FORM 51-102F4

BUSINESS ACQUISITION REPORT

Item 1 Identity of Company

1.1 Name and Address of Company

DigiCrypts Blockchain Solutions Inc. o/a DigiMax Global solutions ("**DigiMax**" or the **"Company"**)
33 Bloor Street East Suite 500
Toronto, Ontario M4W 3H1

1.2 Executive Officer

Chris Carl
Chief Executive Officer
416-312-9698

Item 2 Details of Acquisition

2.1 Nature of Business Acquired

On September 18, 2020 ("Closing Date") DigiMax completed the acquisition of DataNavee Corporation ("DataNavee"). Pursuant to the terms of the share purchase and exchange agreement, DigiMax issued the shareholders of DataNavee (the "Vendors") 55,000,000 common shares of DigiMax (the "Consideration Shares") in exchange for 100% of the issued and outstanding shares of DataNavee. Accordingly, DataNavee is now a wholly owned subsidiary of DigiMax.

The Consideration Shares are subject to contractual hold periods resulting in them being transferable in four tranches including 25% immediately, 25% four months after the Closing Date, 25% eight months after the Closing Date, and 25% twelve months after the Closing Date.

Immediately prior to the acquisition, DigiMax had 69,776,367 shares outstanding and following the Closing Date, 124,776,367 shares are outstanding.

DataNavee is creating a self-service platform for small and large organizations by providing business predictions without the need for in-house data scientists at a fraction of the cost and time. (See www.datanavee.com for more detailed information).

DataNavee technology is based on a SaaS model whereby businesses can subscribe on a monthly basis to obtain valuable data-analytics for their business at a small fraction of the cost that would normally involve having a team of in-house technicians and finance professionals.

Further information about the Business Acquisition of DataNavee can be found in Xanthic's news releases dated September 18, 2020 and August 17, 2020 (the "**Acquisition News Releases**"), copies of which have been filed under DigiMax profile on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

2.2 Date of Acquisition

The effective date of the DataNavee Acquisition is September 18, 2020.

2.3 Consideration

Under the terms of the DataNavee Acquisition, DigiMax issued 55,000,000 common shares. The Consideration Shares are subject to contractual hold periods resulting in them being transferable in four tranches including 25% immediately, 25% four months after the Closing Date, 25% eight months after the Closing Date, and 25% twelve months after the Closing Date.

2.4 Effect on Financial Position

There are no plans or proposals for material changes to the business affairs of Company, or the business affairs of DataNavee, that may have a significant effect on the results of operations and financial position of the Company.

2.5 Prior Valuations

To the knowledge of the Company, there has not been any valuation opinion within the last twelve months by DigiMax required by securities legislation or a Canadian exchange or market to support the consideration paid by DigiMax in connection with the DataNavee Acquisition.

2.6 Parties to Transaction

The DataNavee Acquisition was not with an informed person, associate or affiliate of the Company as defined in Section 1.1 of National Instrument 51-102 *Continuous Disclosure Obligations*.

2.7 Date of Report

March 9, 2021

Item 3 Financial Statements

The following financial statements attached as Schedule 'A" hereto are included in this Business Acquisition Report:

SCHEDULE "A"
Financial Statements

See attached.

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DATANAVEE CORPORATION

AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED AUGUST 31, 2020

(EXPRESSED IN CANADIAN DOLLARS)

CLEARHOUSE LLP
CHARTERED PROFESSIONAL ACCOUNTANTS

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholders of
DavaNavee Corporation

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of DavaNavee Corporation (the Company), which comprise the statement of financial position as at August 31, 2020, and the statement of comprehensive loss, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the period from July 3, 2020 (date of incorporation) to August 31, 2020, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at August 31, 2020, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the period from July 3, 2020 (date of incorporation) to August 31, 2020, in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

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 Responsibility for the Audit of Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Canada, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with those requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Material Uncertainty Relating to Going Concern

We draw your attention to Note 1 in the financial statements, which indicates the Company incurred a comprehensive loss of $26,400 during the period from July 3, 2020 (date of incorporation) to August 31, 2020. As stated in Note 1, these events or conditions, along with other matters as set forth in Note 1, indicate that a material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

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

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

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

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

Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

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

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Entity to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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.

Clearhouse LLP

Chartered Professional Accountants
Licensed Public Accountants

Mississauga, Ontario
March 9, 2021

MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR FINANCIAL REPORTING

The accompanying financial statements of Datanavee Corporation are the responsibility of the management and Board of Directors of the Company.

The financial statements have been prepared by the management, on behalf of the Board of Directors, in accordance with the accounting policies disclosed in the notes to the financial statements. Where necessary, management has made informed judgments and estimates in accounting for transactions which were not complete at the statement of financial position date. In management's opinion, the financial statements have been prepared within acceptable limits of materiality and are in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards using accounting policies consistent with International Financial Reporting Standards appropriate in the circumstances.

Management has established systems of internal control over the financial reporting process, which are designed to provide reasonable assurance that relevant and reliable financial information is produced.

The Board of Directors is responsible for reviewing and approving the financial statements together with other financial information of the Company and for ensuring that management fulfills its financial reporting responsibilities. Management recognizes its responsibility for conducting the Company's affairs in compliance with established financial standards, and applicable laws and regulations, and for maintaining proper standards of conduct for its activities.

"David Berman"
David Berman

Director

DATANAVEE CORPORATION
Audited Statement of Financial Position
Expressed in Canadian dollars

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

	Note		August 31, 2020
Assets			
Current Assets			
Cash		$	-
Share subscription receivable	6		6
Other receivable			630
			636
		$	**636**
Liabilities			
Current Liabilities			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		$	27,030
Shareholders' Deficiency			
Share Capital	6		6
Deficit			(26,400)
			(26,394)
		$	**636**

Nature of Operations and going concern	Note 1
Commitments	Note 9
Subsequent events	Note 10

DATANAVEE CORPORATION

Audited Statement of Loss and Comprehensive Loss
For the period since inception (July 3, 2020) to August 31, 2020
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

	Note		From the date of incorporation (July 3, 2020) to August 31, 2020
Expenses			
Legal and Professional fees			26,400
Net Loss and Comprehensive Loss		**$**	**(26,400)**
Net Loss per Common Share			
Basic and Diluted		$	(0.00)
Weighted average common shares outstanding			55,000,000

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

DATANAVEE CORPORATION

Audited Statement of Cash Flow

For the period since inception (July 3, 2020) to August 31, 2020

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

	Note		From the date of incorporation (July 3, 2020) to August 31, 2020
Cashflow from Operating Activities			
Net Income (loss) for the period		$	(26,400)
Changes in non-cash working capital balances			
Other receivable			(636)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities			27,030
			(6)
Cashflow from Financing Activities			
Private placement of shares, net of issuance costs	6		6
			6
Increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents			-
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period			-
Cash and cash equivalents, end of the period		**$**	**-**

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

DATANAVEE CORPORATION

Audited Statement of Changes in Equity (Deficiency)
For the period since inception (July 3, 2020) to August 31, 2020
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

	Note		Share Capital		Deficit		Total
Balance at Incorporation at July 3, 2020		$	-	$	-	$	-
Shares issued for cash, net of issuance costs	6		6		-		6
Deficit			-		(26,400)		(26,400)
Balance at August 31, 2020		**$**	**6**	**$**	**(26,400)**	**$**	**(26,394)**

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

1. NATURE OF OPERATIONS AND GOING CONCERN

Datanavee Corporation (the "**Company" or "DataNavee**") was incorporated on July 3, 2020 under the laws of the Province of Ontario, Canada. The registered office and principal place of business of the Company 100 Commerce Valley Drive East Suite 200, Thornhill, Ontario L3T 7R1.

The Company's principal activities are developing artificial intelligence software analytics.

As at August 31, 2020, the Company had negative working capital of $26,394 had not yet achieved profitable operations, had accumulated losses of $26,400, and currently expects to incur further losses in the development of its business. There is no assurance that the operations of the Company and any future operations will be successful and profitable. These conditions raise material uncertainties as to the use of the going concern assumption in these financial statements.

These audited financial statements have been prepared on the basis of accounting principles applicable to a going concern, which assumes that the Company will continue in operation for the foreseeable future and will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of operations as they come due. In assessing whether the going concern assumption is appropriate, management takes into account all available information about the future, which is at least, but is not limited to, twelve months from the end of the reporting period. Management is aware, in making its assessment, of material uncertainties related to events or conditions that cast significant doubt upon the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

These audited financial statements do not reflect the adjustments to the carrying values of assets and liabilities and the reported expenses and balance sheet classifications that would be necessary if the Company were unable to realize its assets and settle its liabilities as a going concern in the normal course of operations. Such adjustments could be material.

The outbreak of the novel strain of corona virus, specifically identified as "COVID-19", has resulted in governments worldwide enacting emergency measures to combat the spread of the virus. These measures, which include the implementation of travel bans, self-imposed quarantine periods and social distancing, have caused material disruption to businesses globally resulting in an economic slowdown. Global equity markets have experienced significant volatility and weakness. Governments and central banks have reacted with significant monetary and fiscal interventions designed to stabilize economic conditions. The duration and impact of the COVID-19 outbreak is unknown at this time, as is the efficacy of the government and central bank interventions. It is not possible to reliably estimate the length and severity of these developments and the impact on the financial results and condition of the Corporation and its operating subsidiaries in future periods.

These financial statements were authorized by the Board of Directors of the Company on March 9, 2021.

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION

(a) Statement of compliance

These audited financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis. In addition, these financial statements have been prepared using the accrual basis of accounting, except for cash flow information. The accounting policies below have been applied to all periods presented in these financial statements and are in compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Financial Reporting Interpretation Committee ("IFRIC") issued and outstanding as of February X 2021.

(b) Significant judgments, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of these financial statements requires management to make judgments and estimates and form assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. On an ongoing basis, management evaluates its judgments and estimates in relation to assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses. Management uses historical experience and various other factors it believes to be reasonable under the circumstances as the basis for its judgments and estimates. Actual outcomes may differ from these estimates under different assumptions and conditions.

The most significant judgments relate to the assumption that the Company will continue as a going concern.

i. Going concern

The assessment of the Company's ability to continue as a going concern involves judgment regarding future funding available for its operations and working capital requirements as discussed in note 1.

(c) Basis of presentation

These financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars, which is functional currency of the Company.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

A summary of the significant accounting policies, which have been applied consistently to all periods presented in the accompanying financial statements are set out below:

Financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are recognized when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial assets are derecognized when the rights to receive cash flows from the assets have expired or have been transferred and the Company has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership. Financial liabilities are derecognized when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires.

At initial recognition, the Company classifies its financial instruments in the following categories:

(i) Financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL"): a financial asset or liability is classified in this category if acquired principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the short-term. Financial instruments in this category are recognized initially and subsequently at fair value. Gains and losses arising from changes in fair value are presented in the statements of net loss and comprehensive loss within other expense (income) in the period in which they arise. Cash is included in this category.

(ii) Loans and receivables: Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. Loans and receivables are initially recognized at the amount expected to be received, less, when material, a discount to reduce the loans and receivables to fair value. Subsequently, loans and receivables are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method less a provision for impairment. Other receivables and Share subscription receivables is included in this category.

(iii) Financial liabilities at amortized cost: Financial liabilities at amortized cost are composed of accounts payable. Trade payables and accrued liabilities are initially recognized at the amount required to be paid, less, when material, a discount to reduce payables to fair value. Subsequently, accounts payables are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. These are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within 12 months. Otherwise, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

Measurement

All financial instruments are required to be measured at fair value on initial recognition, plus, in the case of a financial asset or financial liability not at FVTPL, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issuance of the financial asset or financial liability. Transaction costs of financial assets and financial liabilities carried at FVTPL are expensed in profit or loss.

The carrying value of the Company's financial assets held at amortized cost approximates fair value. All other financial assets including equity investments are measured at their fair values at the end of subsequent accounting periods, with any changes taken through profit and loss or other comprehensive income (irrevocable election at the time of recognition). For financial liabilities measured subsequently at FVTPL, changes in fair value due to credit risk are recorded in other comprehensive income.

The component parts of compound instruments issued by the Company are classified separately as financial liabilities in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangement. At the date of issue, the fair value of the liability is measured separately using an estimated market rate for a similar liability without an equity component and the residual is allocated to the conversion option. The liability component is subsequently recognized on an amortized cost basis using the effective interest method until extinguished upon conversion or at the instrument's maturity date.

Fair value is measured using a fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used to make the measurements. The hierarchy is summarized as follows:

- Level 1 - quoted prices (unadjusted) that are in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- Level 2 - inputs that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (prices) for similar assets or liabilities in active markets or indirectly (derived from prices) for identical assets or liabilities in markets with insufficient volume or infrequent transactions
- Level 3 - inputs for assets or liabilities that are not based upon observable market data

The Company classifies its financial instruments as follows:

Financial Instrument	Classification	Fair Value Hierarchy
Financial assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	FVTPL	Level 1
Share subscription receivables	Amortized cost	Level 3
Other receivables	Amortized cost	Level 3
Financial liabilities		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	Amortized cost	Level 3

Impairment of financial assets carried at amortized cost

At each statement of financial position date, the Company assesses whether there is objective evidence a financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired. A financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired and impairment losses are incurred if, and only if, there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the asset (a loss event), and that loss event (or events) has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or group of financial assets that can be reliably estimated.

The amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows (excluding future credit losses) discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate. The asset's carrying amount is reduced and the amount of the loss is recognized in the statements of loss and comprehensive loss. If a loan has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract. For practical reasons, the Company may measure impairment on the basis of an instrument's fair value using an observable market price.

Loss per common share, basic and diluted

Basic loss per share is calculated by dividing the net loss for the period attributable to equity owners of the Company by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Contingently issuable shares (including shares held in escrow) are not considered outstanding common shares and consequently are not included in the loss per share calculations.

Diluted loss per share is calculated by adjusting the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for dilutive instruments. The number of shares included with respect to options, warrants and similar instruments is computed using the treasury stock method.

Income taxes

Income tax comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax is recognized in the statements of loss and comprehensive loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in shareholders' equity, in which case the income tax is also recognized directly in shareholders' equity.

Current tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the period, using tax rates enacted at the end of the reporting period, and any adjustments to tax payable in respect of previous years.

In general, deferred tax is recognized in respect of temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. Deferred income tax is determined on a non-discounted basis using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the statements of financial position dates and are expected to apply when the deferred tax asset or liability is settled. Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable the assets can be recovered.

Any deferred income tax assets and liabilities are presented as non-current.

Provisions

A provision is recognized when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation using a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation.

New standards and interpretations

At the date of authorization of these Financial Statements, the IASB and the IFRS Interpretations Committee have issued certain new and revised Standards and Interpretations which are not yet effective. Many are not applicable or do not have a significant impact to the Company and have been excluded from these financial statements. The Company has not early adopted and is currently assessing what impact the application of these standards or amendments will have on the financial statements of the Company.

4. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it, based on the funds available to the Company, in order to support the development of its planned business activities. The Board of Directors does not establish quantitative return on capital criteria for management, but rather relies on the expertise of the Company's management to sustain future development of the business. In order to carry out the planned business activities and pay for administrative costs, the Company will spend its existing working capital and raise additional funds as needed. Management reviews its capital management approach on an ongoing basis and believes that this approach, given the relative size of the Company, is reasonable.

As at August 31, 2020, the Company was in compliance with its regulatory capital requirements. The Company is not subject to other externally imposed capital requirements.

The Company considers its capital to be shareholders' equity (deficiency), which is comprised of share capital, and accumulated deficit.

The Company's objective when managing capital is to obtain adequate levels of funding to support its business activities, to obtain corporate and administrative functions necessary to support organizational functioning and obtain sufficient funding to further the development of its business. The Company raises capital, as necessary, to meet its needs and take advantage of perceived opportunities and, therefore, does not have a numeric target for its capital structure. Funds are primarily secured through equity capital raised by way of private placements and issuance of convertible debentures. There can be no assurance that the Company will be able to continue raising equity capital in this manner.

5. FINANCIAL INTRUMENTS

Fair value

Financial instruments of the Company consist of cash, share subscription receivables, other receivables, accounts payable and accrued liabilities. There are no significant differences between the carrying amounts of the items reported on the statements of financial position and their estimated fair values.

The Company has determined the estimated fair values of its financial instruments based on appropriate valuation methodologies. Where quoted market values are not readily available, the Company may use considerable judgment to develop estimates of fair value. Accordingly, any estimated values are not necessarily indicative of the amounts the Company could realize in a current market exchange and could be materially affected by the use of different assumptions or methodologies.

The Company's risk exposures and their impact on the Company's financial instruments are summarized below:

Credit risk

Financial instruments that potentially subject the Company to significant concentrations of credit risk consist principally of share subscription receivables. The Company's share subscription receivables predominantly relate to initial share subscription amounts for founder shares.

The Company applies the simplified approach to providing for expected losses as prescribed by IFRS 9, which permits the use of the lifetime expected loss provision for all receivables. The loss allowance is based on the Company's historical collection and loss experience and incorporates forward-looking factors, where appropriate.

Liquidity risk

The Company is exposed to liquidity risk. Liquidity risk is the exposure of the Company to the risk of not being able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Company's approach to managing liquidity risk is to ensure that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet liabilities when due. The Company's future liquidity is dependent on factors such as the ability to generate cash from operations and to raise money through debt or equity financing (see note 1).

Foreign exchange risk

The Company's functional currency is the Canadian dollar, and all major purchases are transacted in Canadian dollars. Management believes the foreign exchange risk is negligible and therefore does not hedge its foreign exchange risk.

6. SHARE CAPITAL

The Company is authorized to issue an unlimited number of common shares without par value.

As at August 31, 2020, there are 55,000,000 shares outstanding.

(i) On July 3, 2020, the Company closed the initial founders share issuance of 55,000,000 issued at $0.0000001 per share for proceeds of $6.

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

7. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS AND KEY MANAGEMENT COMPENSATION

Key management salaries

Key management includes members of the board of directors, the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer. The aggregate value of transactions relating to key management personnel and entities over which they have control or significant influence were nil for the period from inception on July 3, 2020 to August 31, 2020.

8. INCOME TAXES

The reconciliation of the combined Canadian federal and provincial corporate income taxes at statutory rates of 26.5% to the Company's effective income tax expense is as follows:

		From the date of incorporation (July 3, 2020) to August 31, 2020
Loss before income taxes	$	26,400
Statutory rate		26.5%
Expected income tax recovery at combined basic federal and provincial tax rates		6,996
Effect on income taxes of:		
Non-deductible expenses		
Changes in tax benefits not recognized		(6,996)
Income tax recovery	**$**	**-**

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 temporary differences:

		From the date of incorporation (July 3, 2020) to August 31, 2020
Non-capital loss carryforward	$	26,400
Deductible share issuance costs		-

At August 31, 2020, the Company had Canadian non-capital loss carry forwards which may be available to offset future year's taxable income. The losses expire as follows:

2040	$	26,400
	$	**26,400**

9. COMMITMENTS

The Company has no commitments as at August 31, 2020.

10. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

On September 18, 2020, the Company was acquired by Digicrypts Blockchain Solutions Inc ("Digicrypts"). Pursuant to the terms of the share purchase and exchange agreement, the Company received 55,000,000 common shares (the "Consideration Shares") of Digicrypts in exchange for 100% of the issued and outstanding shares of the Company. Accordingly, subsequent to September 18, 2020, the Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Digicrypts. The Consideration Shares are subject to a twelve month hold period with 25% released immediately, 25% in four months, 25% eight months, and 25% twelve months from the date of this transaction.