 the Company realized a revenue of $7.0 million, which is $9.3 million of annualized revenue. This slight variation below the $10 million target reflects variability of GPU marketplace demand. The Company anticipates reaching the $10 million ARR target, and still maintains a $20 million ARR target for calendar H1 2025 with future expansions of GPUs for HPC computing.	$5.3 million	$10.8 million

Notes:

(1) Note that there is considerable overlap between the goals of increasing efficiency, increasing hashrate, and acquiring new miners. These goals are also reflected in the 2022 Business Objectives and Milestones, as they are the primary drives of the Company's profitability.

2022 Business Objectives and Milestones

The Company previously disclosed certain business objective and milestones in its amended and restated short form base shelf prospectus dated January 4, 2022 (the "**January 2022 Prospectus**"). As previously announced or disclosed by the Company, these business objectives and milestones have now been either completed, achieved, or superseded by other business objectives and milestones.

In the January 2022 Prospectus, the Company disclosed that it was targeting a mining capacity of 10.0 EH/S by the end of the calendar 2022 year at an aggregate cost of $500 million. The Company achieved mining capacity of 5.0 EH/s in April 2024 at an aggregate cost of $107 million, and achieved a hashrate of 6 EH/s of mining capacity as of the date of this report after the Company's recent purchases of new ASIC miners were delivered, and installed in the existing infrastructure. The Company has revised this target to 12.5 EH/s of Bitcoin cloud mining capacity by December 31, 2025, from its current 6 EH/s. The Company estimates that its revised target of an additional 6.5 EH/s with the 100MW facility the Company intends to construct in Paraguay. The Company anticipates that it will cost approximately an additional $171 million to achieve this target, composed of $115 million for ASIC miners and $56 million for construction of the facility.

(In thousands of US Dollars, except share amounts)

CONSOLIDATED RESULTS OF OPERATIONS ON A QUARTERLY BASIS

	Q3 2025	Q2 2025	Q1 2025	Q4 2024	Q3 2024
Revenue from digital currency mining	$ 26,687	$ 20,765	$ 29,636	$ 35,071	$ 30,115
High performance computing hosting	2,542	1,883	2,605	1,810	1,137
	29,229	22,648	32,241	36,881	31,252
Operating and maintenance	(22,692)	(21,137)	(20,257)	(20,178)	(19,640)
High performance computing service fees	(487)	(345)	(544)	(381)	(254)
Depreciation	(18,794)	(16,138)	(13,815)	(16,897)	(16,423)
	(12,744)	(14,972)	(2,375)	(575)	(5,065)
Gross operating margin	6,050	1,166	11,440	16,322	11,358
Gross operating margin % (1)	21%	5%	35%	44%	36%
Gross margin %	(44%)	(66%)	(7%)	(2%)	(16%)
Revaluation of digital currencies (2)	-	-	-	-	422
Gain (loss) on sale of digital currencies	642	(166)	(1,240)	1,560	5,818
General and administrative	(4,564)	(3,381)	(3,443)	(3,176)	(3,698)
Foreign exchange gain (loss)	5,699	(540)	329	1,354	(374)
Share based compensation	(3,526)	(2,234)	(489)	(599)	(633)
Unrealized gain on investments	9,651	8,383	7,732	127	4,247
Realized loss on investments	(311)	-	-	-	-
Change in fair value of derivative liability	19	21	67	217	(129)
Provision on sales tax receivables	-	966	-	(1,846)	(4,931)
Gain on sale of mining assets	6,924	5,190	4,319	1,316	6
Other income (expenses)	122	131	126	16	47
Finance expense	(522)	(743)	(760)	(831)	(912)
Tax expense	(123)	(318)	(1,008)	(1,017)	(1,749)
Net income (loss) from continuing operations	$ 1,267	$ (7,663)	$ 3,258	$ (3,454)	$ (6,951)
EBITDA (1)	$ 20,706	$ 9,536	$ 18,841	$ 15,291	$ 12,133
Adjusted EBITDA (1)	$ 17,289	$ 5,593	$ 14,944	$ 16,203	$ 17,398

(1) Non-IFRS measure. A reconciliation to its nearest IFRS measures is provided under "Reconciliations of Non-IFRS Financial Performance Measures" below.
(2) Revaluation is calculated as the change in value (gain or loss) on the coin inventory. When coins are sold, the net difference between the proceeds and the carrying value of the digital currency (including the revaluation), is recorded as a gain (loss) on the sale of digital currencies.

RESULTS FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024 COMPARED TO THE THREE MONTHS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

Revenue:

- Revenue from digital currency mining was $26.7 million for the current period compared to $30.1 million in the prior period. The Company mined 322 BTC compared to 830 BTC in the comparative prior period as a result of the Bitcoin Halving on April 20, 2024, which halved the miner rewards from 6.25 BTC to 3.125 BTC per block. The main reasons for the decrease was the miner rewards were halved and the increase in network difficulty of an average of 99.9T during the current period compared to 64.1T in the comparative period, even with a higher average Bitcoin price during the current period of $83,134 compared to $36,119 in the comparative prior period.
- Revenue from high performance computing hosting was $2.5 million for the current period compared to $1.1 million in the prior period. The Company notes that it has installed all of its 480 SuperMicro servers which operate approximately 4,000 Nvidia A-series GPUs (approximately 2,500 A40s, 250 A6000s, and 1,250 A5000s) and is operating its 96 Nvidia H100 GPUs representing a total of approximately 4,096 GPUs installed in Tier 3 data centers generating revenue from HPC computing. The revenue from the GPUs will vary based on the market demand from the GPU marketplace aggregators where these GPUs are listed.

Cost of sales:

- Operating and maintenance costs for digital currency mining were $21.1 million for the current period compared to $18.7 million in the prior period. These costs consisted of fees paid to suppliers (including local electricity providers), as well as service providers to operate our data centers. These costs include daily monitoring and maintenance and all other costs directly related to the maintenance and operation of the data center equipment. The main reason for the increase was an increase in the Company's global hashrate resulting in an increase in electricity costs during the period.
- Operating and maintenance costs for high performance computing hosting were $1.6 million for the current period compared to $0.9 million in the prior period. These costs consisted of fees paid to suppliers, service providers to operate our data centers and all other costs directly related to the maintenance and operation of the data center equipment. The Company was in its early stages in its HPC strategy in the comparative period and has expanded its footprint since then, which now includes monthly operational costs incurred at the Company's Tier 3 facilities in Montreal and Stockholm resulting in increased costs from the comparative period as it expanded its HPC services. As more servers operating GPUs have come online in Tier 3 data centers, the costs have increased to reflect this. The Company currently has 480 servers in Montreal and Stockholm, operating 8 to 10 GPUs each of the Company's A-series Nvidia GPUs (total 4,000 GPUs), plus 12 servers of the H100 each with 8 GPUs (total 96 H100 GPUs).
- High performance computing service fees are fees from GPU marketplace aggregators where these GPUs are listed and will vary based on the market demand in connection with the revenue from high performance computing hosting. The service fees were $0.5 million for the current period compared to $0.3 million for the prior period.
- Depreciation was $18.8 million for the current period compared to $16.4 million in the prior period. Depreciation is mainly related to the Company's data center equipment and right of use assets. The increase was mainly attributable to additions as the Company upgraded its fleet of ASIC machines.

Gross operating margin and gross margin:

- The gross operating margin from digital currency mining was $5.6 million in the current period compared to $11.4 million in the prior period. Gross operating margin is directly impacted by digital currency prices and the network difficulty level as this impacts revenue from mining operations. The main reason for the decrease was an increased difficulty level and lower rewards after the halving event.
- The gross operating margin from high performance computing hosting was $427 in the current period compared to a loss of $52 in the prior period. The increase in the gross margin is mainly due to the results of the above noted items under revenue and cost of sales.
- The gross margin was $6 million in the current period compared to $11.4 million in the comparative prior period. The decrease in the gross margin is mainly due to the results of the above noted items under revenue and cost of sales.

Gain on sale of digital currencies:

- The Company sold digital currencies and received proceeds of $8.4 million during the current period which resulted in the recording of a gain on such sale of $0.6 million. In the prior comparative period, the Company recorded proceeds of $30.7 million and recognized a gain on such sales of $5.8 million.

Other items:

- General and administrative expenses were $4.6 million in the current period compared to $3.7 million in the prior period. Professional, advisory and consulting expenses increased by $0.5 million; marketing expense increased by $0.2 million; office, administration, and regulatory expenses increased by $0.3 million, offset by a $0.1 million decrease in management fees, salaries, and wages.
- Foreign exchange gain was $5.7 million in the current period compared to a loss of $0.4 million in the prior period due to the movement in exchange rates. The Company operates in multiple jurisdictions and is exposed to foreign currency fluctuations.

- Share based compensation expense was $3.5 million in relation to the options and restricted share units vested in the period compared to $0.6 million in the prior comparative period. The increase is mainly due to a grant of 2,442,000 RSU during the current period and amortization of 2,491,000 RSU granted on July 18, 2025.
- Unrealized gain on investments was $9.7 million compared to an unrealized gain of $4.2 million in the prior period. The Company holds several investments some of which are traded in the active markets which fluctuate from time to time in value. The Company purchased shares of a public company totalling $0.3 million in the current period.
- Realized loss on investments was $0.3 million compared to $nil in the prior period. The Company sold shares of a public company for proceeds of $1.8 million with cost base of $2.1 million in the current period.
- Change in fair value of derivative liability was a gain of $19 compared to a loss of $129 in the prior period. The derivative component is re-valued each reporting period using the Black-Scholes option pricing model.
- Provision on sales tax receivable was a recovery of $nil compared to $4.9 million in the prior period. In the prior comparative period, the Company performed a review of the assessment over Sales tax receivables, examining the history of claims and payments received from various authorities, together with regulatory requirements. As a result, the Company determined that there is uncertainty over the collection of certain amounts and recorded a provision of $4.9 million for these receivables.
- Gain on equipment sales were $6.9 million compared to a gain of $6 in the prior period. The Company disposes of older generation ASIC mining equipment and legacy GPU cards that are nearly or fully depreciated as opportunities present themselves as part of upgrading its data center equipment.
- Other income was $122 in the current period compared to $47 in the prior period.
- Finance expense was $0.5 million in the current period compared to $0.9 million in the prior period. This includes interest and accretion on the convertible debt, interest on lease liabilities, loans payable and the term loan.
- Tax expense was $123 in the current period compared to an expense of $1.7 million in the prior period. The main reason for the decrease is due to the tax attributes available compared to the prior period.

(In thousands of US Dollars, except share amounts)

CONSOLIDATED RESULTS OF OPERATIONS ON A PERIOD END BASIS

	Nine months ended December 31,	
	2024	2023
Revenue from digital currency mining	$ 77,088	$ 75,973
High performance computing hosting	7,030	1,611
	84,118	77,584
Operating and maintenance	(64,086)	(53,262)
High performance computing service fees	(1,376)	(254)
Depreciation	(48,747)	(49,473)
	(30,091)	(25,405)
Gross operating margin	18,656	24,068
Gross operating margin % (1)	22%	31%
Gross margin %	(36%)	(33%)
(Loss) gain on sale of digital currencies	(764)	2,989
General and administrative	(11,388)	(10,028)
Foreign exchange gain	5,488	717
Share based compensation	(6,249)	(6,650)
Unrealized gain on investments	25,766	3,616
Realized loss on investments	(311)	-
Change in fair value of derivative liability	107	145
Provision on sales tax receivables	966	(4,931)
Gain (loss) on sale of mining assets	16,433	(235)
Other income (expenses)	379	(75)
Finance expense	(2,025)	(2,726)
Tax expense	(1,449)	(5,168)
Net loss from continuing operations	$ (3,138)	$ (47,751)

(1) Non-IFRS measure. A reconciliation to its nearest IFRS measures is provided under "Reconciliations of Non-IFRS Financial Performance Measures" below.
(2) Revaluation is calculated as the change in value (gain or loss) on the coin inventory. When coins are sold, the net difference between the proceeds and the carrying value of the digital currency (including the revaluation), is recorded as a gain (loss) on the sale of digital currencies.

RESULTS FOR THE NINE MONTHS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024 COMPARED TO THE NINE MONTHS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

Revenue:

- Revenue from digital currency mining was $77.1 million for the current period compared to $76 million in the prior period. The Company mined 1,111 BTC compared to 2,465 BTC in the comparative prior period as a result of the Bitcoin Halving on April 20, 2024, which halved the miner rewards from 6.25 BTC to 3.125 BTC per block. The main reasons for the decrease was the miner rewards were halved and the network difficulty was an average of 90.6T in the current period compared to 55.8T in the comparative period, even with a higher average Bitcoin price during the current period of $69,978 compared to $30,744 in the comparative prior period.
- Revenue from high performance computing hosting was $7 million for the current period compared to $1.6 million in the prior period. The Company notes that it has installed all of its 480 SuperMicro servers which operate approximately 4,000 Nvidia A-series GPUs (approximately 2,500 A40s, 250 A6000s, and 1,250 A5000s) and is operating its 96 Nvidia H100 GPUs, representing a total of approximately 4,096 GPUs installed in Tier 3 data centers generating revenue from HPC computing. The revenue from the GPUs will vary based on the market demand from the GPU marketplace aggregators where these GPUs are listed. Based on the period ended December 31, 2024, the annualized revenue is $9.3 million. This slight variation below the $10 million target reflects variability of GPU marketplace demand.

Cost of sales:

- Operating and maintenance costs for digital currency mining were $59.6 million for the current period compared to $51.8 million in the prior period. These costs consisted of fees paid to suppliers (including local electricity providers), as well as service providers to operate our data centers. These costs include daily monitoring and maintenance and all other costs directly related to the maintenance and operation of the data center equipment. The main reason for the increase was an increase in the Company's global hashrate resulting in an increase in electricity costs during the period. Also contributing to the cost was the abolishment of the energy tax reduction in Sweden for data centers which occurred on July 1, 2023.
- Operating and maintenance costs for high performance computing hosting were $4.5 million for the current period compared to $1.5 million in the prior period. These costs consisted of fees paid to suppliers, service providers to operate our data centers and all other costs directly related to the maintenance and operation of the data center equipment. The Company was in its early stages in its HPC strategy in the comparative period and has expanded its footprint since then, which now includes monthly operational costs incurred at the Company's Tier 3 facilities in Montreal and Stockholm resulting in increased costs from the comparative period as it expanded its HPC services. As more servers operating GPUs have come online in Tier 3 data centers, the costs have increased to reflect this. The Company currently has 480 servers in Montreal and Stockholm, operating 8 to 10 GPUs each of the Company's A-series Nvidia GPUs (total 4,000 GPUs), plus 12 servers of the H100 each with 8 GPUs (total 96 H100 GPUs).
- High performance computing service fees are fees from GPU marketplace aggregators where these GPUs are listed and will vary based on the market demand in connection with the revenue from high performance computing hosting. The service fees were $1.4 million for the current period compared to $0.3 million for the prior period.
- Depreciation was $48.7 million for the current period compared to $49.5 million in the prior period. Depreciation is mainly related to the Company's data center equipment and right of use assets. The change is nominal and due to timing in conjunction with additions and disposals in the current period.

Gross operating margin and gross margin:

- The gross operating margin from digital currency mining was $17.5 million in the current period compared to $24.2 million in the prior period. Gross operating margin is directly impacted by digital currency prices and the network difficulty level as this impacts revenue from mining operations.

- The gross operating margin from high performance computing hosting was $1.1 million in the current period compared to a loss of $0.1 million in the prior period. The increase in the gross margin is mainly due to the results of the above noted items under revenue and cost of sales.
- The gross margin was a gain of $18.7 million in the current period compared to a gain of $24.1 million in the comparative prior period. The decrease in the gross margin is mainly due to the results of the above noted items under revenue and cost of sales.

Loss on sale of digital currencies:

- The Company sold digital currencies and received proceeds of $37.8 million during the current period which resulted in the recording of a loss on such sale of $0.8 million. In the prior comparative period the Company recorded proceeds of $92.4 million and recognized a gain on such sales of $3 million.

Other items:

- General and administrative expenses were $11.4 million in the current period compared to $10 million in the prior period. Management fees, salaries, and wages increased by $0.2 million, marketing expense increased by $0.5 million and office, administration, and regulatory expenses increased by $0.1 million, and professional, advisory and consulting expenses increased by $0.6 million.
- Foreign exchange gain was $5.5 million in the current period compared to a gain of $0.7 million in the prior period due to the movement in exchange rates. The Company operates in multiple jurisdictions and is exposed to foreign currency fluctuations.
- Share based compensation expense was $6.2 million in relation to the options and restricted share units vested in the period compared to $6.7 million in the prior comparative period. The decrease is on the account of the amortization of previous grants in prior periods, net of grants of 2,491,000 on July 18, 2024 and 2,442,000 RSU on November 5, 2024.
- Unrealized gain on investments was $25.8 million compared to an unrealized gain of $3.6 million in the prior period. The Company holds several investments some of which are traded in the active markets which fluctuate from time to time in value. The Company purchased shares of a public company totalling $1.4 million in the current period.
- Realized loss on investments was $0.3 million compared to $nil in the prior period. The Company sold shares in a public company for proceeds of $1.8 million with cost base of $2.1 million.
- Change in fair value of derivative liability was a gain of $107 compared to a gain of $145 in the prior period. The derivative component is re-valued each reporting period using the Black-Scholes option pricing model.
- Provision on sales tax receivable was a recovery of $1 million compared to an expense $4.9 million in the prior period. The Company performed a review of the assessment over Sales tax receivables, examining the history of claims and payments received from various authorities, together with regulatory requirements. As a result, the Company determined certain amounts recoverable and recorded a recovery of the provision of $1.3 million for these receivables, net of an additional provision amount of $0.3 million during the period. For the prior comparative period, the Company determined that there is uncertainty over the collection of certain amounts and recorded a provision of $4.9 million for these receivables.
- Gain on equipment sales were $16.4 million compared to a loss of $0.2 million in the prior period. The Company disposes of older generation ASIC mining equipment and legacy GPU cards that are nearly fully depreciated as opportunities present themselves as part of upgrading its fleet of data center equipment.
- Other income was $379 in the current period compared to other expenses of $75 in the prior period.
- Finance expense was $2 million in the current period compared to $2.7 million in the prior period. This includes interest and accretion on the convertible debt, interest on lease liabilities, loans payable and the term loan.

(In thousands of US Dollars, except share amounts)

- Tax expense was $1.4 million in the current period compared to an expense of $5.2 million in the prior period. The main reason for the decrease is due to the tax attributes available compared to the prior period.

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET

		December 31, 2024		March 31, 2024
Cash	$	9,845	$	9,678
Amounts receivable and prepaids		8,910		6,929
Investments		30,700		6,974
Digital currencies		260,806		161,645
Plant and equipment		109,065		95,356
Long term receivable		2,770		2,595
Deposits, net of provision		49,866		15,917
Right of use asset		6,625		8,488
TOTAL ASSETS	**$**	**478,587**	**$**	**307,582**
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	$	11,866	$	10,604
Current portion of convertible loan - liability component		2,929		1,679
Current portion of lease liability		2,701		2,525
Term loan		3,950		5,608
Current portion of loans payable		2,792		2,788
Current income tax liability		5,568		4,148
Convertible loan - liability component		66		1,875
Convertible loan - derivative component		13		120
Loans payable		8,920		10,400
Lease liability		3,836		5,728
Deferred tax liability		1,586		2,415
TOTAL LIABILITIES	**$**	**44,227**	**$**	**47,890**

The following is a summary of key balance sheet items:

Cash

- Cash as at December 31, 2024, was $9.9 million, an increase of $0.2 million from the prior period. Refer to the Liquidity and Capital Resources section below for details on changes in cash.

Amounts receivable and prepaids

- Amounts receivable and prepaids increased by $2 million mainly as a result of an increase in prepaids of $0.5 million, an increase in GST/VAT receivable by $2 million and net decrease in our provision over GST receivables by $0.8 million, offset by the collection on proceeds of $1.3 million for its sale of data center equipment from the prior period.

Investments

- The Company holds a number of investments some of which are traded in active markets. As a result, these investments fluctuate in value from time to time. Investments increased by $23.7 million from the prior year mainly due to a mark to market on these investments, net of additions and disposals. In the current period, the Company purchased investments of $1.4 million and sold investment holdings of $2.1 million.

Digital currencies

- Digital currencies at December 31, 2024 mainly consisted of 2,805 Bitcoin (March 31, 2024 – 2,287 Bitcoin). The increase in digital currencies was mainly due to increase in number of coins held at period end combined with a higher BTC price at period end compared to March 31, 2024.

Plant and equipment

- Plant and equipment increased by $13.7 million mainly due to additions to upgrade the Company's ASIC fleet and expanding the HPC business totalling $64.7 million, offset by depreciation of $46.5 million during the period. The remainder of the change is a result of foreign exchange and disposals of equipment.

Long term receivable

- Long term receivable consists of value added tax receivables and a receivable on the sale of a subsidiary. The balance remained comparable to March 31, 2024.

Deposits

- Deposits mainly consist of equipment deposits and increased by $34 million during the period. The increase is mainly due to amounts prepaid for ASIC miner orders and related as the Company upgrades its ASIC fleet and prepares for its expansion into Paraguay by $30.8 million and an increase in deposit amounts paid to the Administración Nacional de Electricidad ("ANDE") of $3.2 million in relation to the 100MW facility build out in Paraguay.

Right of use assets

- Right of use assets decreased by $1.9 million mainly due to depreciation expense of $2.2 million offset by additions, modifications, and foreign exchange of $0.2 million during the period.

Accounts payable and accrued liabilities

- Accounts payable and accrued liabilities increased by $1.3 million during the period. The increase is part of normal course of operations and due to timing of billings and payments.

Term loan

- As part of the Atlantic acquisition the Company acquired a $11.0 million term loan ("Atlantic Term Loans"). The Atlantic Term Loans were made up of two discrete balances; Term Loan 1 and Term Loan 2; and the total facility bears interest at 3.33% per annum and had a maturity date of June 30, 2024. The Company renewed Term Loan 1 over a 1 year term bearing interest at 5.31% with a balance remaining of C$4.2 million, and Term Loan 2 was renewed at 5.15% over a 2 year term with a balance remaining of C$2.6 million.

- The Atlantic Term Loans decreased by $1.7 million as a result of the repayment of principal amounts during the period.

- The foregoing Atlantic Term Loans have financial ratios and minimum tangible asset covenants that must be maintained by HIVE Atlantic Datacentres Ltd. As at December 31, 2024, the covenant to maintain a ratio of total debt to tangible net worth equal to or less than 2:1 (the "Net Worth Covenant") was not met. The outstanding balance is presented as a current liability as at December 31, 2024. The Company is not in breach of any other covenants in relation to the Atlantic Term Loans. As of the date hereof, the Company remains in breach of the Net Worth Covenant and the Lender has not demanded early repayment of the Atlantic Term Loans, and renewed the debt as mentioned above. The Company has continued to make payments to the Lender in accordance with the terms of the Atlantic Term Loans. The Atlantic Term Loans include an unlimited guarantee from the Company.

Current income tax liability

- The Company's current income tax liability increased by $1.4 million as a result of taxable income in its operations in Sweden, Iceland and Canada after the use of its tax attributes within those jurisdictions.

Convertible loan

- The convertible loan liability component decreased by $0.6 million as a result of repayments toward the principal portion of the loan during the period.

- The convertible loan derivative component is re-valued each reporting period using the Black-Scholes option pricing model. The main reason for the decrease of $0.1 million has been due to the lower amount of common shares the note can be converted to as a result of repayments. The Company has been repaying the principal portion of the convertible loan amount on a quarterly basis.

(In thousands of US Dollars, except share amounts)

Loans payable

- The Company incurred a loan as part of the sale of the net assets of Boden Technologies AB. The loan facility bears interest at the Swedish government borrowing rate plus 1% per annum and has a maturity date of December 31, 2035. The decrease of $1.5 million is mainly due to the repayment of principal and interest offset by accrued interest during the current period.

Lease liability

- The lease liabilities mainly decreased by $1.7 million mainly as a result of lease payments made of $2.3 million during the period net of additions, modifications and foreign exchange of $0.6 million during the current period.

Deferred tax liability

- The Company's deferred tax liability at December 31, 2024 decreased by $0.8 million as a result of the changes in the tax attributes and balances within the jurisdictions for the operational subsidiaries in which they operate.

SUMMARY OF QUARTERLY RESULTS

The following tables summarize the Company's financial information for the last eight quarters in accordance with IFRS:

	Q3 2025 $	Q2 2025 $	Q1 2025 $	Q4 2024 $
Revenue	29,229	22,648	32,241	36,881
Net income (loss)	1,267	(7,663)	3,258	(3,454)
Basic income (loss) per share	0.01	(0.06)	0.03	(0.03)
Diluted income (loss) per share	0.01	(0.06)	0.03	(0.03)

	Q3 2024 $	Q2 2024 $	Q1 2024 $	Revised Q4 2023 $
Revenue	31,252	22,767	23,565	18,224
Net (loss) income	(6,951)	(24,548)	(16,252)	6,720
Basic (loss) income per share	(0.08)	(0.29)	(0.19)	0.08
Diluted (loss) income per share	(0.08)	(0.29)	(0.19)	0.08

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

The Company commenced earning revenue from digital currency mining in mid-September 2017. The Company has been reliant on external financing to take advantage of growth opportunities while preserving its cryptocurrency assets. The Company's ability to continue as a going concern is dependent on the Company's ability to efficiently mine and liquidate digital currencies and its profitability in its HPC business revenue stream.

As at December 31, 2024, the Company had a working capital balance of $280.5 million (March 31, 2024 – $157.9 million) and has sufficient cash to fund its current operating and administrative costs.
The net change in the Company's cash position as at December 31, 2024 as compared to March 31, 2024 was a decrease of $0.2 million as a result of the following cash flows:

- Cash used in operating activities of $23.6 million;
- Cash used in investing activities of $90.5 million related to the purchase of equipment, and deposits on equipment; and

(In thousands of US Dollars, except share amounts)

- Cash provided by financing activities of $114.3 million from share issuances, net of cash used for lease and debt payments.

As at December 31, 2024, the contractual maturities of financial and other liabilities, including estimated interest payments, are as follows:

	Contractual cash flows	within 1 year	1 to 3 years	3 to 5 years	5+ years
Accounts payable	$ 8,764	$ 8,764	$ -	$ -	$ -
Term loan	3,950	3,950	-	-	-
Convertible loan	4,011	3,938	73	-	-
Lease commitments	7,039	3,004	3,544	491	-
Loans payable and interest	14,065	2,792	2,528	2,392	6,353
Total	**$ 37,829**	**$ 22,448**	**$ 6,145**	**$ 2,883**	**$ 6,353**

DIVIDENDS

The Company has never paid dividends. Payment of future dividends, if any, will be at the discretion of the Company's Board of Directors after taking into account many factors, including operating results, financial condition, and current and anticipated cash needs. All of the common shares in the capital of Company would be entitled to an equal share in any dividends declared and paid on a per share basis.

OFF-BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS

As of the date of this report, the Company does not have any off-balance sheet arrangements that have, or are reasonably likely to have, a current or future effect on the results of operations or financial condition of the Company.

OUTSTANDING SHARE DATA

At December 31, 2024 and at the date of this report, the following securities were outstanding:

Total Outstanding as of:	December 31, 2024	Date of this report:	Exercise price range:
Shares outstanding	140,200,735	155,401,818	
Restricted Share Units	6,193,456	5,985,412	
Stock options	3,311,300	3,311,300	C$1.35 - C$25.35
Warrants	3,220,000	3,220,000	C$5.00 - C$6.00

RECONCILIATIONS OF NON-IFRS FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE MEASURES

The Company has presented certain non-IFRS measures in this document. The Company believes that these measures, while not a substitute for measures of performance prepared in accordance with IFRS, provide investors an improved ability to evaluate the underlying performance of the Company. These measures do not have any standardized meaning prescribed under IFRS, and therefore may not be comparable to other issuers.

Gross Operating Margin

The Company believes that, in addition to conventional measures prepared in accordance with IFRS, it is helpful to investors to use the gross operating margin to evaluate the Company's performance and its ability to generate cash flows and service debt. The gross operating margin is defined as total revenue less direct cash costs, being operating and maintenance costs and high performance computing service fees. Accordingly, this measure does not have a standard meaning and is intended to provide additional information and should not be considered in isolation or as a substitute for measures of performance prepared in accordance with IFRS.

(In thousands of US Dollars, except share amounts)

The following table provides illustration of the calculation of the gross operating margin for the last five quarters:

Calculation of Gross Operating Margin:		Q3 2025		Q2 2025		Q1 2025		Q4 2024		Q3 2024
Revenue (1)	$	29,229	$	22,648	$	32,241	$	36,881	$	31,252
Less:										
Operating and maintenance costs:		(22,692)		(21,137)		(20,257)		(20,178)		(19,640)
HPC service fees:		(487)		(345)		(544)		(381)		(254)
Gross Operating Margin	**$**	**6,050**	**$**	**1,166**	**$**	**11,440**	**$**	**16,322**	**$**	**11,358**
Gross Operating Margin %		**21%**		**5%**		**35%**		**44%**		**36%**

(1) As presented on the statements of (loss) income and comprehensive income (loss).

Gross Mining Margin

The Company believes that, in addition to conventional measures prepared in accordance with IFRS, it is helpful to investors to use the gross mining margin to evaluate the Company's performance and its ability to generate cash flows and service debt. The gross mining margin is defined as revenue from digital currency mining less direct cash costs, being operating and maintenance costs related to these activities. Accordingly, this measure does not have a standard meaning and is intended to provide additional information and should not be considered in isolation or as a substitute for measures of performance prepared in accordance with IFRS.

Gross mining margin is directly impacted by Bitcoin price and Bitcoin network Difficulty (which are both publicly available statistics). The Difficulty is an integer value that is proportional to the number of hashes required to solve a block. Revenue is directly proportional to Bitcoin price, and inversely proportional to Difficulty.

The following table provides illustration of the calculation of the gross mining margin for the last five quarters:

Calculation of Gross Mining Margin:		Q3 2025		Q2 2025		Q1 2025		Q4 2024		Q3 2024
Revenue from digital currency mining	$	26,687	$	20,765	$	29,636	$	35,071	$	30,115
Less:										
Mining operating and maintenance costs:		(21,064)		(19,650)		(18,846)		(18,942)		(18,705)
Gross Operating Margin	**$**	**5,623**	**$**	**1,115**	**$**	**10,790**	**$**	**16,129**	**$**	**11,410**
Gross Mining Margin %		**21%**		**5%**		**36%**		**46%**		**38%**

Gross Compute Margin

The Company believes that, in addition to conventional measures prepared in accordance with IFRS, it is helpful to investors to use the gross HPC margin to evaluate the Company's performance and its ability to generate cash flows and service debt for its HPC business. The gross HPC margin is defined as revenue from high performance computing hosting less direct cash costs, being operating and maintenance costs related to these activities and high performance computing service fees. Accordingly, this measure does not have a standard meaning and is intended to provide additional information and should not be considered in isolation or as a substitute for measures of performance prepared in accordance with IFRS.

The following table provides illustration of the calculation of the gross HPC margin for the last five quarters:

Calculation of Gross HPC Margin:		Q3 2025		Q2 2025		Q1 2025		Q4 2024		Q3 2024
High performance computing hosting	$	2,542	$	1,883	$	2,605	$	1,810	$	1,137
Less:										
HPC operating and maintenance costs:		(1,628)		(1,487)		(1,411)		(1,236)		(935)
HPC service fees:		(487)		(345)		(544)		(381)		(254)
Gross HPC Margin	**$**	**427**	**$**	**51**	**$**	**650**	**$**	**193**	**$**	**(52)**
Gross HPC Margin %		**17%**		**3%**		**25%**		**11%**		**(5%)**

(In thousands of US Dollars, except share amounts)

EBITDA & Adjusted EBITDA

The Company uses EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA as a metric that is useful for assessing its operating performance on a cash basis before the impact of non-cash items and acquisition related activities.

EBITDA is net income or loss from operations, as reported in profit and loss, before finance income and expense, tax and depreciation and amortization.

Adjusted EBITDA is EBITDA adjusted for by removing other non-cash items, including share-based compensation, non-cash effect of the revaluation of digital currencies and one-time transactions.

The following table provides illustration of the calculation of EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA for the last five quarters:

Calculation of EBITDA & Adjusted EBITDA:	**Q3 F2025**	**Q2 F2025**	**Q1 F2025**	**Q4 F2024**	**Q3 F2024**
Net income (loss) (1)	1,267	(7,663)	3,258	(3,454)	(6,951)
Add the impact of the following:					
Finance expense	522	743	760	831	912
Depreciation	18,794	16,138	13,815	16,897	16,423
Tax expense	123	318	1,008	1,017	1,749
EBITDA	**20,706**	**9,536**	**18,841**	**15,291**	**12,133**
Revaluation of digital currencies	-	-	-	-	(422)
Revaluation of derivative liability	(19)	(21)	(67)	(217)	129
Provision on sales tax receivables	-	(966)	-	1,846	4,931
Gain on sale of mining assets	(6,924)	(5,190)	(4,319)	(1,316)	(6)
Share-based compensation	3,526	2,234	489	599	633
Adjusted EBITDA	**17,289**	**5,593**	**14,944**	**16,203**	**17,398**

(1) As presented on the statements of (loss) income and comprehensive income (loss).

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Company entered into the following related party transactions not otherwise disclosed in these consolidated financial statements:

(a) As at December 31, 2024, the Company had $nil due to the Executive Chairman, CEO and CFO (March 31, 2024 - $144 combined due to the Executive Chairman, CEO and CFO) for the reimbursement of expenses included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities.

(b) As at December 31, 2024, the Company had $nil (March 31, 2024 - $nil) due to a company controlled by the Executive Chairman, a director of the Company included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities. For the three and nine months period ended December 31, 2024, the Company paid $99 and $261, respectively (December 31, 2023 - $60 and $188, respectively) to this company for marketing services.

Key Management Compensation

Key management personnel include those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Company as a whole. The Company has determined that key management personnel consist of members of the Company's Board of Directors and corporate officers.

For the three and nine months period ended December 31, 2024, key management compensation includes salaries and wages paid to key management personnel and directors of $0.2 million and $0.9 million, respectively (December 31, 2023 - $0.3 million and $0.9 million, respectively) and share-based payments of $2.4 million and $3.9 million (December 31, 2023 - $0.4 million and $4.4 million, respectively).

(In thousands of US Dollars, except share amounts)

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ESTIMATES

The Company has prepared the consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRS. Significant accounting policies are described in Note 2 of the Company's financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2024.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of expenses during the reporting period. Actual outcomes could differ from these estimates.

The Company's significant judgements are detailed in Note 3 to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024, and include: functional currency, digital currencies accounting, and assessment of transactions as an asset acquisition or business combination.

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company is exposed, in varying degrees, to a variety of financial related risks. The fair value of the Company's financial instruments, including cash, amounts receivable and accounts payable approximates their carrying value due to their short-term nature. The type of risk exposure and the way in which such exposure is managed is provided in Note 24 to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024.

DIGITAL CURRENCY AND RISK MANAGEMENT

Digital currencies are measured using level two fair values, determined by taking the rate from quoted price from the exchanges which the Company most frequently uses, with no adjustment.

Digital currency prices are affected by various forces including global supply and demand, interest rates, exchange rates, inflation or deflation and the global political and economic conditions. The profitability of the Company is directly related to the current and future market price of coins; in addition, the Company may not be able liquidate its inventory of digital currency at its desired price if required. A decline in the market prices for coins could negatively impact the Company's future operations. The Company has not hedged the conversion of any of its coin sales or future mining of digital currencies.

Digital currencies have a limited history and their fair value historically has been very volatile. Historical performance of digital currencies is not indicative of their future price performance. The Company's digital currencies currently mainly consist of Bitcoin. The table below shows the impact for every 5% variance in the price of Bitcoin on the Company's earnings before tax, based on the closing price as at December 31, 2024.

	Impact of 5% variance in price
Bitcoin	$ 13,022

RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

The Company faces multiple risks that are related to both the general cryptocurrency business as well as the Company's business model. The risk factors described below summarize and supplement the risk factors contained in the Company's continuous disclosure filings including its annual information form for the year ended March 31, 2024, and this MD&A, all of which are available on SEDAR+ at www.sedarplus.ca and on the SEC's EDGAR system at www.SEC.gov/EDGAR, and should be read in conjunction with the more detailed risk factors outlined therein. These risk factors are not a definitive list of all risk factors associated with an investment in the Company or in connection with its operations. Additional risks and uncertainties not presently known to the Company, or that are currently deemed immaterial, may also impair operations. If any such risks occur, the financial condition, liquidity and results of operations of the Company could be materially adversely affected.

The Company is exposed to risk related to the volatility/momentum pricing of any digital currency mined by the Company and held in inventory. Wide fluctuations in price, speculation, negative media coverage (highlighting for example, financial scandals related to crypto exchanges, regulatory actions and lawsuits against industry participants) and downward pricing may adversely affect investor confidence, and ultimately, the value of the Company's digital currency inventory which may have a material adverse affect on the Company, including an adverse effect on the Company's profitability from current operations. The Company currently holds Bitcoin primarily. Other coins that we mined using our GPU-based systems yield mining rewards in those cryptocurrencies, however, those coins were regularly exchanged for Bitcoin. As a result, the Company is more exposed to volatility in the Bitcoin market.

The Company may also be exposed to volatility in the cryptocurrency industry generally, including in sectors of the crypto industry that do not directly apply to the Company's mining business but that are integral to the cryptocurrency industry as a whole. Negative developments in any aspect of the crypto industry, including trading platforms, individual coins and exposure of scams, appear to affect the market perception of the industry as a whole. As a result, the value of our stock and our Bitcoin assets may be subject to greater volatility stemming from industry developments not directly related to our mining business.

Regulatory action, particularly in the United States, may negatively affect the value of Bitcoin, which is the focus of our mining operations. Enforcement actions by the SEC or other regulators against trading platforms and exchanges may indirectly negatively affect the Company if these actions have the effect of limiting access to Bitcoin.

The Company currently has operations in Canada, Sweden and Paraguay and faces geopolitical risks. Geopolitical risk is the wide array of risks associated with conflict or tensions between states as well as events or trends with global or international dimensions that increase risks for the operations of companies. The Company's business and financial operations are susceptible to regional and global economic, geopolitical and regulatory changes. Geopolitical risk may lead to increased volatility in the global capital and energy markets, difficulty in conducting business in certain geographies, an increased threat of targeted cyber-attacks, and has the potential to introduce reputational risk. More broadly, the future of global trade remains uncertain, as countries look to decrease reliance on the global supply chain and nations with differing values. Increased protectionism and economic nationalism could reshape global alliances and financial systems as the supply of critical goods of economic and national importance (e.g., energy, critical minerals, semiconductors) remains one of the top priorities of governments. The Company continues to monitor these developments and others, and will assess the implications on its business.

The Company is also at risk due to the volatility of network hashrates (and lag between network hashrate and underlying cryptocurrency pricing), which may have an adverse effect on the Company's costs of mining. Failing to grow the Company's hashrate may result in failing to compete, and operations and revenue could suffer.

A key factor in the Company's profitability of its mining operations is the cost of electricity in the regions where the Company has mining operations. Energy costs generally are subject to government regulation, natural occurrences (including weather) and local supply and demand for energy. The availability and pricing of energy may be negatively affected by governmental or regulatory changes in energy policies in the countries and Provinces where we operate. In addition, the Company is exposed to negative impacts of changes in tax policy, such as, but not limited to, being precluded from claiming deductions for back input taxes or other specific taxes imposed on cryptocurrency mining, as well as risks of losing any existing energy rebates or tax rebates across all jurisdictions.

In particular, the Russian invasion Ukraine which began on February 24, 2022, is affecting the supply of oil and natural gas in Europe. While it is impossible to predict what ongoing affect the war in Ukraine could have on the Company's operations in Sweden, our energy pricing is currently buffered partially by our ability to enter into forward energy agreements for the purchase of electricity. Our Swedish operation utilizes approximately 37.5 MW of renewable hydroelectric energy, which represents approximately 28% of our global overall utilization of hydroelectric and geothermal energy.

The ability of the Company to secure any required financing to sustain operations and expansion plans will depend in part upon prevailing capital market conditions and business success. There can be no assurance that the Company will be successful in its efforts to secure any additional financing or additional financing on terms satisfactory to management. The Company's ability to utilize any at-the-market offering program (each, an "**ATM Program**") and the prices at which securities may be sold in each such ATM Program, as well as capital market conditions in general are not assured and there is share dilution resulting from an ATM Program and from other equity issuances. In general, volatile securities markets impacting security pricing unrelated to operating performance are unknown and are major factors in obtaining capital on terms which are economic or at all.

As a measure of security against hackers, the Company holds its Bitcoin in segregated, secure storage wallets, maintained by Fireblocks, a leading provider of crypto asset secure storage and management, which specializes in securely storing cryptocurrencies. HIVE has not pledged or staked our Bitcoin assets as collateral against debt or other obligations of any kind. HIVE's Bitcoin is not stored on any exchange. HIVE's Bitcoin is never "staked" for mining purposes (See our definition of "Proof-of-Stake") or loaned to any third party.

Notwithstanding our proactive arrangements to protect our Bitcoin from hackers, there is no guarantee that our security measures, or the security measures of Fireblocks, will be effective. Cybersecurity is a challenge for the Bitcoin blockchain, cryptocurrencies in general and financial systems worldwide. The threat is magnified by the presence of state-sponsored criminals. While it is believed that historically state-sponsored criminal activity has been directed away from financial industry targets, there is no assurance that this tendency will continue. In addition, the lack of regulatory structure applicable to blockchains may make them more targetable.

The Company may not be able to access or liquidate its digital currency inventory at economic values, or, if one or more of our storage solutions fails or is compromised. In addition, due to the relative newness of the cryptocurrency industry and the regulatory environment in which conventional financial service providers operate, the Company may have restricted access to services available to more mainstream businesses (for example, banking services). The general acceptance and use of digital currencies may never gain widespread or significant acceptance in the broader financial services industry, which may materially adversely affect the value of the Company's digital currency inventory and the Company's long-term prospects.

From time to time, we liquidate BTC in order to generate cash for working capital. For brief periods, our Bitcoin must be transferred to an exchange in order to facilitate the sale. During such times when our BTC, or the cash proceeds of our BTC, is held by an exchange, there is risk related to the exchange, itself. A financial failure by the exchange could result in our losing some or all of the BTC and/or cash that is held by the exchange at the time of the failure. The Company makes best efforts to transact using exchanges that are most reliable and financially secure, however, there remains a risk of an exchange failure at a time when the Company's assets are in the exchange's custody.

The Company was negatively impacted by the Ethereum Merge on September 15, 2022 (the "Merge"), when Ethereum shifted from a "proof-of-work" mining protocol to a "proof-of-stake" blockchain. Since that date, the Company has ceased mining Ethereum and has liquidated its Ethereum holdings. While it appears unlikely that the Bitcoin blockchain, which is central to our business, could be modified in a fashion similar to the Merge, there is no assurance that subsequent technology or innovations will not negatively affect the Bitcoin blockchain or the profitability of mining Bitcoin.

There is also a risk that the Company could be negative affected by a Bitcoin halving event. Halving is a process designed to control the overall supply and reduce the risk of inflation in Bitcoin. At a predetermined block, the mining reward is cut in half. The Bitcoin blockchain has undergone four Halvings since its inception. Most recently, in April 2024, the Bitcoin Block Reward decreased from 6.25 BTC to 3.125 BTC per block and, consequently, the number of new Bitcoin issued to miners as a subsidy decreased from 900 per day to 450 per day, excluding transaction fees. While Halvings may thus have a significant negative short- to medium-term impact on miners such as the Company, it is expected that market variables of Bitcoin price will adjust over time to ensure that mining remains profitable. The period of market normalization after the Bitcoin Halving to incentivizing profitability levels is unknown. A Bitcoin Halving is scheduled to occur once every 210,000 blocks, or roughly every four years, until the total amount of Bitcoin rewards issued reaches 21 million, which is expected to occur around 2140. The next Bitcoin Halving is expected to occur in April 2028. While Bitcoin prices have had a history of price fluctuations around Bitcoin Halvings, there is no guarantee that the price change will be favorable or would compensate for the reduction in mining reward. If Bitcoin price and difficulty do not maintain or continue their trend of adjusting to pre-Bitcoin halving profitability levels over time, or the period of market normalization after the Bitcoin Halving to pre-Bitcoin Halving profitability levels is too long, there is a risk that the Bitcoin Halving will render the Company unprofitable for a sustained time period such that it could be unable to continue as a going concern. In addition, the open-source structure of the Bitcoin network protocol means the developers to the protocol are generally not directly compensated for their contributions in maintaining and developing the protocol. A failure to properly monitor and upgrade the protocol could damage the Bitcoin network and an investment in our securities.

The Company also faces risk relating to the impact of the timing and exchange rate fluctuations resulting from the remittance and receipt back of value added taxes where applicable, as well as risks related to the imposition and quantum of value added taxes in jurisdictions where the Company operates. Due to the newness of the industry, there exists the possibility that the tax treatment of digital currencies becomes less favourable, which could have a material adverse effect on the Company.

The Company may be required to sell its digital currency inventory (principally Bitcoin) in order to pay for its ongoing expenses. In particular, such expenses could include contractual obligations for equipment purchases and the cost of maintaining the Company's facilities. Such sales of our cryptocurrency assets may not be available at economic values. The sale of our digital currency assets to pay expenses may reduce the attractiveness of the Company as an investment, which would negatively impact our share price.

In recent years, the securities markets have experienced a high level of price and volume volatility, and the market price of securities of many companies, particularly those in cryptocurrency-focused businesses and those considered development stage companies (such as the Company), have experienced wide fluctuations in price. The market price of the Company's common shares fluctuates significantly in response to a number of factors, most of which the Company cannot control and many of which have not necessarily been related to the operating performance, underlying asset values or prospects of the Company. In addition, the price of cryptocurrency mining equipment is volatile and subject to severe swings as well as risks related to the concentration of manufacturing to only a few suppliers. This exposes to the company to the capital costs of ongoing equipment upgrades as cryptocurrency mining equipment and other necessary hardware are subject to malfunction, technological obsolescence and physical degradation.

Given the relative novelty of digital currency mining and associated businesses as compared with traditional industry sectors, historical data required by insurance carriers and designers of insurance products is insufficient. As a result, insurance covering crypto assets is generally not available, or uneconomical for the Company to obtain. Consequently, we may have inadequate insurance coverage as compared to companies in traditional long-standing industries. While the Company takes measures to mitigate against losses of physical equipment, facility damage and mined digital currency held in inventory, our insurance may be inadequate to cover such losses, especially the loss of digital currency. In particular, we may be unduly exposed to loss as a result of cybercrime (hacking).

In terms of regulatory risks, governments may take action in the future that prohibit or restrict the right to acquire, own, hold, sell, use, mine or trade digital currencies or exchange digital currencies for fiat currency. Such restrictions, while impossible to predict, could result in the Company liquidating its digital currencies inventory at unfavorable prices or constricting its mining operations or even relocating its operations to friendlier jurisdictions which may entail additional security risks. The Company may liquidate a portion of its digital currency inventory, partially, to mitigate the aforementioned risk.

The Company also has risks associated with the continually evolving tax and regulatory environments in the countries where we operate, as described more fully in this report. Any final decisions by tax or regulatory agencies with jurisdiction over the Company may have a material adverse impact on the Company's financial position and operations.

Some jurisdictions have taken steps to limit or disallow entirely the use of fossil fuels to generate energy for cryptocurrency mining. Some jurisdictions have indicated that in the event their electrical grids are over-taxed by demand for electricity, allocation of power to cryptocurrency mining would be one of the first allocations to be curtailed or eliminated during such periods of high demand. While the Company's facilities are located in jurisdictions that have historically been friendly to crypto mining and have adequately robust electrical grids, there is no assurance that such policies will continue. We note an increased preponderance of anti-crypto and anti-crypto-mining sentiment in many jurisdictions. In particular, the political environment in some jurisdictions may be subject to change as aging electrical grids are called upon to carry more electricity to meet seasonal demands and evolving demands related to the growth in electric vehicles increase in significance. Due to the fact that cryptocurrency mining is an energy-intensive undertaking, as a result grid operators and regulators may potentially restrict the ability of electricity suppliers to provide electricity to mining operations, increase taxes on the purchase of electricity used to mine bitcoin, or even fully or partially ban mining operations.

To the extent that cryptocurrency exchanges or other trading venues are involved in fraud or experience security failures or other operational issues, this could result in a reduction in cryptocurrency prices. Cryptocurrency market prices depend, directly or indirectly, on the prices set on exchanges and other trading venues, which are new and, in most cases, largely unregulated as compared to established, regulated exchanges for securities, derivatives and other currencies.

The Company is developing a high performance computing (HPC) business segment. The continued development of existing and planned facilities is subject to various factors, and may be delayed or adversely affected by such factors beyond the Company's control, including delays in the delivery or installation of equipment by suppliers, difficulties in integrating new equipment into existing infrastructure, shortages in materials or labour, defects in design or construction, diversion of management resources, insufficient funding, or other resource constraints. Actual costs for development may exceed the Company's planned budget. Delays, cost overruns, changes in market circumstances and other factors may result in different outcomes than those intended. In addition, to remain competitive, the Company will continue to invest in hardware and equipment at its facilities required for maintaining the Company's HPC activities. Should competitors introduce new services/software embodying new technologies, the Company recognizes its hardware and equipment and its underlying technology may become obsolete and require substantial capital to replace such equipment. There can be no assurance that HPC hardware will be readily available when the need is identified.

The Company cautions that global uncertainty with respect to the worldwide outbreak of a contagious diseases or viruses such as COVID-19 virus and their effect on the broader global economy continues to be a concern. Future rapid spread of contagious diseases may have a material adverse effect on global economic activity and could result in volatility and disruption to global supply chains, operations, mobility of people and the financial markets, which could affect interest rates, credit ratings, credit risk, inflation, business, financial conditions, results of operations and other factors relevant to the Company.

CAUTION REGARDING FORWARD LOOKING INFORMATION

This Management Discussion and Analysis contains certain "forward-looking information" within the meaning of Canadian and United States securities legislation. Forward-looking information is based on the beliefs, estimates and opinions of the Company's management on the date the statements are made, and they involve a number of risks and uncertainties. Consequently, there can be no assurances that such statements will prove to be accurate and actual results and future events could differ materially from those anticipated in such statements.

Forward-looking information in this Management Discussion and Analysis includes information about the Company's use and profitability of the Company's computing power; plans for growth and scaling up strategies; development of a new high performance computing business, the Company's strategic partnerships; the cost of energy in each of the jurisdictions where we conduct mining operations; potential and existing regulation of the availability of electricity; potential regulatory developments, the Company's strategy to acquire, develop and operate data centers and potential alternative computing services; expected mining capacity; the Company's plans to manage its data centers and trading operations from Bermuda; the value of the Company's digital currency inventory; projected growth and estimates for the high performance computing business, the overall business goals and objectives of the Company, and other forward-looking information including but not limited to information concerning the intentions, plans and future actions of the Company.

The forward-looking information in this Management Discussion and Analysis reflects the current expectations, assumptions and/or beliefs of the Company based on information currently available to the Company. In connection with the forward-looking information contained in this Management Discussion and Analysis, historical prices of digital currencies; electricity pricing; the ability of the Company to mine digital currencies in an environment consistent with historical prices; and that there will be no regulation or law that will prevent the Company from operating its business as it currently is operated. The Company has also assumed that no significant events occur outside of the Company's normal course of business. Although the Company believes that the assumptions inherent in the forward-looking information are reasonable, forward-looking information is not a guarantee of future performance and accordingly undue reliance should not be put on such information due to the inherent uncertainty therein.

This Management Discussion and Analysis also contains a "financial outlook" in the form of gross operating margins, which are intended to provide additional information only and may not be an appropriate or accurate predictions of future performance and should not be used as such. The gross operating margins disclosed in this Management Discussion and Analysis are based upon management's best estimates but are inherently speculative and there is no guarantee that such assumptions and estimates will prove to be correct.

Risk factors that could cause future results to differ materially from those anticipated in these forward-looking statements and financial outlook are described in the "Risk Factors" section contained in this Management Discussion and Analysis, and the Risk Factors contained the Company's various filings on SEDAR+ (www.sedarplus.ca) and EDGAR (www.sec.gov/EDGAR). Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward-looking information or financial outlook, which speak only as of the date hereof or thereof. We undertake no obligation to publicly release the results of any revisions to forward-looking information or financial outlook that may be made to reflect events or circumstances after the date hereof or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events except as required by law.

INTERNAL CONTROLS OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Management of the Company, under the supervision of the Chief Executive Officer ("CEO") and Chief Financial Officer ("CFO") of the Company, have designed, or caused to be designed under their supervision, disclosure controls and procedures ("DC&P"), to provide reasonable assurance that:

i) material information relating to the Company is made known to them by others, particularly during the period in which the Annual Filings were prepared; and

ii) information required to be disclosed by the Company in the Annual Filings, interim filings or other reports filed or submitted by the Company under securities legislation was recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in securities legislation.

Management, under the supervision of the Company's CEO and CFO, evaluated, or caused to be evaluated, the effectiveness of the Company's DC&P as defined in National Instrument 52-109 - Certification of Disclosure in Issuer's Annual and Interim Filings as of March 31, 2024, and concluded that such DC&P were effective.

Internal control over financial reporting

Management, under the supervision of the CEO and CFO, is also responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal controls over financial reporting ("ICFR"). Management, under the supervision of the CEO and CFO, have designed, or caused to be designed under their supervision, ICFR to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with IFRS.

Management, under the supervision of the CEO and CFO of the Company, have evaluated the effectiveness of its ICFR as defined in National Instruments 52-109 - Certification of Disclosure in Issuer's Annual and Interim Filings. The control framework used for this evaluation was the Internal Control – Integrated Framework (2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission Management, under the supervision of the Company's CEO and CFO, concluded that, as of March 31, 2024, the ICFR were effective and had no material weakness.

Changes in internal control over financial reporting

There were no changes in the Company's ICFR that materially affected, or were reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's ICFR during the period beginning on April 1, 2024 and ended December 31, 2024.

Limitation of DC&P and ICFR

All control systems contain inherent limitations, no matter how well designed. As a result, the Company's management acknowledges that its internal control over financial reporting will not prevent or detect all misstatements due to error or fraud. In addition, management's evaluation of controls can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance that all control issues that may result in material misstatements, if any, have been detected.

Additional information relating to the Company is available on SEDAR+ at www.sedarplus.ca and on EDGAR at www.sec.gov/EDGAR.

FURTHER INFORMATION

Additional information relating to the Company, including filings that the Company has made and may make in the future with applicable securities authorities, may be found on or through SEDAR+ at www.sedarplus.ca, EDGAR at www.sec.gov/EDGAR or the Company's website at www.hivedigitaltechnologies.com. Additional information, including directors' and officers' remuneration and indebtedness, principal holders of Company's securities and securities authorized for issuance under equity compensation plans, is also contained in the Company's most recent management information circular for the most recent annual meeting of Shareholders of the Company. In addition to press releases, securities filings and public conference calls and webcasts, the Company intends to use its investor relations page on its website as a means of disclosing material information to its investors and others and for complying with its disclosure obligations under applicable securities laws. Accordingly, investors and others should monitor the website in addition to following the Company's press releases, securities filings, and public conference calls and webcasts. This list may be updated from time to time.

SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Subsequent to the period ended December 31, 2024, the Company issued 208,044 common shares under the RSU plan upon the exercise of restricted share units.

Subsequent to the period ended December 31, 2024, the Company issued 14,993,039 October 2024 ATM Shares pursuant to the October 2024 ATM Equity Program for gross proceeds of C$66.9 million ($46.5 million). The October 2024 ATM shares were sold at prevailing market prices, for an average price per October 2024 ATM Share of C$4.46. Pursuant to the October 2024 Equity Distribution Agreement, a cash commission of $1.2 million on the aggregate gross proceeds raised was paid to the agent in connection with its services under the October 2024 Equity Distribution Agreement.

On January 28, 2025, HIVE announced that it had entered into a binding letter of intent with Bitfarms Ltd. to acquire the Yguazú 200 megawatt ("MW") hydro-powered Bitcoin mining facility in Paraguay.

The acquisition is valued at $56 million and includes ownership of a 240 MVA substation with 200 MW of capacity as well as all associated land and facilities.

Key terms of the deal include:

- $25 million payable at closing, scheduled for calendar Q1 2025.
- $31 million payable in equal installments over six months following closing.

In addition to this, HIVE will assume $19 million of PPA deposits to ANDE, the Paraguayan utility company, and will assumes remaining construction completion costs.