New World Solutions Inc.
(formerly Graph Blockchain Inc.)

Consolidated Financial Statements
For the Years Ended April 30, 2024 and 2023
(Expressed in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise noted)

Consolidated Financial Statements

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August 28, 2024
Edmonton, Alberta

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholders of New World Solutions Inc.

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of New World Solutions Inc. and its subsidiaries (the Company), which comprise the consolidated statements of financial position as at April 30, 2024 and 2023, the consolidated statements of net loss and comprehensive loss, changes in shareholders' equity and cash flows for the years then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of material accounting policy information.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Company as at April 30, 2024 and 2023, and the consolidated financial performance and consolidated cash flow for the years then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

Basis for Opinion

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

Emphasis of Matter - Material Uncertainty Relating to Going Concern

We draw your attention to Note 1 in the consolidated financial statements, which indicates that the Company incurred a net loss and had a net cash outflows from operating activities during the year ended April 30, 2024. As stated in Note 1, these events or conditions, along with other matters as set forth in the notes to the consolidated financial statements, indicate that a material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period. This matter was addressed in the context of the audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming the auditor’s opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on this matter. For the matter below, our description of how our audit addressed the matter is provided in that context.

In addition to the matter described in the Emphasis of Matter - Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern section, we have determined that matters described below to be key audit matters to be communicated in our auditor’s report.

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Evaluation of Business Acquisition

We refer to financial statement summary of material accounting policy information in Note 2 and related disclosure in Note 3.

At the acquisition date, the Company reported net assets acquired and total consideration paid of $522,089 in relation to a business acquisition in the fiscal year. The acquisitions required an assessment of the IFRS guidance and a thorough assessment of the fair value of the aggregate consideration transferred and net assets received.

Evaluation of acquisitions was considered as a key audit matter, due to the size of the balance and significant management judgment is required for the value assessment. This matter represented an area of significant risk of material misstatement given the magnitude of the balance and high degree of estimation uncertainty in determining the fair value of consideration paid and net assets acquired. Significant auditor judgment and the involvement of professionals with specialized skills and knowledge was required to evaluate the evidence supporting the Company's significant estimates due to the sensitivity of the fair value to minor changes in these estimates.

To address the risk for material misstatement on the business acquisition recognition, our audit procedures included, amongst other procedures:

- Evaluating the analyses and calculations made by management with respect to the fair value assessment of consideration at the date of acquisition.
- Engaging the involvement of external auditor experts in the valuation at the date of acquisition.
- Assessing the compliance of Company's accounting policies with applicable accounting standards.

We assessed the adequacy of the Company's disclosures relating to the business acquisition.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information, other than the consolidated financial statements and our auditor's report thereon, which includes Management's Discussion and Analysis.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

We obtained Management's Discussion and Analysis prior to the date of this auditor's report. If, based on the work we have performed on this other information, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact in this auditor's report. We have nothing to report in this regard.

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

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

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

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

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Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Company to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

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

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

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

Kingston Ross Pasnak LLP

Kingston Ross Pasnak LLP
Chartered Professional Accountants

New World Solutions Inc.

(formerly Graph Blockchain Inc.)

Consolidated Statements of Financial Position

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

	April 30, 2024	April 30, 2023
Assets	**$**	$
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	**-**	296,729
Short-term investments (Notes 4 and 10)	**30,000**	126,000
Goods and Services Tax receivable	**150,417**	55,084
Loan receivable (Note 10)	**-**	60,000
Prepaid expenses	**65,136**	11,845
Total current assets	**245,553**	549,658
Non-current assets		
Loan receivable (Note 10)	**-**	198,170
Digital assets (Note 6)	**-**	689,241
Property and equipment (Notes 3 and 5)	**925,018**	-
Intangible assets (Notes 3, 7 and 10)	**44,000**	250,000
Total non-current assets	**1,969,018**	1,137,411
Total assets	**1,214,571**	1,687,069
Liabilities and shareholders' equity		
Current liabilities		
Bank indebtedness	**18,637**	-
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities (Note 10)	**372,280**	130,835
Loan payable (Note 14)	**10,000**	-
Earn-out payments payable (Notes 3 and 15)	**187,870**	-
Total current liabilities	**588,787**	130,835
Non-current liabilities		
Earn-out payments payable (Notes 3 and 15)	**123,752**	-
Total liabilities	**712,539**	130,835
Shareholders' equity		
Share capital (Note 8)	**42,328,973**	41,595,973
Reserves (Note 8)	**18,231,239**	18,231,239
Accumulated other comprehensive income	**1,165**	1,165
Accumulated deficit	**(60,059,345)**	(58,272,143)
Total shareholders' equity	**502,032**	1,556,234
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	**1,214,571**	1,687,069

Contingency (Note 13)

Subsequent event (Note 18)

Signed "Paul Haber" Director   Signed "Richard Yoon" Director

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

New World Solutions Inc.

(formerly Graph Blockchain Inc.)

Consolidated Statements of Net Loss and Comprehensive Loss

(Expressed in Canadian dollars, except number of common shares)

	Year ended April 30, 2024	Year ended April 30, 2023
	$	$
Sales	**3,175**	992
Cost of sales	**-**	(4,030)
Gross margin	**3,175**	(3,038)
Expenses		
Depreciation and amortization (Notes 5 and 7)	**99,925**	125,050
Office and general	**223,534**	343,589
Other operating expenses (Note 10)	**730,369**	1,629,471
Salaries, benefits and management fees (Note 10)	**194,678**	977,503
Share-based compensation (Notes 8 and 10)	**508,000**	18,225
	1,756,506	3,093,838
Loss before other income (expenses)	**(1,753,331)**	(3,096,876)
Other income (expenses)		
Bad debts	**-**	(22,254)
Foreign exchange gain	**-**	21,444
Gain on settlement of debts (Note 8)	**-**	223,129
Gain on bargain purchase (Note 3)	**696,432**	-
Impairment of digital assets (Note 6)	**(117,750)**	(485,809)
Impairment of goodwill and intangibles (Note 7)	**(250,000)**	(5,270,235)
Impairment of loan receivable (Note 10)	**(279,950)**	-
Interest expense	**(14,533)**	(102,400)
Interest income	**26,938**	40,069
Other income (Note 10)	**14,531**	108,000
Loss on sale of equipment	**(13,539)**	-
Unrealized gain on other long-term liability (Note 7)	**-**	900,000
Fair value adjustment on short-term investments (Notes 4 and 10)	**(96,000)**	(174,000)
Impairment of Goods and Services Tax receivable	**-**	(537,849)
Net loss	**(1,787,202)**	(8,396,781)
Other comprehensive loss		
Foreign exchange translation adjustment	**-**	(14)
Comprehensive loss	**(1,787,202)**	(8,396,795)
Basic and diluted net loss per share (Note 9)	**(0.021)**	(0.145)
Weighted average number of common shares (Note 9)	**85,393,888**	58,071,488

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

New World Solutions Inc.

(formerly Graph Blockchain Inc.)

Consolidated Statements of Change in Shareholder’s Equity

(Expressed in Canadian dollars, except number of common shares)

	Common Shares					
	Number	**Amount $**	**Reserves $**	**Accumulated Deficit $**	**Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income $**	**Total $**
Balance – April 30, 2022	**57,770,118**	**41,195,973**	**18,213,014**	**(49,875,362)**	**1,179**	**9,534,804**
Shares issued for debt (Note 8)	10,000,000	400,000	-	-	-	400,000
Share-based compensation (Note 8)	-	-	18,225	-	-	18,225
Foreign exchange translation	-	-	-	-	(14)	(14)
Net loss for the year	-	-	-	(8,396,781)	-	(8,396,781)
Balance – April 30, 2023	**67,770,118**	**41,595,973**	**18,231,239**	**(58,272,143)**	**1,165**	**1,556,234**
Shares issued for New World EV Solutions Inc. acquisition (Note 3)	15,000,000	225,000	-	-	-	225,000
Shares issued for RSUs (Note 8)	20,500,000	508,000	(508,000)	-	-	-
Share-based compensation (Note 8)	-	-	508,000	-	-	508,000
Net loss for the year	-	-	-	(1,787,202)	-	(1,787,202)
Balance – April 30, 2024	**103,270,118**	**42,328,973**	**18,231,239**	**(60,059,345)**	**1,165**	**502,032**

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

New World Solutions Inc.
(formerly Graph Blockchain Inc.)
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

	Year ended April 30, 2024	Year ended April 30, 2023
	$	$
Cash flows used in operating activities		
Net loss	**(1,787,202)**	(8,396,781)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to operating cash flow		
Sales made in digital assets, net of cost of sales	**-**	3,287
Accrued interest	**14,533**	-
Depreciation and amortization	**99,925**	125,050
Gain on settlement of debts	**-**	(223,129)
Gain on bargain purchase	**(696,432)**	-
Loss on sale of equipment	**13,539**	-
Share-based compensation	**508,000**	18,225
Bad debts	**-**	22,254
Impairment on digital assets	**117,750**	485,809
Impairment of goodwill and intangibles	**250,000**	5,270,235
Impairment of loan receivable	**279,950**	-
Interest income	**(26,780)**	-
Interest earned on digital assets	**-**	(19,602)
Interest expense	**-**	102,400
Unrealized gain on other long-term liability	**-**	(900,000)
Fair value adjustment on short-term investments	**96,000**	174,000
Impairment of Goods and Services Tax receivable	**-**	537,849
Net change in operating assets and liabilities		
Trade and other receivables	**1,070**	(2)
Goods and Services Tax receivable	**(37,156)**	(144,275)
Prepaid expenses	**13,082**	(11,845)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	**221,123**	(141,079)
	(932,598)	(3,097,604)
Cash flows provided by (used in) investing activities		
Purchase of digital assets	**-**	(4,369)
Proceeds from sale of digital assets	**571,491**	306
Proceeds from sale of equipment	**30,501**	-
Investment in marketable securities	**-**	(300,000)
Acquisition of New World EV Solutions Inc., net of cash received	**240**	-
	602,232	(304,063)
Cash flows provided by financing activities		
Receipt on loan payable	**10,000**	-
Receipt on loan receivable	**5,000**	45,000
	15,000	45,000
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	**-**	(14)
Decrease in cash and cash equivalents	**(315,366)**	(3,356,681)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	**296,729**	3,653,410
Cash and cash equivalents (bank indebtedness), end of year	**(18,637)**	296,729

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

1 Description of business and going concern

New World Solutions Inc. (formerly Graph Blockchain Inc.) (the "Company") is a technology company that provides shareholders with exposure to various areas of Decentralized Finance (DeFi) and electric vehicle charging solutions. Focusing on altcoins (cryptocurrencies other the Bitcoin) through its wholly owned subsidiaries Babbage Mining Corp., a Proof of Stake (POS) miner, and Beyond the Moon Inc., an IDO focused company, the Company gave investors exposure to the vast emerging market of cryptocurrencies. In addition, through its investment in New World Inc. and Niftable Inc. the Company provided its shareholders with exposure to the Non-Fungible Token ("NFT") market. During the year ended April 30, 2024, the Company shifted its focus into providing environmentally sustainable solutions through its acquisition of New World EV Solutions Inc. (formerly DataMetrex Electric Vehicle Solutions Inc.).

The Company is a publicly traded corporation, incorporated in the province of British Columbia, and its head office is located at 2300 Yonge St., Suite 2802, Toronto, Ontario, M4P 1E4 Canada. On December 22, 2023, the Company changed its name from "Graph Blockchain Inc." to "New World Solutions Inc.". The Company's common shares are listed on the Canadian Securities Exchange under the trading symbol "NEWS". The Company was incorporated under the laws of the Province of British Columbia on October 6, 1982. On November 6, 2018, the Company completed its acquisition of BluStem Ltd. (formerly Graph Blockchain Limited) ("BluStem") through a reverse takeover, and changed the Company's name to Graph Blockchain Inc.

The Company has incurred net losses of $1,787,202 and negative cash flows from operations of $932,598 that have primarily been funded through financing activities. The Company will need to raise additional capital during the next twelve months and beyond to support current operations and planned development. Although the Company has been successful in raising funds in the past, there can be no assurance that adequate financing will be available in the future or available under terms acceptable to the Company. These factors indicate the existence of a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt as to the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

These financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, which contemplates the realization of assets and the settlement of liabilities and commitment in the normal course of business. These financial statements do not reflect the adjustments to the carrying values of assets and liabilities, the reported revenues and expenses, and the statement of financial position classifications used, that would be necessary if the Company were unable to realize its assets and settle its liabilities and commitment as a going concern in the normal course of operations. Such adjustments could be material.

2 Material accounting policy information

Basis of presentation and statement of compliance

These consolidated financial statements for the Company as at and for the years ended April 30, 2024 and 2023 ("consolidated financial statements") have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"), issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB").

These consolidated financial statements were approved and authorized for issuance by the Company's Board of Directors on August 28, 2024. These consolidated financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars which is also the Company's functional currency. The Company has the following wholly owned entities, the South Korean branch of the Company (unincorporated) with a Korean Won functional currency, BluStem Ltd., Babbage Mining Corp., Beyond the Moon Inc., New World Inc., Optimum Coin Analyser Inc., New World EV Solutions Inc. (formerly DataMetrex Electric Vehicle Solutions Inc.) and Niftable Inc. with a Canadian dollars functional currency. The accounting policies have been applied consistently in these consolidated financial statements, unless otherwise indicated.

2 Material accounting policy information (continued)

Basis of presentation and statement of compliance (continued)

Foreign currency transactions are translated into Canadian dollars at exchange rates in effect on the date of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the statement of financial position date are translated to Canadian dollars at the foreign exchange rate applicable as at that date. Realized and unrealized exchange gains and losses are recognized through profit or loss.

The assets and liabilities of foreign operations are translated in Canadian dollars at year-end exchange rates. Income and expenses, and cash flows of foreign operations are translated into Canadian dollars using average exchange rates. Exchange differences resulting from translating foreign operations are recognised in other comprehensive loss and accumulated in equity.

Basis of consolidation

These consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company's wholly owned subsidiaries, BluStem Ltd., Babbage Mining Corp., Beyond the Moon Inc., New World Inc., Optimum Coin Analyser Inc., Niftable Inc., and New World EV Solutions Inc. (formerly DataMetrex Electric Vehicle Solutions Inc.) effective on December 7, 2023 (Note 3) and a branch located in South Korea. Any references to Company include references to such entities. Intercompany balances and transactions are eliminated upon consolidation and preparation of these consolidated financial statements, and any unrealized income and expenses arising from intercompany transactions, are eliminated.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents and bank indebtedness are comprised of cash in banks, or cash overdrawn in bank accounts, and all short-term investments that are highly liquid in nature, cashable, and have an original maturity date of three months or less.

Revenue recognition

The Company uses a five step model for recognizing revenue from contracts with customers. The standard requires revenue to be recognized in a manner that depicts the transfer of promised goods or services to a customer and at an amount that reflects the expected consideration receivable in exchange for transferring those goods or services. This is achieved by applying the following five steps:

1. Identify the contract with a customer;
2. Identify the performance obligations in the contract;
3. Determine the transaction price;
4. Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract; and
5. Recognize revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation.

The Company currently has one main revenue stream being electric vehicle charging and rental services. The performance obligation and benefit of the service transfers to the customer upon completion of the charging or rental services. There are no multiple performance obligations contained in the service agreements.

2 Material accounting policy information (continued)

Revenue recognition (continued)

The Company recognizes revenue from NFT sales when funds for the transactions are received and the non-fungible token is sent.

Revenue earned from art sales are recognized when the Company has persuasive evidence of a contract, performance obligations up to the delivery of arts have been met, payment terms have been identified and collection is reasonably assured.

The total consideration for service contracts is allocated based on their stand-alone selling prices, and revenue is recognized over time as performance obligations are satisfied.

The Company recognizes revenue from the sale of hardware upon delivery of the equipment to the customer's premises when title and the risks and rewards of ownership transfer.

Digital assets

The Company's digital assets meet the definition of intangible assets in IAS 38 Intangible Assets as they are identifiable non-monetary assets without physical substance. On the date acquired, digital assets are initially recorded at cost and subsequently carried at cost less any impairment. The digital assets are not subject to amortization as they are considered to have an indefinite life.

Goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of the purchase price paid for an acquisition over the fair value of the net tangible and intangible assets acquired. Following the initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill has an indefinite useful life, is not subject to depreciation and is tested annually for any impairment or more frequently in the case that events or circumstances indicate that they be impaired.

Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. The cost of intangible assets acquired in a business combination is their fair value as at the date of acquisition. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Internally generated intangible assets, excluding capitalized development costs, are not capitalized and expenditure is reflected in the income statement in the year in which the expenditure is incurred.

The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed as either finite or indefinite.

Intangible assets with finite live are amortized over their useful economic lives and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortization period and the amortization method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life is reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset is accounted for by changing the amortization period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortization expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognized in the income statement in the expense category consistent with the function of the intangible assets.

2 Material accounting policy information (continued)

Intangible assets (continued)

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

The Company's intangible assets at April 30, 2024 of $Nil (2023 - $250,000) in software development which was not amortized as the software was not completed and ready for use. See note 7.

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

Business combination

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method. The cost of an acquisition is measured as the aggregate of the consideration transferred, measured at acquisition date fair value and the amount of any non-controlling interest in the acquiree. For each business combination, the Company elects whether it measures the non-controlling interest in the acquiree either at fair value or at the proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. Acquisition costs incurred are expensed and included in administrative expenses.

When the Company acquires a business, it assesses the financial assets and liabilities assumed for appropriate classification and designation in accordance with the contractual terms, economic circumstances and pertinent conditions as at the acquisition date. This includes the separation of embedded derivatives in host contracts by the acquiree. If the business combination is achieved in stages, the acquisition date fair value of the acquirer's previously held equity interest in the acquiree is remeasured to fair value at the acquisition date through profit or loss.

Any contingent consideration to be transferred by the acquirer will be recognized at fair value at the acquisition date. Subsequent changes in the fair value of the contingent consideration which is deemed to be an asset or liability will be recognized in accordance with IFRS 9 either in profit or loss or as a change to other comprehensive income. If the contingent consideration is classified as equity, it will not be remeasured.

Loss per share

The calculation of loss per share is based on the reported net loss available by the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the reporting year. Diluted loss per share is calculated using the treasury stock method to determine the dilutive effect from the exercise of stock options. This assumes that any proceeds received from in-the-money options would be used to buy back common shares at the average market price during the year.

Share consolidation

On November 17, 2022, the Company effected a consolidation of its issued and outstanding common shares on the basis of ten pre-consolidation common shares for one post-consolidation common share. Unless otherwise noted, impacted amounts and share information included in the financial statements and notes thereto have been retroactively adjusted for the share consolidation as if such share consolidation occurred on the first day of the first period presented. Certain amounts in the notes to the financial statements may be slightly different than previously reported due to rounding of fractional shares as a result of the share consolidation.

2 Material accounting policy information (continued)

Short-term investments

Short-term investments represent marketable securities which are easily convertible into cash and have readily determinable value. Marketable securities are classified as either trading securities or available-for-sale securities. Trading securities are bought and held primarily for the purpose of selling them in the near term. Available-for-sale securities are bought and held for investment purposes and are not intended to be sold in the near term. The fair value of marketable securities is determined using quoted market prices, if available, or by using other relevant financial information, such as discounted cash flow analysis or other pricing models. The Company regularly reviews the fair value of its marketable securities to ensure that they are accurately reflected in the financial statements. Trading securities are recorded at their fair value, with any changes in fair value recognized in the current period's earnings. Available-for-sale securities are recorded at their fair value, with any changes in fair value recognized in comprehensive income until the security is sold or otherwise disposed of, at which point the gain or loss is recognized in the current period's earnings. The Company periodically assesses whether there is any evidence that marketable securities have suffered an other-than-temporary decline in value. If such evidence exists, the Company will recognize an impairment loss in the current period's earnings.

Financial instruments

a) Classification of financial assets

Financial assets are classified and measured based on the three categories: amortized cost, fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVOCI") and fair value through profit and loss ("FVTPL"). Financial liabilities are classified and measured in two categories: amortized cost or FVTPL. Under IFRS 9, derivatives embedded in contracts where the host is a financial asset in the scope of the standard are not separated, but the hybrid financial instrument as a whole is assessed for classification.

The following table summarizes the classification of the financial instruments under IFRS 9:

	Classification
Cash and cash equivalents	FVTPL
Short term investment	FVTPL
Other receivables	Amortized cost
Loan receivable	Amortized cost
Bank indebtedness	FVTPL
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	Amortized cost
Loan payable	Amortized cost
Earn-out payments payable	Amortized cost

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at amortized cost, FVTPL, or FVTOCI. Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition unless the Company changes its business model for managing assets, in which case all affected financial assets are reclassified on the first day of the first reporting period following the change in the business model. All other financial assets are initially recognized when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. All other financial assets are initially measured at fair value plus, for items not classified as FVTPL, transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition.

2 Material accounting policy information (continued)

Financial instruments (continued)

Subsequent to initial recognition, FVTPL financial assets are measured at fair value with change in fair value recognized in profit and loss. Financial assets classified as amortized cost are measured at cost using the effective interest method. The amortized cost is reduced by impairment losses. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognized in profit of loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognized in profit or loss.

All financial liabilities are initially recorded at fair value and designated upon inception as FVTPL or other financial liabilities. The Company recognizes debt securities it issues when they originate. All other financial liabilities are initially recognized when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial liabilities classified as other financial liabilities are initially recognized at fair value less directly attributable transaction costs. After initial recognition, other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortized cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments through the expected life of the financial liability or, where appropriate, a shorter period.

Financial liabilities classified as FVTPL include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as FVTPL. Transaction costs on financial liabilities classified as FVTPL are expensed as incurred. Fair value changes on financial liabilities classified as FVTPL are recognized through the statement of comprehensive income/(loss). At the end of each reporting period subsequent to initial recognition, financial liabilities at FVTPL are measured at fair value, with changes in fair value recognized directly in the statement of comprehensive loss in the period in which they arise.

For financial assets carried at amortized cost, the Company recognizes loss allowances for expected credit losses (“ECLs”). ECLs are a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses. The Company applies a three-stage approach to measure ECLs. The Company measures loss allowance at an amount equal to twelve months of expected losses if the credit risk at the reporting date has not increased significantly since initial recognition (Stage 1) and at an amount equal to lifetime expected losses if there is a significant increase in credit risk since origination (Stage 2) and at an amount equal to lifetime expected losses which are credit impaired (Stage 3).

The Company considers a significant increase in credit risk to have occurred if contractual payments are more than 30 days past due and considers the financial assets carried at amortized cost to be in default if they are 90 days past due. A significant increase in credit risk or default may have also occurred if there are other qualitative factors (including forward looking information) to consider; such as borrower specific information (i.e. change in credit assessment). Such factors include consideration relating to whether the counterparty is experiencing significant financial difficulty, there is a breach of contract, concessions are granted to the counterparty that would not normally be granted, or it is probable the counterparty will enter into bankruptcy or a financial reorganization.

2 Material accounting policy information (continued)

Financial instruments (continued)

Significant increases in credit risk are assessed based on changes in probability of default of a financial asset subsequent to initial recognition. The Company uses past due information to determine whether credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition. Financial assets are considered to have experienced a significant increase in credit risk and are reclassified to Stage 2 if a contractual payment is more than 30 days past due as at the reporting date.

The Company defines default as the earlier of when a contractual payment is more than 90 days past due or when a loan becomes insolvent as a result of customer bankruptcy. Financial assets that have experienced a default event are considered to be credit impaired and are reclassified as Stage 3 loans.

The Company writes off an impaired financial asset, either partially or in full, when there is no realistic prospect of recovery. Where financial assets are secured, write-off is after the expected receipts from the realization of collateral.

Property and equipment

Property and equipment are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation. Gains and losses arising on the disposal of individual assets are recognized in income in the period of disposal. Costs, including financing charges and certain design, construction and installation costs, related to assets that are under construction and are in the process of being readied for their intended use are recorded as construction in progress and are not subject to amortization.

Depreciation, which is recorded from the date on which each asset is available for service, is generally provided for on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the property and equipment as follows:

Computer equipment	2 years
Machinery	5 years
Office equipment and furniture	5 years

Maintenance and repairs are charged to expense as incurred. Renewals and betterments, which materially prolong the useful lives of the assets, are capitalized. The cost and related accumulated depreciation of property retired or sold are removed from the accounts, and gains or losses are recognized in the statement of loss and comprehensive loss.

Impairment of non-financial assets

At each reporting date, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its non-financial assets to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset’s recoverable amount is estimated using the guidance provided in IAS 36.

For impairment testing, assets are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or CGUs. The recoverable amount of an asset or CGU is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. Value in use is based on estimated future cash flows, discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset or CGU.

2 Material accounting policy information (continued)

Impairment of non-financial assets (continued)

An impairment loss is recognized if the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognized in profit or loss. They are allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the CGU, and then to reduce the carrying amounts of the other assets in the CGU on a pro rata basis.

An impairment loss in respect of goodwill is not reversed. For any other assets, an impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortization, if no impairment loss had been recognized.

Income taxes

Income tax expense (benefit) comprises current and deferred tax. Current tax and deferred tax are recognized in profit or loss except to the extent that they relate to a business combination, or items recognized directly in equity or in other comprehensive income. Current tax is the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the period, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years. Current tax payable also includes any tax liability arising from the declaration of dividends. Deferred tax is recognized in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes.

Deferred tax is not recognized for temporary differences on the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss, temporary differences related to investments in subsidiaries and associates to the extent that it is probable that they will not reverse in the foreseeable future, and taxable temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of goodwill.

Share-based compensation

The grant-date fair value of equity-settled share-based payment arrangements granted to employees is generally recognized as share-based compensation in the consolidated statements of comprehensive loss, with a corresponding increase in equity, over the vesting period of the awards. The amount recognized as an expense is adjusted to reflect the number of awards for which the related service and non-market performance conditions are expected to be met, such that the amount ultimately recognized is based on the number of awards that meet the related service and non-market performance conditions at the vesting date. Share-based payment arrangements granted to non-employees are valued at the fair value of the goods or service received, measured at the date on which the goods are received, or the services are rendered. If the entity cannot estimate reliably the fair value of the goods or services received, the entity shall measure the value and the corresponding increase in equity, indirectly, by reference to the fair value of the equity instruments granted, which the Company does using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model.

The increase in equity recognized in connection with a share-based payment transaction is presented in the "Reserves" line item on the consolidated statements of financial position, as separate component in equity. For share-based payment awards with market conditions, the grant-date fair value of the share-based payment is measured to reflect such conditions and there is no true-up for differences between expected and actual outcomes.

2 Material accounting policy information (continued)

Segment reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker. The chief operating decision maker, who is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of operations, has been identified as the Chief Executive Officer.

For the years ended April 30, 2024 and 2023, management has determined that the Company operated in two operating and reportable segments in Canada being (1) Cryptocurrencies segment and (2) Technology segment.

Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgements

The preparation of these consolidated financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make estimates and judgements that affect the applications of accounting policies regarding certain types of assets, liabilities, revenues, and expenses in the preparation of these consolidated financial statements. Estimates and judgments are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the year in which the estimates are revised and in any future years affected. These estimates and assumptions are based on management's historical experience, best knowledge of current events and conditions and activities that the Company may undertake in the future. Actual results could differ materially from these estimates.

Judgements

Areas requiring judgements include timing of recognizing revenue, impairment of financial assets, digital assets accounting treatment, valuation of equity instruments issued under share-based payment arrangements, going concern, functional currency, useful life of assets, income taxes and business combination.

a) Revenue recognition

The Company uses judgement to assess whether contracts contain multiple products and services sold and whether these should be considered distinct and accounted as separate performance obligations or together. Estimates are required when allocating revenue where multiple performance obligations exist in a contract. Judgment is required as to determining when control of the product has been transferred to the customer.

b) Impairment of financial assets

The Company uses judgement to estimate the ECL which is determined based on stage assessment. The ECL model requires judgement including but not limited to consideration of how changes in economic factors affect the ECLs.

c) Digital assets – accounting

There is limited guidance on the recognition and measurement of digital currencies. The Company accounts for its digital assets using the cost model under IAS 38 with changes in fair value recorded to profit and loss. There was significant judgement applied by the Company in making this assessment as accounting for cryptocurrencies depends on the nature of the asset, the use of the asset including the expected timeline or use, and how the asset is held. This judgement included consideration of the Company's operations, strategy, and intent of management.

2 Material accounting policy information (continued)

Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgements (continued)

Management is required to use judgement in determining the frequency with which the digital assets are to be tested for impairment. The assessment of impairment of these digital assets is dependant upon estimates of the recoverable amounts that take into account factors such as the economic and market conditions.

d) Share-based payment

The Company measures the cost of equity-settled transactions by reference to the fair value of the equity instruments at the date at which they are granted. Estimating fair value for share-based payment transactions requires determining the most appropriate valuation model, which is dependent on the terms and conditions of the grant. This estimate also requires determining the most appropriate inputs to the valuation model including the expected life of the share option, volatility and dividend yield and making assumptions about them.

e) Going concern

The determination of the Company's ability to continue as a going concern requires the Company to make certain judgements about whether the Company will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business.

f) Functional currency

The functional currency of the Company has been assessed by management based on consideration of the currency and economic factors that mainly influence the Company's compensation and operating costs. Specifically, the Company considers the currencies in which expenses are settled by each entity as well as the currency in which each entity receives or raises financing. Changes to these factors may have an impact on the judgement applied in the determination of the Company's functional currency.

g) Useful life of assets

Property and equipment, and intangible assets are depreciated over their estimated useful lives. Estimated useful lives are determined based on current factors and past experience and take into consideration the anticipated physical life of the asset, the potential for technological obsolescence, and regulations, Accordingly, these estimates are subject to measurement uncertainty.

h) Income taxes

Uncertainties exist with respect to the interpretation of complex tax regulations, changes in tax laws, and the amount and timing of future taxable income. Given the wide range of international business relationships and the long-term nature and complexity of existing contractual agreements, differences arising between the actual results and the assumptions made, or future changes to such assumptions, could necessitate future adjustments to tax income and expense already recorded. The Company establishes provisions, based on reasonable estimates, for possible consequences of audits by the tax authorities of the respective counties in which it operates. The amount of such provisions is based on various factors, such as experience of previous tax audits and differing interpretations of tax regulations by the taxable entity and the responsible tax authority.

2 Material accounting policy information (continued)

Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgements (continued)

Such differences of interpretation may arise on a wide variety of issues depending on the conditions prevailing in the respective Company's domicile. As the Company assesses the probability for litigation and subsequent cash outflow with respect to taxes as remote, no contingent liability has been recognized.

Deferred tax assets are recognized for all unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the losses can be utilized. Significant management judgment is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognized, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies.

i) Business combinations

In a business combination, the Company may acquire assets and assume certain liabilities of an acquired entity. Estimates are made as to the fair value of property, plan and equipment, intangible assets, and goodwill, among other items. In certain circumstances, such as the valuation of intangible assets acquired and the measurement of contingent consideration, the Company may rely on independent third-party valuators. The determination of these fair values involves a variety of assumptions, including revenue growth rates, expected operating income, and discount rates.

<u>Estimates</u>

The effect of a change in an accounting estimate is recognized prospectively by including it in comprehensive loss in the year of the change, if the change affects that year only, or in the year of the change and future years, if the changes affect both.

Accounting Standards Adopted

<u>Improving Accounting Policy Disclosures and Clarifying Distinction between Accounting Policies and Accounting Estimates (Amendments to IAS 1 and IAS 8)</u>

In February 2021, the IASB issued narrow-scope amendments to IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements, IFRS Practice Statement 2 Making Materiality Judgments and IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors.

The amendments to IAS 1 require companies to disclose their material accounting policy information rather than their significant accounting policies. The amendments to IFRS Practice Statement 2 provide guidance on how to apply the concept of materiality to accounting policy disclosures.

The amendments to IAS 8 clarify how companies should distinguish changes in accounting policies from changes in accounting estimates. That distinction is important because changes in accounting estimates are applied prospectively only to future transactions and other future events, but changes in accounting policies are generally also applied retrospectively to past transactions and other past events.

The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023. Earlier application is permitted. These amendments did not have a material impact on the Company’s consolidated financial statements.

2 Material accounting policy information (continued)

Accounting Standards Issued But Not Yet Applied

IFRS 18, Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements

IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements, which will replace IAS 1, Presentation of Financial Statements aims to improve how companies communicate in their financial statements, with a focus on information about financial performance in the statement of profit or loss, in particular additional defined subtotals, disclosures about management-defined performance measures and new principles for aggregation and disaggregation of information. IFRS 18 is accompanied by limited amendments to the requirements in IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows. IFRS 18 is effective from January 1, 2027. Companies are permitted to apply IFRS 18 before that date. The Company is in the process of assessing the potential impact of this new standard upon adoption.

Amendment to CSDS1, General Requirements for Disclosure of Sustainability-related Financial Information

Amendment to CSDS1 General Requirements for Disclosure of Sustainability-related Financial Information includes requirements for sustainability-related financial disclosures with the objective to require an entity to disclose information about its sustainability-related risks and opportunities that is useful to primary users of general purpose financial reports in making decisions relating to providing resources to the entity. The amendments are applied prospectively for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2025. The Company is in the process of assessing the potential impact of this new standard upon adoption.

Amendment to CSDS2, Climate-related Disclosures

Amendment to CSDS2 Climate-related Disclosures sets out the requirements for identifying, measuring and disclosing information about climate-related risks and opportunities that is useful to primary users of general purpose financial reports in making decisions relating to providing resources to the entity. The amendments are applied prospectively for annual periods beginning on or after January 1,2025. The Company is in the process of assessing the potential impact of this new standard upon adoption.

3 Asset acquisitions and business combinations

Beyond the Moon Inc.

In June 2021, the Company closed its acquisition of 100% of Beyond the Moon Inc.'s ("Moon") issued and outstanding securities pursuant to the terms of the share exchange agreement entered between the Company, Moon and the shareholders of Moon. The Company issued 4,615,383 units of the Company comprised of one common share of the Company and one half share purchase warrant to Moon shareholders. Each whole warrant is exercisable into one common share at a price of $1.80 per common share for a period of 18 months. The share purchase warrants were accounted for as an equity instrument under IFRS 2 – Share Based Payments and recorded at fair value on the acquisition date using the Black-Scholes pricing model.

The acquisition of Moon does not constitute a business combination because the entity does not meet the definition of a business under IFRS 3 – Business Combination. As a result, the transaction has been measured at the fair value of equity consideration issued to acquire this entity.

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

3 Asset acquisitions and business combinations (continued)

The purchase price was determined based on IFRS 2 – Share Based Payments.

	Amount $
Purchase price	
4,615,383 common shares	3,923,077
2,307,681 share purchase warrants	1,179,892
Total consideration paid	**5,102,969**
Net equity acquired	
Digital asset	208,999
Consideration paid in excess of net equity acquired	**4,893,970**

As of April 30, 2022, the $4,893,970 is recorded as consideration paid in excess of net assets acquired from acquisitions in the consolidated statement of net loss and comprehensive loss.

New World Inc.

In July 2021, the Company closed its acquisition of 100% of New World Inc.'s ("New World") issued and outstanding securities pursuant to the terms of the share exchange agreement entered between the Company, New World and the shareholders of New World. The Company issued 4,615,383 units of the Company comprised of one common share of the Company and one share purchase warrant to New World shareholders. Each warrant is exercisable into one common share at a price of $1.80 per common share for a period of 24 months. In addition, the shareholders of New World can earn additional bonus milestone based payments of up to $13,000,000, also payable in units based on achieving minimum net profit percentage of 25% and achieving minimum net revenue of $6,000,000 as at the end of 2022 with a minimum net profit percentage of 50%. The shareholders of New World can also earn an additional 1,500,000 common shares of the Company, based on New World entering into contractual relationships with a minimum of 100 artists by December 31, 2021. The share purchase warrants were accounted for as an equity instrument under IFRS 2 – Share Based Payments and recorded at fair value on the acquisition date using the Black-Scholes pricing model.

The acquisition of New World was accounted for a business combination and the purchase price was determined based on IFRS 2 – Share Based Payments.

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

3 Asset acquisitions and business combinations (continued)

	Amount $
Purchase price	
4,615,383 common shares	2,769,231
4,615,383 share purchase warrants	1,417,529
Total consideration paid	**4,186,760**
Less net equity acquired	
Cash and cash equivalents	358
Goods and Services Tax receivable	61,958
Artist relationship	1,281,000
New World platform	463,000
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(427,481)
Due to New World Solutions Inc.	(30,000)
Loans payable	(120,500)
Contingent consideration in shares (Note 7)	(900,000)
Total identifiable net equity acquired	**328,335**
Goodwill arising on acquisition	**3,858,425**

New World is an augmented reality non-fungible token ("NFT") sales and distribution platform that provides a digital marketplace for managing and monetizing three-dimensional digital objects. The acquisition of New World provides the Company the exposure to the NFT market, allows users to create, market and utilize NFTs at a global scale on the Ethereum blockchain.
Goodwill is comprised of the excess fair value of the consideration paid over the fair value of the net assets acquired. Factors that make up the amount of the goodwill recognized include expected synergies and employee knowledge of operations. The total amount of goodwill and intangible assets is $3,858,425 and $1,744,000 and are not deductible for tax purposes. See Note 7 for impairment of goodwill and intangibles.

Optimum Coin Analyser Inc.

In August 2021, the Company closed its acquisition of 100% of Optimum Coin Analyser Inc.'s ("Optimum Coin") issued and outstanding securities pursuant to the terms of the share exchange agreement entered between the Company, Optimum Coin and the shareholders of Optimum Coin. The Company issued 7,142,848 units of the Company comprised of one common share of the Company and one share purchase warrant to Optimum Coin shareholders. Each warrant is exercisable into one common share at a price of $0.90 per common share for a period of 24 months. The share purchase warrants were accounted for as an equity instrument under IFRS 2 – Share Based Payments and recorded at fair value on the acquisition date using the Black-Scholes pricing model.

The acquisition of Optimum Coin does not constitute a business combination because the entity does not meet the definition of a business under IFRS 3 – Business Combination. As a result, the transaction has been measured at the fair value of equity consideration issued to acquire this entity.

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

3 Asset acquisitions and business combinations (continued)

The purchase price was determined based on IFRS 2 – Share Based Payments.

	Amount $
Purchase price	
7,142,848 common shares	6,071,429
7,142,848 share purchase warrants	4,564,284
Total consideration paid	**10,635,713**
Less net equity acquired	
Cash and cash equivalents	111,532
Goods and Services Tax receivable	18,718
Intangible asset	125,000
Total identifiable net equity acquired	**255,250**
Consideration paid in excess of net equity acquired	**10,380,463**

As of April 30, 2022, the $10,380,463 is recorded as consideration paid in excess of net assets acquired from acquisitions in the consolidated statement of net loss and comprehensive loss.

Niftable Inc.

In January 2022, the Company closed its acquisition of 100% of Niftable Inc.'s ("Niftable") issued and outstanding securities pursuant to the terms of the share exchange agreement entered between the Company, Niftable and the shareholders of Niftable. The Company issued 5,200,000 common shares of the Company to Niftable shareholders.

The acquisition of Niftable does not constitute a business combination because the entity does not meet the definition of a business under IFRS 3 – Business Combination. As a result, the transaction has been measured at the fair value of equity consideration issued to acquire this entity.

The purchase price was determined based on IFRS 2 – Share Based Payments.

	Amount $
Purchase price	
5,200,000 common shares	1,820,000
Total consideration paid	**1,820,000**
Less net equity acquired	
Cash and cash equivalents	13,000
Accounts payable	(6,131)
Total identifiable net equity acquired	**6,869**
Consideration paid in excess of net equity acquired	**1,813,131**

As of April 30, 2022, the $1,813,131 is recorded as consideration paid in excess of net assets acquired from acquisitions in the consolidated statement of net loss and comprehensive loss.

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

3 Asset acquisitions and business combinations (continued)

New World EV Solutions Inc. (formerly DataMetrex Electric Vehicle Solutions Inc.)

On November 13, 2023, the Company signed a definitive agreement to acquire New World EV Solutions Inc. (formerly DataMetrex Electric Vehicle Solutions Inc.) ("NEVS") from Datametrex AI Limited ("Datametrex"). The Company issued 15,000,000 common shares of the Company to DataMetrex. In addition, up to three Earn-Out Payments of $1,000,000 each may be payable by the Company to Datametrex if NEVS achieves certain financial milestones ("earn-out payments") over the next three years. The transaction closed on December 7, 2023.

The acquisition of NEVS was accounted for a business combination and the purchase price was determined based on IFRS 2 – Share Based Payments. A gain on bargain purchase was recognized on the acquisition of NEVS as the share consideration was based on the share price at the closing date which was lower than the fair value of identifiable net assets of NEVS.

The acquisition provided for contingent consideration made up of three earn-out payments of $1,000,000 each which may be payable by the Company to Datametrex if NEVS achieves certain financial milestones over three years from the closing date of the transaction. On the acquisition date, the Company recognized these earn-out payments, discounted to present value of $297,089 using a discount rate of 11%. The estimated earn-out payments are based on management's assumption of the probability of the earn-out payments based on budget projections of NEVS over the three year period.

	Amount $
Purchase price	
15,000,000 common shares	225,000
Contingent consideration on earn-out payments	297,089
Total consideration paid	**522,089**
Less net equity acquired	
Cash and cash equivalents	240
Trade and other receivables	1,070
Goods and Services Tax receivable	58,177
Prepaid expenses	66,373
Property and equipment	1,064,613
Intangible assets	48,370
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(20,322)
Total identifiable net equity acquired	**1,218,521**
Gain on bargain purchase	**696,432**

The purchase price allocation is preliminary and is subject to change up to a period of one year from the acquisition date upon finalization of fair value determinations.

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

3 Asset acquisitions and business combinations (continued)

Revenue and net loss of the Company had if the acquisition occurred on May 1, 2023 is as follows:

	As reported for the year ended April 30, 2024		Pro-forma for the year ended April 30, 2024	
Revenue	$	3,175	$	6,093
Net income (loss)[1]	$	192,250	$	(250,994)

[1] Net income (loss) includes gain on bargain purchase of $696,432 related to the acquisition of NEVS.

4 Short-term investments

On December 13, 2022, the Company subscribed 6,000,000 units of the Justera Health Ltd. (formerly ScreenPro Security Inc.) ("Justera"), a company which shares certain officers and directors in common with the Company, at $0.05 per unit for a total payment of $300,000. Each unit consists of one common share and one common share purchase warrant. Each warrant entitles the Company to further purchase one common share at a price of $0.05 per share for a period of 18 months from the date of issuance. As these marketable securities are held primarily for the purpose of sale in the near term, the Company classified them as short-term investments under current assets. The fair value of the short-term investments is determined using quoted market price at period end closing date for shares and Black-Scholes pricing method for warrants. As of April 30, 2024, fair value of the shares and warrants were $30,000 (2023 - $90,000) and $Nil (2023 - $36,000) respectively. During the year ended April 30, 2024, a fair value adjustment of $96,000 (2023 –$174,000) is recorded as unrealized loss on short-term investments in the statement of net loss and comprehensive loss.

5 Property and equipment

	Computer equipment $	Office equipment and furniture $	Machinery $	Total $
Cost				
Balance at April 30, 2022 and 2023	22,512	2,616	-	25,128
Acquisition of NEVS (Note 3)	-	-	1,064,613	1,064,613
Disposition	-	-	(47,726)	(47,726)
Balance at April 30, 2024	**22,512**	**2,616**	**1,016,887**	**1,042,015**
Accumulated depreciation				
Balance at April 30, 2022 and 2023	22,512	2,616	-	25,128
Depreciation	-	-	95,555	95,555
Disposition	-	-	(3,686)	(3,686)
Balance at April 30, 2024	**22,512**	**2,616**	**91,869**	**116,997**
Carrying amounts				
Balance at April 30, 2023	-	-	-	-
Balance at April 30, 2024	**-**	**-**	**925,018**	**925,018**

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

6 Digital assets

As of April 30, 2024 and 2023, the Company holds digital assets at lower of cost and net realizable value as follows:

	April 30, 2024		April 30, 2023	
	Units	**$**	Units	$
Chainlink	-	-	12,500	119,544
Polkadot	-	-	23,893	191,208
Tezos	-	-	104,465	142,333
Others		-		236,156
		-		689,241

Others include Nil units of Ethereum valued at $Nil (April 30, 2023 – 40 units valued at $101,066), Nil units of Duck valued at $Nil (2023 – 100,000 units valued at $4,905), Nil units of USDC valued at $Nil (2023 – 1,642 units valued at $2,227), Nil units of Pols valued at $Nil (]2023 – 3,500 units valued at $2,039), Nil units of Poolz valued at $Nil (2023 – 13,000 Poolz valued at $64,263), Nil units of BNB valued at $Nil (2023 – $110 units valued at $50,150), Nil units of USDT valued at $Nil (2023 – 7,593 units valued at $10,302) and Nil units of WETH valued at $Nil (April 30, 2023 – 1 unit valued at $1,204).

During the year ended April 30, 2024, the Company recognized an impairment loss of $109,057 (2023 – $485,192) on its investment in digital assets to reflect the market price on April 30, 2024 as a result of the drop in market price below cost for a significant period of time.

During the year ended April 30, 2024, the Company disposed 23,893 (2023 – Nil) units of Polkadot and 164 (2023 – 0.1674) units of Ethereum for total proceeds of $571,491 (2023 - $306).

7 Intangible assets

	Artist Relationship $	Technology $	Total $	Goodwill $
Cost				
Balance at April 30, 2022	1,281,000	713,000	1,994,000	3,858,425
Impairment loss	(1,281,000)	(463,000)	(1,744,000)	(3,858,425)
Balance at April 30, 2023	-	250,000	250,000	-
Acquisition of NEVS (Note 3)	-	48,370	48,370	-
Impairment loss	-	(250,000)	(250,000)	-
Balance at April 30, 2024	**-**	**48,370**	**48,370**	**-**
Accumulated amortization				
Balance at April 30, 2022	152,500	55,119	207,619	-
Amortization	91,500	33,071	124,571	-
Impairment loss	(244,000)	(88,190)	(332,190)	-
Balance at April 30, 2023	-	-	-	-
Amortization	-	4,370	4,370	-
Balance at April 30, 2023 and 2024	**-**	**4,370**	**4,370**	**-**
Carrying amounts				
Balance at April 30, 2024	**-**	**44,000**	**44,000**	**-**
Balance at April 30, 2023	-	250,000	250,000	-

7 Intangible assets (continued)

In November 2022, the Company made a decision to put New World's operation on hold and laid off the majority of its employees. As a result, the Company conducted an impairment assessment of its goodwill and intangible assets related to New World's artist relationship and technology. Based on the assessment, the Company determined that the carrying value of the goodwill and intangibles were fully impaired, therefore, recognized an impairment loss of $3,858,425 for goodwill, $1,037,000 for artist relationship and $374,810 for technology. Total impairment loss of $5,270,235 was recognized in the consolidated statements of loss and comprehensive loss in the line item "Impairment of goodwill and intangibles" to a recoverable amount of $Nil.

Artist relationship acquired from New World is deemed to have a $Nil recoverable amount since both (1) value in use, which represents the net present value of the Company's expected cash flows to be generated by New World, and (2) fair value less costs to sell are both estimated to be $Nil at April 30, 2023.

Furthermore, $900,000 other long-term liability representing contingent consideration in shares related to New World acquisition is reversed to unrealized gain on other long-term liability in the consolidated statement of loss and comprehensive loss as the terms of the payment were not met.

During the year ended April 30, 2022, the Company entered into a software development agreement with Nexalogy Environics Inc ("Contractor") to develop a website that list a series of indicators for trading cryptocurrencies. As of April 30, 2023, $250,000 was paid to the Contractor for the development of the software. No amortization was taken as the software was not completed and ready for use.

The Company will pay the remaining balance of $250,000 within seven days of the completion date.

At the end of each year, the Company assesses whether there were events or changes in circumstances that would indicate that a CGU or group of CGUs were impaired. The Company considers external and internal factors, including overall financial performance and relevant entity-specific factors, as part of this assessment.

During the year ended April 30, 2024, the Company made a decision to put Optimum Coin's operation on hold. As a result, the Company conducted an impairment assessment of its intangible assets. Based on the assessment, the Company determined that the carrying value of intangibles were fully impaired, therefore, recognized an impairment loss of $250,000 in the consolidated statements of loss and comprehensive loss in the line item "Impairment of goodwill and intangibles" to a recoverable amount of $Nil.

8 Share capital and reserves

a) Common shares

The Company is authorized to issue an unlimited number of common shares with no par value.

Issuances of common shares are recorded in "Share capital" on the consolidated statements of financial position.

In November 2022, the Company consolidated its issued and outstanding common shares on the basis of one post-consolidation share for every ten pre-consolidation shares. All figures have been retroactively adjusted to reflect the stock consolidation, unless otherwise indicated.

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

8 Share capital and reserves (continued)

a) Common shares (continued)

The following summarizes transactions involving the common shares of the Company:

	Number	Amount $
Shares issued and outstanding on April 30, 2022	57,770,118	41,195,973
Shares issued for debt	10,000,000	400,000
Shares issued and outstanding on April 30, 2023	67,770,118	41,595,973
Shares issued for acquisition of New World EV Solutions Inc.	15,000,000	225,000
Shares issued for RSUs	20,500,000	508,000
Shares issued and outstanding on April 30, 2024	**103,270,118**	**42,328,973**

On April 19, 2023, the Company issued 10,000,000 common shares valued at $400,000 to settle total debts in the amount of $500,000, included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities, resulting in a gain on settlement of debts of $100,000 for the year ended April 30, 2023.

On June 19, 2023, the Company issued 2,200,000 common shares valued at $77,000 related to the vesting of RSUs. The Company reclassified $77,000 from reserves to share capital.

On July 31, 2023, the Company issued 4,000,000 common shares valued at $143,550 related to the vesting of RSUs. The Company reclassified $180,000 from reserves to share capital.

On October 6, 2023, the Company issued 7,300,000 common shares valued at $146,000 related to the vesting of RSUs. The Company reclassified $146,000 from reserves to share capital.

On December 7, 2023, the Company issued 15,000,000 common shares pursuant to the terms of the definitive agreement related to the acquisition of NEVS valued at an aggregate amount of $225,000.

On December 13, 2023, the Company issued 7,000,000 common shares valued at $105,000 related to the vesting of RSUs. These common shares are subject to 25% being restricted from trading until March 11, 2024, 25% being restricted from trading until June 11, 2024 and 25% restricted from trading until September 11, 2024. The Company reclassified $105,000 from reserves to share capital.

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

8 Share capital and reserves (continued)

b) Warrants

Issuances of warrants are recorded in reserves on the consolidated statements of financial position. The following summarizes transactions involving warrants issued by the Company:

	Number	**Weighted average exercise price $**
Warrants outstanding on April 30, 2022	30,829,097	1.35
Warrants expired	(10,842,298)	1.16
Warrants outstanding on April 30, 2023	19,986,799	1.45
Warrants expired	(11,758,231)	1.25
Warrants outstanding on April 30, 2024	**8,228,568**	**1.74**

As of April 30, 2024, the outstanding warrants had a remaining useful life of 1.90 years with a reserve balance of $11,557,429 (2023 – 1.35 years with a reserve balance of $11,557,429).

As of April 30, 2024, the following warrants were outstanding:

Number of warrants	**Exercise price**	**Expiry date**
7,619,045	$1.750	March 26, 2026
609,523	$1.6406	March 26, 2026
8,228,568		

c) Stock options

Under the Company's stock option plan, the Board of Directors has discretion to grant options for up to a maximum of 10% of the issued and outstanding common shares of the Company at the date the options are granted. The option price of each option shall be not less than the discounted market price on the grant date. The expiry date of an option shall be set by the Board of Directors at the time the option is awarded and shall not be more than five years after the grant date.

Granting of stock options are recorded in reserves on the consolidated statements of financial position. The following summarizes transactions involving stock options granted by the Company:

	Number	**Weighted average exercise price $**
Stock options outstanding on April 30, 2022	4,480,000	1.31
Stock options expired	(1,720,000)	2.13
Stock options cancelled	(2,760,000)	0.81
Stock options outstanding and exercisable on April 30, 2023 and 2024	**-**	**-**

8 Share capital and reserves (continued)

c) Stock options (continued)

The Company uses the Black-Scholes option pricing model to value the stock options granted. The Black-Scholes model was developed for use in estimating the fair value of traded options that have no vesting restrictions and are fully transferable. The model requires management to make estimates which are subjective and may not be representative of actual results. Changes in assumptions can materially affect estimates of fair values. The forfeiture rate assumption is based on historical results, which is estimated to be nil, and the annualized volatility is based on the Company's historical share prices.

As at March 20, 2023, the Company has cancelled an aggregate of 2,760,000 options to purchase common shares of the Company which were previously granted to employees, directors, and consultants of the Company at exercise prices ranging from $0.50 to $1.25, expiring March 29, 2023, and September 23, 2023. The Options were voluntarily surrendered by the holders for no consideration.

d) Restricted stock unit ("RSU")

On March 22, 2023, the Company has issued Restricted Stock Units (RSUs) of an aggregate of 5,400,000 to employees, directors and consultants of the Company. Each RSU represents the right to receive one common share of the Company provided that the individual remains in continuous service through the applicable vesting date. These RSUs will vest on January 30, 2024. During the year ended April 30, 2024, a total of 1,400,000 RSUs were cancelled and the Company amended the vesting date of the remaining RSUs to July 31, 2023. The Common Shares underlying the RSUs are subject to a four-month hold period in accordance with the policies of the Canadian Securities Exchange. The Company recorded share-based compensation of $180,000 (2023 - $Nil) related to these RSUs calculated as follows: (1) quoted market price of the Company's shares of $0.045 and (2) forfeiture rate of 26%.

On June 9, 2023, the Company has issued RSUs of an aggregate of 2,200,000 to employees, directors and consultants of the Company. Each RSU represents the right to receive one common share of the Company provided that the individual remains in continuous service through the applicable vesting date. These RSUs vested immediately. The Common Shares underlying the RSUs are subject to a four-month hold period in accordance with the policies of the Canadian Securities Exchange. The Company recorded share-based compensation of $77,000 (2023 - $Nil) related to these RSUs calculated using the quoted market price of the Company's shares of $0.035.

On October 3, 2023, the Company has issued RSUs of an aggregate of 7,300,000 to employees, directors and consultants of the Company. Each RSU represents the right to receive one common share of the Company provided that the individual remains in continuous service through the applicable vesting date. These RSUs vested immediately. The Common Shares underlying the RSUs are subject to a four-month hold period in accordance with the policies of the Canadian Securities Exchange. The Company recorded share-based compensation of $146,000 (2023 - $Nil) related to these RSUs calculated using the quoted market price of the Company's shares of $0.02.

On December 11, 2023, the Company has issued RSUs of an aggregate of 7,000,000 to employees, directors and consultants of the Company. Each RSU represents the right to receive one common share of the Company provided that the individual remains in continuous service through the applicable vesting date. These RSUs vested immediately. The Common Shares underlying the RSUs are subject to 25% being restricted from trading until March 11, 2024, 25% being restricted from trading until June 11, 2024 and 25% restricted from trading until September 11, 2024. The Company recorded share-based compensation of $105,000 (2023 - $Nil) related to these RSUs calculated using the quoted market price of the Company's shares of $0.015.

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

9 Net loss per share

		Year ended April 30, 2024		Year ended April 30, 2023
Net loss	**$**	**(1,787,202)**	$	(8,396,781)
Weighted average number of shares outstanding		**85,393,888**		58,071,488
Basic and diluted loss per share	**$**	**(0.021)**	$	(0.145)

Basic loss per share is calculated by dividing the total loss by the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period. Outstanding warrants, stock options and RSUs as of April 30, 2024 have not been factored into the calculation as they are considered anti-dilutive.

The following table presents the maximum number of shares that would be outstanding if all dilutive and potentially dilutive instruments as described in Note 8 were exercised or converted as of April 30, 2024 and 2023:

	April 30, 2024	**April 30, 2023**
Common shares issued and outstanding	103,270,118	67,770,118
Warrants	8,228,568	19,986,799
Restricted stock units	-	5,400,000
	111,498,686	93,156,917

10 Related party transactions

a) Short-term investments and unrealized loss on short-term investments

Short-term investments represent shares subscription from Justera, a company with certain officers and directors in common with the Company. See note 4.

b) Loan receivable

As of April 30, 2024, a loan receivable balance of $400,570 (2023 - $405,570) that was due from Justera, a company with certain officers and directors in common with the Company, was converted into a loan that is to be repaid over 81 months for an equal payment of $5,000 per month. During the year ended April 30, 2024, the Company received $5,000 (2023 - $45,000) and $355,570 (2023 - $360,570) remains outstanding. The Company included the difference of $102,400 between the present value and face value into the consolidated statements of net loss and comprehensive loss to present value the long-term loan receivable using the incremental borrowing rate of 12%. During the year ended April 30, 2024, management determined that the collectability of the loan receivable was unlikely which resulted in the Company recognizing a full impairment of the carrying value in the amount of $279,950.

c) Accounts payable and accrued liabilities

As of April 30, 2024, an amount of $81,200 (2023 - $6,000) included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities is due to the CEO of the Company, the CFO of the Company, the former CFO of the Company and a company with certain officers and directors in common with the Company.

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

10 Related party transactions (continued)

d) Loan payable

During the year ended April 30, 2024, the Company acquired a loan payable from the Chief Executive Officer of the Company in the amount of $10,000 (Note 14). The loan is unsecured, non-interest bearing and repayable on demand.

e) Intangible assets

As of April 30, 2024, the Company paid a deposit of $250,000 to Nexalogy Environics Inc. related to software development, a company controlled by certain officers and directors in common. During the year ended April 30, 2024, the Company recognized an impairment of $250,000 related to this deposit (Note 7).

f) Other income

During the year ended April 30, 2024, the Company recognized $12,500 (2023 - $108,000) related to consulting fees charged to Justera, a company with certain officers and directors in common with the Company.

g) Acquisition of NEVS

On November 13, 2023, the Company signed a definitive agreement to acquire NEVS from Datametrex, a company with certain directors in common and ownership of approximately 14.5% shares of the Company (Note 3). The Company issued 15,000,000 common shares of the Company to DataMetrex. In addition, up to three earn-out payments of $1,000,000 each may be payable by the Company to Datametrex if NEVS achieves certain financial milestones over the next three years. The transaction closed on December 7, 2023.

h) Compensation of key management personnel

Key management includes members of the Board and executive officers of the Company. Compensation awarded to key management is listed below:

	Year ended April 30, 2024 $	Year ended April 30, 2023 $
Consulting fees included in other operating expenses	**180,000**	251,000
Share-based compensation	**195,583**	12,826
Salaries and benefits	**12,517**	318,860
	388,100	582,686

11 Financial instruments and risk management

In common with all other businesses, the Company is exposed to risks that arise from its use of financial instruments. This note describes the Company's objectives, policies and processes for managing those risks and the methods used to measure them. Further quantitative information in respect of these risks is presented below.

As of April 30, 2024, the Company's financial instruments are comprised of cash and cash equivalents, short-term investments, bank indebtedness, accounts payable and accrued liabilities, loan payable and earn-out payments payable. The amounts reflected in the statement of financial position are carrying amounts and approximate their fair values due to their short-term nature and, in the case of the long-term earn-out payment payable, calculating the present value of the future expected cash flows using an effective interest rate of 11%.

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

11 Financial instruments and risk management (continued)

General objectives, policies and processes

Management has overall responsibility for the determination of the Company's risk management objectives and policies and, whilst retaining ultimate responsibility for them, it has delegated the authority for designing and operating processes that ensure the effective implementation of the objectives and policies to the Company's finance function.

The overall objective of management is to set policies that seek to minimize risk as far as possible without unduly affecting the Company's competitiveness and flexibility. The Company has established risk management policies and procedures designed to reduce the potentially adverse effects of price volatility on operating results and distributions. Further details regarding these policies are set out below.

Credit risk and economic dependence

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. Financial instruments which are potentially subject to credit risk for the Company consists primarily of cash, trade and other receivables, and loan receivables carried at amortized cost.

Credit risk associated with cash is minimized by ensuring these financial assets are maintained with financial institutions of reputable credit and may be redeemed upon demand.

The Company applies the simplified approach to providing for ECL prescribed by IFRS 9, which permits the use of the lifetime expected loss provision for all trade and other receivables, while ECL calculation based on stage assessment has been performed for loan receivables.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they become due. The Company's approach is to ensure it will have sufficient liquidity to meet operations, tax, capital and regulatory requirements and obligations, under both normal and stressed circumstances. Cash flow projections are prepared and reviewed by management to ensure a sufficient continuity of funding exists. The Company's financial liabilities are comprised of its accounts payable and accrued liabilities. The payments for the Company's accounts payable and accrued liabilities are due in less than a year.

The following table sets out the Company's contractual maturities (representing undiscounted contractual cash flows) of financial liabilities:

	12 months **$**	**1 to 2 years** **$**	**2 to 5 years** **$**	**Total** **$**
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	130,835	-	-	130,835
Balance on April 30, 2023	**130,835**	**-**	**-**	**130,835**
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	372,280	-	-	372,280
Loan payable	10,000	-	-	10,000
Earn-out payments payable	187,870	123,752	-	311,622
Balance on April 30, 2024	**570,150**	**123,752**	**-**	**693,902**

11 Financial instruments and risk management (continued)

Interest rate risk

The Company may, from time to time, earn interest income from cash balance and other short-term deposits from the financial institutions. The Company also has a non-interest-bearing long-term loan receivable from an entity with certain officers and directors in common. As a result of amortized cost accounting, the Company will recognize interest income over time. The Company does not consider interest rate risk to be significant.

Foreign currency risk

The Company is exposed to foreign currency risk from currency exposures to Canadian dollars. The main currency to which the Company had an exposure is the Korean Won. The Company was exposed to currency risk to the extent of the operations of its South Korean branch. The Company no longer has any operations in South Korea. The Company does not hedge its exposure to fluctuations in the related foreign exchange rates.

Fair values of financial instruments

IFRS 7 - Financial Instruments: Disclosures requires disclosure of a three-level hierarchy ("FV hierarchy") that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making fair value measurements and disclosures. Fair values of assets and liabilities included in Level 1 are determined by reference to quoted prices in active markets for identical assets and liabilities. Assets and liabilities in Level 2 include those whose valuations are determined using inputs other than quoted prices for which all significant outputs are observable, either directly or indirectly. Level 3 valuations are those based on inputs that are unobservable and significant to the overall fair value measurement. As of April 30, 2024, cash and short-term investments have been measured at fair value using level 1 inputs and there has been no change during the year.

All other financial assets and liabilities measured at amortized, with the exception of the long-term loan receivable, are expected to be realized within a year and therefore approximate their value.

12 Capital management

The Company defines its capital as its shareholders' equity in the amount of $502,032 (2023 - $1,556,234). The Company's objectives when managing capital are to maintain a sufficient capital base in order to meet its short-term obligations and at the same time preserve investors' confidence required to sustain future development of the business. The Company is not exposed to any externally imposed capital requirements. There were no changes in the Company's approach to capital management during the year ended April 30, 2024 or 2023.

13 Contingency

On March 2, 2021, a Notice of Civil Claim ("Claim") was filed against the Company in the Supreme Court of British Columbia related to specific performance of an agreement between the Company and a strategic advisor. According to the agreement, the Company has obligation to grant the advisor share options to purchase common shares in the Company which will equal 2.5% of the total fully diluted shares. The Company also entered into a service agreement with the advisor to make monthly payment of $15,000 in stock at a deemed price of $0.50 per share for a period of 12 months. Pursuant to the Claim, the strategic advisor is requesting the Company to pay $23,400, issue 360,000 common shares of the Company and issue stock options equal to 2.5% of the total fully diluted common shares outstanding of the Company. The Company has filed its Response to Civil Claim in the Action and Reply in the Action on April 23, 2021 and May 5, 2021, respectively. In September 2022, the Company signed a settlement agreement with the advisor and paid $80,000 as final settlement.

14 Loan payable

On July 5, 2021, the Company acquired loans payable from third party creditors of $120,500 pursuant to the acquisition of New World Inc. (Note 3). These loans were unsecured, non-interest bearing and repayable on demand. During the year ended April 30, 2022, the Company repaid $120,000. During the year ended April 30, 2023, the Company settled the remaining $500 resulting in a gain of $500. As of April 30, 2024, the loan payable balance was $Nil.

During the year ended April 30, 2024, the Company acquired a loan payable from the Chief Executive Officer of the Company in the amount of $10,000 (Note 10). The loan is unsecured, non-interest bearing and repayable on demand.

15 Earn-out payments payable

On December 7, 2023, the Company closed the transaction related to the acquisition of NEVS (Note 3). In consideration, the Company recognized a contingent consideration in the amount of $297,089 related three earn-out payments of $1,000,000 each over three years from the closing date of the transactions. During the year ended April 30, 2024, the Company recognized interest expense of $14,533 (2023 - $Nil) related to the accretion of the earn-out payments.

16 Segment information

For the year ended April 30, 2024 and 2023, the Company's operations are located in Canada and has two operating and reportable segments being: (1) Cryptocurrencies and (2) Technology.

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

16 Segment information (continued)

	Cryptocurrencies	Technology	Total
Year ended April 30, 2024			
Revenue	-	3,175	3,175
Gross profit	-	3,175	3,175
Depreciation	-	99,925	99,925
Segment income (loss)	(1,979,452)	192,250[(1)]	(1,787,202)
Year ended April 30, 2023			
Revenue	992	-	992
Cost of sales	(4,030)	-	(4,030)
Gross profit	(3,038)	-	(3,038)
Depreciation	125,050	-	125,050
Segment loss	(8,396,781)	-	(8,396,781)
As at April 30, 2024			
Segment total assets	1,038	1,213,533	1,214,571
Segment non-current assets	-	969,018	969,018
Segment liabilities	-	712,539	712,539
As at April 30, 2023			
Segment total assets	1,687,069	-	1,687,069
Segment non-current assets	1,137,411	-	1,137,411
Segment liabilities	130,835	-	130,835

[(1)] Segment income for the Technology segment includes gain on bargain purchase of $696,432 related to the acquisition of NEVS (Note 3).

17 Income taxes

The reconciliation of the combined Canadian federal and provincial statutory income tax rate of 27% (2023 - 27%) to the effective tax rate is as follows:

	Year ended April 30, 2024 $	Year ended April 30, 2023 $
Net loss before income taxes	(1,787,202)	(8,396,780)
Expected income tax recovery	(482,545)	(2,242,427)
Non-deductible expenses	(31,221)	1,685,668
Exempt income	-	(240,352)
Group losses not deductible	513,766	797,111
Income tax expense (recovery)	-	-

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

17 Income taxes (continued)

Deferred taxes are provided as a result of temporary differences that arise due to the differences between the income tax values and the carrying amount of assets and liabilities. Deferred tax assets have not been recognized in respect of the following deductible temporary differences as they may not be used to offset taxable profits elsewhere in the Group, they have arisen in subsidiaries that have been loss-making for some time and there are no other tax planning opportunities or other evidence of recoverability in the near future.

Deferred tax assets	**April 30, 2024**	**April 30, 2023**
	$	**$**
Non-capital losses carried forward – Canada	17,042,303	15,312,411
Share issue costs	236,999	479,146
Property and equipment	132,921	19,457
Investments	164,006	174,000
Earn-out payments payable	311,622	-
Total	17,887,851	15,985,014

The Company's Canadian non-capital income tax losses expire as follows:

	Amount
	$
2038	945,458
2039	3,706,411
2040	743,094
2041	1,461,447
2042	5,471,214
2043	2,984,787
2044	1,729,892
	17,042,303

18 Subsequent event

On June 4, 2024, the Company entered into an amended and restated share exchange agreement with Panyo AI Technologies Inc. ("Panyo"), a private British Columbia company, and shareholders of Panyo to acquire 100% of the issued and outstanding shares of Panyo. Panyo provides electric vehicle rental services to promote eco-friendly transportation. Pursuant to the share exchange agreement, the Company will issue 20,000,000 units of the Company to the shareholders of Panyo. Each unit consists of one common share and one share purchase warrant of the Company. Each warrant entitles the holder to acquire one additional common share of the Company at a price of $0.05 per share for a period of two years.