

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEARS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2021 AND 2020

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholders of Cypherpunk Holdings Inc.

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Cypherpunk Holdings Inc. (the "Company"), which comprise the consolidated statements of financial position as at September 30, 2021 and 2020, and the consolidated statements of comprehensive income, changes in shareholders' equity, and cash flows for the years then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, these consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at September 30, 2021 and 2020, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (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 believe that the audit evidence we have obtained in our audit is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence

We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the consolidated financial statements in Canada, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information obtained at the date of this auditor's report comprise the Management's Discussion and Analysis.

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

In connection with our audit of the consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

As part of an audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism 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.

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

Davidson & Caysany LLP

Vancouver, Canada

Chartered Professional Accountants

January 30, 2022

CYPHERPUNK HOLDINGS INC. CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION (EXPRESSED IN CANADIAN DOLLARS)

			Restated (note 1)
Years ended September 30	2021		2020
Assets			
Current Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents (note 4)	\$ 876,757	\$	485,379
Receivables and prepaid expenses (note 5) Convertible loan receivable (note 6)	242,129 256,112		18,160
Bitcoin loan receivable (note 7)	11,019		-
	 1,386,017		503,539
Cryptocurrencies (note 8)	20,334,429		3,926,801
Cryptocurrencies (note 8) Cryptocurrencies posted as collateral (note 8 and 12)	4,021,203		3,920,801
Investments (note 9)	4,620,462		2,412,463
Other assets (note 10)	 868,750		12,825
	\$ 31,230,861	\$	6,855,628
Liabilities			
Current Liabilities			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities (note 11 and 16)	\$ 321,514	\$	186,114
Loan payable (note 12)	 1,185,806		
	1,507,320		186,114
Deferred tax liability (note 20)	 1,882,000		
	 3,389,320	-	186,114
Shareholders' Equity			
Capital stock (note 13)	18,559,920		8,547,784
Reserves	15,895,629		12,155,116
Accumlated other comprehensive income	7,803,853		428,824
Retained deficit	 (14,417,861)		(14,462,210)
	 27,841,541		6,669,514
	\$ 31,230,861	\$	6,855,628

Nature of operations and going concern (note 1) Subsequent events (note 22) SIGNED ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD

(Signed) "Rubsun Ho"

(Signed) "Peter Tutlys"

Director

Director

CYPHERPUNK HOLDINGS INC. CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (EXPRESSED IN CANADIAN DOLLARS)

		Restated
		(note 1)
Years ended September 30	2021	2020
Income (loss)		
Other income	\$ 38,352	\$ 24,263
Dividend income (note 9)	121,574	-
Unrealized gain on investments (note 9)	250,803	361,234
Realized (loss) gain on investments (note 9)	 (3,910)	 171,311
	 406,819	 556,808
Expenses		
Stock-based compensation (notes 14)	664,195	365,887
Employee termination costs	477,500	-
General and administrative	410,015	83,801
Professional fees (note 16)	371,781	169,709
Consulting fees (note 16)	347,618	204,581
Foreign exchange loss	344,691	2,654
Amortization (note 10)	74,556	-
Rent and administrative services (note 16)	39,460	81,280
Director fees (note 16)	 37,500	 39,313
	 2,767,316	 947,225
Loss before taxes	(2,360,497)	(390,417)
Tax recovery (note 20)	 1,186,000	 231,000
Loss for the year	(1,174,497)	(159,417)
Other comprehensive income (loss)		
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	11,661,875	769,439
Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss (note 20)	 (3,068,000)	 (233,013)
Total comprehensive income	\$ 7,419,378	\$ 377,009
Loss per share - basic and diluted	\$ (0.01)	\$ (0.00)
Weighted average number of shares outstanding - basic and diluted	134,200,366	91,104,733

CYPHERPUNK HOLDINGS INC. CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY (EXPRESSED IN CANADIAN DOLLARS)

	Common	Capital	Reserves	 Accumulated	Retained Deficit	Total
Balance, September 30, 2019	90,166,482	\$ 8,187,214	\$ 11,656,565	\$ 4,139	\$ (14,414,534)	\$ 5,433,384
Units issued for cash in private placement (note 13)	10,100,000	505,000	-	-	-	505,000
Share issuance costs (note 13)	-	(11,766)	-	-	-	(11,766)
Issuance of warrants (note 15)	-	(132,664)	132,664	-	-	-
Stock-based compensation (note 14)	-	-	365,887	-	-	365,887
Net loss for the year	-	-	-	-	(159,417)	(159,417)
Unrealized gain on cryptocurrencies	-	-	-	769,439	-	769,439
Realized gain on cryptocurrencies	-	-	-	(111,741)	111,741	-
Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss	-	-	-	(233,013)	-	(233,013)
Balance, September 30, 2020 (Restated - note 1)	100,266,482	\$ 8,547,784	\$ 12,155,116	\$ 428,824	\$ (14,462,210)	\$ 6,669,514
Units issued for cash in private placement (note 13)	49,279,236	12,980,121	-	-	-	12,980,121
Share issuance costs (note 13)	-	(934,167)	-	-	-	(934,167)
Issuance of warrants (note 15)	-	(3,286,005)	3,286,005	-	-	-
Issuance of broker warrants (13)	-	(455,542)	455,542	-	-	-
Warrants exercised (note 15)	4,075,000	407,500	-	-	-	407,500
Fair value of warrants exercised	-	107,168	(107,168)	-	-	-
Options exercised	6,350,000	635,000	-	-	-	635,000
Fair value of options exercised	-	558,061	(558,061)	-	-	-
Stock-based compensation (note 14)	-	-	664,195	-	-	664,195
Net loss for the year	-	-	-	-	(1,174,497)	(1,174,497)
Unrealized gain on cryptocurrencies	-	-	-	11,661,875	-	11,661,875
Relialized gain on cryptocurrencies	-	-	-	(1,218,846)	1,218,846	-
Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss				(3,068,000)	-	(3,068,000)
Balance, September 30, 2021	159,970,718	\$ 18,559,920	\$ 15,895,629	\$ 7,803,853	\$ (14,417,861)	\$ 27,841,541

CYPHERPUNK HOLDINGS INC. CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS (EXPRESSED IN CANADIAN DOLLARS)

		Restated
		(note 1)
Years ended September 30	2021	2020
Cash and cash equivalents (used in) provided by:		
Operating activities		
Loss for the year	\$ (1,174,497)	\$ (159,417)
Adjustments for:		
Unrealized gain on investments	(250,803)	(361,234)
Realized (loss) gain on investments	3,910	(171,311)
Stock-based compensation	664,195	365,887
Interest	11,404	-
Foreign exchange loss	281,984	4,191
Dividend income	(121,574)	-
Tax recovery	(1,186,000)	(231,000)
Amortization	74,556	-
Net change in non-cash working capital items:		
Receivables and prepaid expenses	(73,969)	12,557
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	135,399	80,331
Cash used in operating activities	(1,635,395)	(459,996)
Financing activities		
Private placements, net of issuance costs	12,045,954	493,234
Loan payable	1,163,383	-
Exercise of options and warrants	892,500	-
Cash provided by financing activities	14,101,837	493,234
Investing activities		
Purchase of cryptocurrencies	(10,555,359)	(1,137,997)
Proceeds from sale of cryptocurrencies	1,395,087	-
Purchase of intangible assets	(938,581)	-
Purchase of investments	(2,016,301)	(445,027)
Sales of investments	40,090	292,491
Cash used in investing activities	(12,075,064)	(1,290,533)
Change in cash and cash equivalents	391,378	(1,257,295)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of the year	485,379	1,742,674
Cash and cash equivalents, end of the year	\$ 876,757	\$ 485,379
Supplemental cash flow information		
Net purchases of cryptocurrencies	411,290	-
Share capital included in receivables	150,000	-
Private placement warrant allocation	3,286,005	-
Broker warrants issued	455,542	-
Fair value reversal on exercise of options and warrants	665,229	-
Cryptocurrencies posted as collateral	4,021,203	-
Convertible loan receivable	256,112	

1. NATURE OF OPERATIONS AND GOING CONCERN

Cypherpunk Holdings Inc. (the "Company" or "Cypherpunk") is a publicly listed company incorporated in Canada under the legislation of the Province of Ontario. The registered office of the Company is located at 217 Queen St W #401, Toronto, ON M5V 0R2. Since February 4, 2019, the Company's common shares trade on the Canadian Securities Exchange ("CSE") under the trading symbol "HODL".

The Company's business plan is based on its investment thesis that there will be increasing demand for technologies and cryptocurrencies with strong privacy, self-sovereignty, and digital property rights (the "Thesis"). Cypherpunk executes its Thesis through three lines of effort: (1) Treasury management and diversified yield generation - a core holding of crypto currencies supported with risk management strategies to reduce volatility, and lending, staking and liquidity provisioning to generate yield; (2) Private equity focused on early stage companies in the privacy, gaming, DeFi and blockchain sectors; and (3) Active investments to generate yield including IPv4 leasing and bitcoin mining. The Company's cryptocurrencies and related investments may be subject to significant fluctuations in value and are subject to risks unique to the asset class and different from traditional financial assets (note 19). Additionally, certain assets are held in cryptocurrency exchanges or with custodians that are limited in oversight by regulatory authorities.

Restatement of Cryptocurrencies

In the prior years, the Company accounted and reported cryptocurrencies as Inventory using the broker—trader guidance, with the changes in the fair value recorded in profit or loss as Unrealized and realized gain (loss) on cryptocurrencies. In the 2021 fiscal year, the Company formalised its strategy to align with its core operations. Specifically, the Company seeks to hold its cryptocurrency as a store of value and to leverage its holdings through its core activities. As a result, the Company changed its accounting policy over its cryptocurrency assets to classify these assets as intangible assets. This change was reflected in the consolidated financial statements at the start of the earliest year presented.

The change to intangible assets is in accordance with IAS 38, Intangible assets ("IAS 38") and IAS 8, Accounting policies, changes in accounting estimates and errors. The Company elected the revaluation model under IAS 38, and as a result, all changes in the fair value of its cryptocurrency assets are recorded within other comprehensive income, a component within equity. As a result, there was \$769,439 and \$111,741 unrealized and realized gain on cryptocurrencies respectively recorded in other comprehensive income in the prior year, with the corresponding income tax effect of \$231,000. In addition, the realized gain on cryptocurrencies of \$111,741 was subsequently recorded to deficit.

Basis of Presentation

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared and presented on a going concern basis. The Company has sufficient cash and cash equivalents and other assets to supports its operations for the next twelve months from the date of the issuance of the consolidated financial statements.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Statement of Compliance

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standard Board ("IASB") and their interpretations issued by the IFRS Interpretations Committee ("IFRIC").

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgment in the process of applying the accounting policies. Those areas involving a higher degree of judgment or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the consolidated financial statements, are disclosed in note 3. The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these consolidated financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, except for the accounting for cryptocurrencies (note 3).

On January 30, 2022, the Board of Directors approved the consolidated financial statements for the years ended September 30, 2021 and 2020.

Principles of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include all entities over which the Company has control. For accounting purposes, control is established by an investor when it is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date control is transferred to the Company and are no longer consolidated on the date control ceases.

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its wholly owned subsidiary located in Netherlands, Khan Resources B.V. ("KRBV"). Intercompany balances and any unrealized gains and losses or income and expenses arising from intercompany transactions are eliminated in preparing the consolidated financial statements.

Basis of Measurement

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for certain financial instruments and cryptocurrencies that are measured at fair value. In addition, the consolidated financial statements have been prepared using the accrual basis of accounting except for cash flow disclosure.

Functional and Presentation Currency

The functional currency is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates. The functional currency determinations were conducted through an analysis of the consideration factors identified in International Accounting Standard IAS 21. The functional currency of the parent company Cypherpunk is the

Canadian dollar and the functional currency of the wholly owned subsidiary KRBV is the Euro. The presentation currency for the Company is the Canadian dollar.

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency of the respective entity or division, using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions (spot exchange rate). Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the re-measurement of monetary items denominated in foreign currency at period-end exchange rates are recognized in profit or loss. Non-monetary items that are not re-translated at period end are measured at historical cost (translated using the exchange rates at the transaction date), except for non-monetary items measured at fair value, which are translated using the exchange rates as at the date when fair value was determined. Gains and losses are recorded in profit or loss.

The results and financial position of entities that have a functional currency different from the presentation currency are translated into the presentation currency as follows: (i) assets and liabilities for each statement of financial position presented are translated at the rate of exchange in effect as at the date of the statement of financial position; (ii) income and expense items are translated at the average rates of exchange in effect during the reporting period; and (iii) all resulting exchange differences are recognized in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss).

Cryptocurrencies

The Company's cryptocurrencies are primarily traded in active markets and are purchased to hold as a store of value and for the long term, this is supported by the Company's risk management strategies to reduce volatility, and lending, staking and liquidity provisioning to generate yield. As a result, the Company has determined that its holdings of cryptocurrencies should be accounted for under IAS 38, as the Company is expected to access future economic benefits of its cryptocurrencies through future sale, or by exchanging the cryptocurrency asset for goods or services. The Company has elected to use the revaluation model for its cryptocurrencies, which is to measure the assets at fair value with reference to the principal market on the date of revaluation less any subsequent amortisation and impairment losses.

The net increase in fair value over the initial cost of the cryptocurrencies is recorded in other comprehensive income (loss). The accumulated other comprehensive income is transferred directly to deficit upon derecognition (i.e., sale or exchange for another cryptocurrency). IAS 38 does not allow the amounts in accumulated other comprehensive income to be transferred to profit or loss. However, if the cryptocurrency's carrying amount is decreased as a result of a revaluation, the decrease shall be recognised in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income. However, IAS 38 permits the decrease to be recognised in other comprehensive income (loss) to the extent of any credit balance in accumulated other comprehensive income in respect of that asset. The decrease recognised in other comprehensive income (loss) reduces the amount accumulated in equity under the heading of accumulated other comprehensive income. The Company has determined that its cryptocurrency holdings of Bitcoin and Ethereum are traded in active markets and based on quoted prices at the end of each reporting period end as of 24:00 UTC.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

This category consists of cash on hand, demand deposits and short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash within ninety days of purchase.

Financial Instruments

Initial recognition and measurement (financial assets and financial liabilities) - The Company initially recognizes financial assets and financial liabilities when it becomes party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument. Initial measurement of the financial instrument is at fair value, plus for those financial assets and liabilities not classified at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL"), directly attributable transaction costs.

Financial assets – subsequent classification and measurement - Financial assets are classified in their entirety including any embedded derivatives. Two criteria are used to determine how financial assets should be classified and measured: (a) the Company's business model for managing the financial assets; and (b) the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset. The Company's financial assets include cash and cash equivalents, due from related party, and investments.

Where the contractual cash flow characteristics of financial assets, taken on an instrument-by-instrument basis, give rise, on specified dates, to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest then a financial asset is classified as subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. This is called the SPPI criterion. A financial asset that does not meet the SPPI criterion is always measured at FVTPL. Cash and cash equivalents and due from related party are measured at amortized cost.

In addition, at initial recognition, the Company may make an irrevocable election to present in other comprehensive income ("OCI"), subsequent changes in the fair value of an investment in an equity instrument that is neither held for trading nor contingent consideration recognized by an acquirer in a business combination. Such an equity instrument is classified as subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVOCI"). Gains and losses recognized in OCI are not subsequently transferred to profit or loss, although the Company may determine to transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity. Dividends are still recognized in profit or loss unless they clearly represent a recovery of part of the cost of the investment. The Company classifies all investments in equity instruments as FVTPL.

Reclassification - Financial assets are only reclassified between measurement categories, when and only when, the Company's business model for managing them changes. This is a significant event and thus is expected to be uncommon. There were no reclassifications across its measurement categories for the years presented.

Impairment of financial assets - All of the Company's financial assets are subject to an impairment test at each reporting date. It also includes any off balance sheet loan commitments and financial guarantees. At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset is impaired. If such evidence exists, the Company recognizes an impairment loss. For financial assets carried at amortized cost, the loss is the difference between the amortized cost of the loan or receivable and the present value of the estimated future cash flows, discounted using the instrument's original effective interest rate. The carrying

amount of the asset is reduced by this amount either directly or indirectly through the use of an allowance account. Impairment losses on financial assets carried at amortized cost are reversed in subsequent periods if the amount of the loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognized.

Financial liabilities – Financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method or FVTPL. Financial liabilities include accounts payable and loan payable and are measured at amortized cost.

Derecognition — The Company will derecognize a financial asset when the rights to the cash flows from the financial asset have expired or where the Company has transferred substantially all risks and rewards associated with the financial asset and has relinquished control of the financial asset.

The Company will derecognize a financial liability only when extinguished - i.e., when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or it expires.

Provisions

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

Income Tax

Income tax comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax is recognized in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in equity, in which case the income tax is also recognized directly in equity.

Current tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted, at the end of the reporting year, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years. Deferred taxes are recorded for temporary differences existing at closing date between the tax base value of assets and liabilities and their carrying amount on the consolidated statements of financial position.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the expected tax rates for the year during which the asset will be realized, or the liability settled, based on tax rates (and tax regulations) enacted or substantively enacted at year-end. They are reviewed at the end of each year, in line with any changes in applicable tax rates.

Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences, carry forward of tax losses and unused tax credits, insofar as it is probable that a taxable profit will be available, or when a current tax liability exists, to make use of those deductible temporary differences, tax loss carry forwards and unused tax credits, except where the deferred tax asset associated with the deductible temporary difference is generated by initial

Years Ended September 30, 2021 and 2020

recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction which is not a business combination, and which, at the transaction date, does not impact earnings, tax income or loss.

Income

Revenues are earned primarily from the Company's investments and include interest and dividend income. The Company also earns lease income from its intangible assets (IP addresses).

Interest and lease income are recognized at the time persuasive evidence of an agreement exists, the amount is fixed and determinable, and its collection is reasonably assured. These amounts are recognized as other income in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income.

Dividends are received from financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL). Dividends are recognised when the right to receive payment is established.

Leases

The Company leases certain of its intangible assets, these rental arrangements are made for fixed periods of one month to twelve months but may have extension options. Lease terms are negotiated on an individual basis and may contain a wide range of different terms and conditions.

Assets and liabilities arising from a lease are initially measured on a present value basis. Lease liabilities include the net present value of the following lease payments:

- fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives receivable.
- variable lease payments that are based on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date.

The Company is a lessor to unrelated third parties for certain of its intangible assets to provide customers access to the use the asset over a period of one month to up twelve months. The lease payment under the non-cancellable lease period is approximately \$60,000 U.S. dollars for the next twelve months.

Stock-based Compensation

The Company has a share option plan. Each tranche in an award is considered a separate award with its own vesting period and grant date fair value. Fair value of each tranche is measured using the Black-Scholes option pricing model. Compensation expense is recognized as a charge to profit or loss over the tranche's vesting period by increasing reserves based on the number of awards expected to vest. Any consideration paid on exercise of share options is credited to capital stock. The reserves resulting from stock-based payment is transferred to capital stock when the options are exercised.

Years Ended September 30, 2021 and 2020

For equity settled transactions with non-employees, the Company measures goods or services received at their fair value, unless that fair value cannot be estimated reliably, in which case, the Company measures their value by reference to the fair value of the equity instruments granted.

Capital Stock

Capital stock is classified as equity. Incremental costs directly relating to the issuance of new common shares are shown as a deduction net of tax from the proceeds.

Unit Offerings

The Company accounts for unit offering financing using the relative fair value method. Under this method, the fair values of the shares and share purchase warrants are determined separately and prorated to the actual proceeds received. The fair value of shares is determined using the share price at the issue date. The fair value of share purchase warrants is measured using the Black-Scholes valuation model at the issue date.

Earnings (Loss) per Share

Basic earnings (loss) per share amounts are calculated by dividing net income (loss) for the year by the basic weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted earnings per share amounts are calculated by dividing the net income (loss) by the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period plus the weighted average number of diluted shares that would be issued on the conversion of all the dilutive potential ordinary shares into common shares. The options and warrants of the Company are anti-dilutive as of September 30, 2021 and 2020.

Segmental Reporting

The Company has a single operating segment, and therefore one reportable segment.

Other Assets - Internet Protocol (IP) Addresses

The Company's intangible assets acquired are measured at cost of acquisition on initial recognition which includes the purchase price and related acquisition costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed to be either finite or indefinite. Intangible assets with finite lives are amortized over their useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortization period and the amortization method for the intangible assets with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at each financial year-end. The IP addresses acquired by the Company from a third party (note 10) are amortized on a straight-line basis over 5 years from the acquisition date.

Cryptocurrencies Posted as Collateral

The Company may be required in a borrow transaction to post collateral to satisfy the terms of the borrowing arrangement. Collateral pledged under the Company's borrowing arrangements, where the Company no longer has the ability to control the collateral pledged, is derecognized from cryptocurrencies, and reclassified as Cryptocurrencies posted as collateral as right to receive the cryptocurrency. These assets are recorded at fair value and monitored for impairment with changes in the fair value recorded in other comprehensive income

Convertible Loan Receivable

The Company lends cryptocurrencies to counterparties which can be structured as fixed term loans, of less than one year. Cryptocurrencies lent are derecognized and reclassified on the consolidated statements of financial position to indicate that such assets are subject to lending arrangements with the Company's counterparties and are recorded at fair value and monitored for impairment with changes in the fair value of the receivable recorded in other comprehensive income.

New Accounting Standards

Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39, IFRS 7, IFRS 4 and IFRS 16 – Interest Rate Benchmark Reform – Phase 2

In August 2020, the IASB issued amendments to IFRS 9, Financial Instruments (IFRS 9), IAS 39, Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement ("IAS 39"), IFRS 7, Financial Instruments: Disclosures (IFRS 7), IFRS 4,Insurance Contracts (IFRS 4) and IFRS 16, Leases ("IFRS 16") as a result of Phase 2 of the IASB's Interest Rate Benchmark Reform project. The amendments address issues arising in connection with reform of benchmark interest rates including the replacement of one benchmark rate with an alternative one. The amendments were effective January 1, 2021. As at September 30, 2021, these amendments did not affect the Company's consolidated financial statements.

Amendments to IAS 12 - Income Taxes

In May 2021, the IASB issued amendments to IAS 12, Income Taxes ("IAS 12"). The amendments will require companies to recognize deferred tax on particular transactions that, on initial recognition, give rise to equal amounts of taxable and deductible temporary differences. The proposed amendments will typically apply to transactions such as leases for the lessee and decommissioning and restoration obligations related to assets in operation. An entity is required to apply these amendments for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023. Early application is permitted. The amendments are applied to transactions that occur on or after the beginning of the earliest comparative period presented. The Company does not expect these amendments to have a material effect on its consolidated financial statements.

3. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in compliance with IFRS requires the Company's management to make certain estimates and assumptions that they consider reasonable and realistic. Despite regular reviews of these estimates and assumptions, based in particular on past achievements or anticipations, facts and circumstances may lead to changes in these estimates and assumptions which could impact the reported amount of the Company's assets, liabilities, income, and expenses. Significant estimates and assumptions include: fair value of the Level 2 and Level 3 investments and the estimated useful economic life of the IP addresses. Actual results and outcomes may differ from management's estimates and assumptions due to risks and uncertainties. To the extent that there are material differences between these estimates and actual results, the Company's consolidated financial statements will be affected. The Company based its estimates on historical experience and on various other assumptions that are believed to be reasonable; the result of which forms the basis for making judgments about the carrying values of assets and liabilities, as well as reported amounts during the reported periods.

Critical Judgements

Accounting for cryptocurrencies - The Company accounts for its cryptocurrencies as Intangible assets which are recorded at fair value using the revaluation model under IAS 38 with changes in fair value recorded in other comprehensive income. There was significant judgment 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 operations, strategy, and intent of management. The Company classifies its cryptocurrency holdings as noncurrent and as an intangible asset, based on the Company's overall strategy to hold a portfolio of asset tokens from an approved product list in order to buy/sell to risk-manage long positions. The Company also assessed the industry and what would appropriately reflect the operations of the Company. With the guidance under IFRS, there was significant judgment by management in determining the accounting for cryptocurrencies as well as the classification. As the Company's operations mature together with the industry, the accounting and classification of cryptocurrencies continue to be sources of critical judgment and estimation.

Valuation techniques of certain investments (Level 2 and Level 3) - The fair value of investments is measured using an income or market approach (note 19). The determination of the fair value requires significant judgement by the Company and include the use of the milestone method analysis and other valuation techniques.

COVID19 impact - Since December 31, 2019, the outbreak of the novel strain of coronavirus, specifically identified as "COVID19", 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. The impact of COVID19 on the Company has been negligible, however, the duration and future impact of the COVID19 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 Company, or on its ability to raise capital to fund operations, in future periods.

Years Ended September 30, 2021 and 2020

Significant Estimates

Valuation of Level 2 and Level 3 investments – The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined using valuation techniques. The Company uses its judgement to select a variety of methods and make assumptions that are mainly based on market conditions existing at the end of each reporting period. For details of the key assumptions used and the impact of changes to these assumptions see note 17.

The directors have determined that they do not control any of the Company's investments, primarily as in all cases the Company's interest in the equity of these companies are less than 5% and the Company is not exposed, and has no right, to variable returns from these companies.

Intangible assets - Intangible assets are capitalized if they are expected to have future economic benefits and are expected to be economically recoverable. Purchased intangibles are valued on acquisition using established methodologies and amortized over their estimated useful economic lives, except in those cases where intangibles are determined to have indefinite lives, where there is no foreseeable limit over which these intangibles would generate net cash flows. The valuations and lives of intangible assets are based on management's best estimates of future performance and periods over which value from intangible assets will be derived. Intangible assets are assessed for impairment indicators at each reporting date or earlier if events and circumstances indicate. There were no impairment indicators for the Company's intangible assets at September 30, 2021. The Company estimates the useful life of the IP addresses to be at least five years based on the expected technical obsolescence of such assets. However, the actual useful life may be shorter or longer than five years, depending on technical innovations and competitor actions. If the useful life were only three years, the carrying amount would be \$814,321 as at September 30, 2021. If the useful life were estimated to be fifteen years, the carrying amount would be \$913,729.

4. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

The balance consists of funds in cash and banks immediately available for their use in the Company's operations and cashable guaranteed investment certificates ("GIC"). Any cashable GIC pledged as security is presented as restricted cash in the other assets account. There were no restricted balances at September 30, 2021 and 2020.

	Se	September 30, 2021			
Cash in banks	\$	876,757	\$	231,629	
Guaranteed investment certificates - GIC		-		253,750	
	\$	876,757	\$	485,379	

5. RECEIVABLES AND PREPAID EXPENSES

The balances are comprised as follows:

	Sep	September 30, 2021			
Due from related party	\$	155,246	\$	-	
Prepaid expenses		32,790		11,736	
Harmonized sales tax		54,093		6,424	
	\$	242,129	\$	18,160	

During the year ended September 30, 2021, the Company advanced \$155,246 (2020 - \$nil) to a director of the Company. The amount was fully repaid subsequent to year end.

6. CONVERTIBLE LOAN RECEIVABLE

On December 29, 2020, the Company granted a convertible loan of 100,000 Euros (\$158,763) to be extended in Bitcoin, using an agreed upon exchange rate, to NGRAVE.IO ("NGRAVE"), a third party limited liability company located in Antwerpen, Belgium. NGRAVE is a digital asset and blockchain security provider that owns ZERO, a fully offline hardware wallet.

The loan is subject to an annual interest rate on the principal of 5% and is payable on December 29, 2021; at which time, the loan and accrued interest will be converted into common stock of NGRAVE at a price per share equal to 95% of the price per share paid by the investors in a qualified equity financing. The convertible loan receivable is treated as an intangible asset consistent with the Company's cryptocurrency holdings. At September 30, 2021, the accrued interest is \$11,364. On December 29, 2021, the loan was converted to common shares of NGRAVE in accordance with the terms of the agreement (note 22).

The activity of the loan receivable for the year ended September 30, 2021 and 2020 is as follows:

Balance at September 30, 2019 and 2020	\$ -
Loan advanced	158,763
Accrued interest	11,364
Change in value of convertible loan receivable	100,871
Foreign exchange	(14,886)
Balance at September 30, 2021	\$ 256,112

Years Ended September 30, 2021 and 2020

7. BITCOIN LOAN RECEIVABLE

In June 2021, the Company entered into a master loan agreement with Genesis Global Capital, LLC ("Genesis") pursuant to which Cypherpunk may lend U.S. Dollars or digital currency to Genesis. On June 28, 2021, the Company loaned 100 Bitcoins to Genesis (the "Bitcoin Loan"). The Bitcoin Loan bears interest at 2.5% per annum, payable monthly in Bitcoin, there is no maturity date and Cypherpunk has the option to demand immediate payment of a portion or the entirety of the Bitcoin Loan balance at any time. The principal value of the Bitcoin Loan was repaid by September 30, 2021.

The activity of the Bitcoin loan receivable for the years ended September 30, 2021 and 2020 is as follows:

Balance at September 30, 2019 and 2020	\$ -
Loan granted to Genesis	4,248,340
Loan repaid	(5,196,943)
Interest income	22,690
Realized gain reported to retained deficit	936,932
Balance at September 30, 2021	\$ 11,019

8. CRYPTOCURRENCIES AND CRYPTOCURRENCIES POSTED AS COLLATERAL

Cryptocurrencies are digital assets that are typically part of a decentralized system of recording transactions, new digital assets are issued based on reliance on cryptography to secure its transactions, to control the creation of additional digital assets, and to verify the transfer of assets.

The balance of cryptocurrencies at cost and at market value, including the 72 Bitcoin posted as collateral with Genesis (note 12), is as follows:

	Quantity	Co	ost (USD) (a)	Cost (a)	N	larket Value
Bitcoin	401.58	\$	9,859,313	\$ 12,584,095	\$	22,395,970
Ethereum	511.89		999,669	1,229,923		1,959,662
Balance at September 30, 2021		\$	10,858,982	\$ 13,814,018	\$	24,355,632
	Quantity	Co	ost (USD) (a)	Cost (a)	N	larket Value
Bitcoin	Quantity 263.70	C o	ost (USD) (a) 2,286,650	\$ Cost (a) 3,050,162	N	1arket Value 3,793,134
Bitcoin Ethereum	•			\$ 		

⁽a) The cost is determined as the historical weighted average cost of the cryptocurrencies acquisitions and disposals.

Years Ended September 30, 2021 and 2020

The activity of the Company's cryptocurrencies, excluding the 72 Bitcoin posted as collateral with Genesis (note 12), for the years ended September 30, 2021 and 2020 is as follows:

Balance at September 30, 2019	\$ 1,975,762
Cash purchases	1,190,717
Purchases with other cryptocurrencies	553,018
Transfers to other cryptocurrencies	(441,277)
Net unrealized gain on cryptocurrencies	657,698
Foreign exchange	(9,117)
Balance at September 30, 2020	3,926,801
Cash purchases	10,555,359
Disposals of cryptocurrencies for cash	(1,131,508)
Dividend and interest income	147,340
Coin for coin transactions	92,024
NGRAVE Loan	(70,378)
Loan to Genesis	(7,047,778)
Loan repaid by Genesis	5,196,943
Cryptocurrencies posted as collateral	(3,289,578)
Unrealized gain in fair value	11,955,204
Balance at September 30, 2021	\$ 20,334,429

The Company's net realized gain on cryptocurrencies of \$1,218,846 is calculated as the proceeds received, utilizing the closing price on www.coinmarketcap.com for crypto-to-crypto transactions, less its assigned average cost as at the transaction date is recorded directly to deficit.

The activity of the Company's cryptocurrencies posted as collateral with Genesis (note 12) for the years ended September 30, 2021 and 2020, is as follows:

Balance at September 30, 2019 and 2020	\$ -
Cryptocurrencies posted as collateral	4,349,002
Foreign exchange gain	48,667
Change in fair value	(376,466)
Balance at September 30, 2021	\$ 4,021,203

Years Ended September 30, 2021 and 2020

9. INVESTMENTS

The Company's investments in equity instruments are classified as FVTPL and are carried at fair value. The detail is as follows:

	September 30,					otember 30,
	Quantity	2021		2021 Quantity		2020
Sixty-Six Capital Inc Shares (a)	3,642,000	\$	473,460	3.842.000	\$	1,440,750
Animoca Brands Corporation Limited (b)	2,000,000	Ψ	3,023,460	-	Ψ	-
zkSNACKS Limited - Shares (c)	4,500		445,027	4,500		445,027
Chia Network Inc. (d)	19,860		551,999	SAFE		400,170
Streetside Development, LLC	1,429		126,516	1,429		126,516
		\$	4,620,462		\$	2,412,463

- (a) During the year ended September 30, 2021, the Company sold 200,000 shares (2020 758,000 shares) of Sixty Six Capital Inc. ("Sixty Six") and recognized a realized (loss) gain of (\$3,910) (2020 \$171,311) in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income. During the year ended September 30, 2021, the Company also recognized an unrealized gain (loss) of (\$923,290) (2020 \$365,930) on the shares and \$nil (2020 (\$4,696)) on warrants held that expired unexercised during the year end September 30, 2020 in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income.
- (b) During the year ended September 30, 2021, the Company purchased 2,000,000 shares of Animoca Brands Corporation Limited ("Animoca") (2020 nil) for a total cost of \$2,000,242 (2020 \$nil). The Company recognized an unrealized gain of \$1,023,218 (2020 \$nil) in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income.
- (c) During the year end September 30, 2020, the Company acquired 4,500 shares in zkSNACKS Limited for \$337,500 U.S. Dollars resulting in a 4.5% stake in the company. There was no change in the ownership interest in 2021. During the year ended September 30, 2021, the Company received 2.7 Bitcoin with a value of \$121,574 as a dividend from zkSNACKS Limited which has been recorded in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income.
- (d) During the year ended September 30, 2021, pursuant to the Company's Simple Agreement for Future Equity ("SAFE") investment in Chia Network Inc. ("Chia"), the Company received 19,806 shares of Series B Stock priced at US\$15.15 per share. The Company also exercised its participation rights and acquired 600 common shares of Chia at a price of US\$21.21. The Company recognized an unrealized gain of \$150,875 (2020 \$nil) in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income.

Years Ended September 30, 2021 and 2020

The activity of investments for the year ended September 30, 2021 and 2020, is as follows:

Balance at September 30, 2019	\$ 1,724,502
Cash purchases	445,027
Proceeds from sales	(121,180)
Unrealized gain on investments	361,234
Foreign exchange	2,880
Balance at September 30, 2020	2,412,463
Cash purchases	2,016,301
Proceeds from sales	(44,000)
Net unrealized gain on investments	246,893
Foreign exchange	(11,195)
Balance at September 30, 2021	\$ 4,620,462

10. OTHER ASSETS

The balances are comprised as follows:

	Sep	tember 30, 2021	Sep	September 30, 2020	
Intangible assets	\$	864,025	\$	-	
Non-current prepaid insurance		4,725		12,825	
	\$	868,750	\$	12,825	

(a) Intangible assets of \$864,025 represents the acquisition cost of 24,576 IPv4 addresses purchased by the Company during the year ended September 30, 2021 from third parties for cash consideration of \$938,581, net of accumulated amortization of \$74,556. The intangible assets are being amortized the estimated economic useful life of 5 years.

11. ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND ACCRUED LIABILITIES

The balances are comprised as follows:

Trade accounts payable	\$ 188,314	\$ 63,235
Accrued liabilities	126,764	120,396
Due to Laramide Resources Ltd. (Note 16)	6,436	2,276
Due to Treasury Metals Inc. (Note 16)	-	207
	\$ 321,514	\$ 186,114

12. LOAN PAYABLE

In August 2021, the Company entered into a master digital loan agreement (the "Agreement") with Genesis pursuant to which the Company may borrow up to \$1,700,000 U.S. Dollars (\$2,159,000) from Genesis (the "Genesis Loan"). The Genesis Loan bears interest at 10.5% per annum, payable monthly in cash, there is no maturity date, and the Company has the option to repay a portion or the entirety of the Genesis Loan balance at any time. The Company posted 72 Bitcoins as collateral for the Genesis Loan which are held with Genesis to satisfy the margin requirement in accordance with the terms of the Agreement. The amount is recognized as cryptocurrencies posted as collateral of \$4,021,203 on the statements of financial position as at September 30, 2021.

The continuity of the loan payable for the year ended September 30, 2020 and 2021 is as follows:

Balance at September 30, 2019 and 2020	\$ -
Loan received	2,156,950
Partial repayment	(993,567)
Accrued interest	22,423
Balance at September 30, 2021	\$ 1,185,806

Years Ended September 30, 2021 and 2020

13. CAPITAL STOCK

a) AUTHORIZED

Unlimited common shares

b) ISSUED

Common Shares	Number of Shares	Stated Value		
Balance at Sepetember 30, 2019	90,166,482	\$	8,187,214	
Units issued for cash in private placement	10,100,000		505,000	
Share issuance costs	-		(11,766)	
Issuance of warrants	-		(132,664)	
Balance at September 30, 2020	100,266,482	\$	8,547,784	
Units issued for cash in private placement	49,279,236		12,980,121	
Share issuance costs	-		(934,167)	
Issuance of warrants	-		(3,286,005)	
Issuance of broker warrants	-		(455,542)	
Warrants exercised	4,075,000		407,500	
Fair value of warrants exercised	-		107,168	
Options exercised	6,350,000		635,000	
Fair value of options exercised	-		558,061	
Balance at September 30, 2021	159,970,718	\$	18,559,920	

On March 24, 2021, the Company closed a private placement for aggregate gross proceeds of \$10,000,000 through the issuance of 29,411,766 units at a price of \$0.34 per unit. Each unit consisted of one common share and one-half common share purchase warrant. Each full warrant entitles his holder to acquire one common share at an exercise price of \$0.395 for a period of 3 years from the date of issuance. Using the relative fair value method, \$2,443,637 was attributed to the warrants (note 15). The Company incurred in \$878,823 of issue costs in addition to the issuance of 2,058,824 broker warrants valued at \$455,542 in connection with the private placement.

On January 15, 2021, the Company closed a private placement for aggregate gross proceeds of \$2,980,121 through the issuance of 19,867,470 units at a price of \$0.15 per unit. Each unit consisted of one common share and one-half common share purchase warrant. Each full warrant entitles his holder to acquire one common share at an exercise price of \$0.25 for a period of 2 years from the date of issuance. Using the relative fair value method, \$842,368 was attributed to the warrants (note 15). The Company incurred in \$55,344 of issue costs in connection with the private placement.

On August 27, 2020, the Company closed a private placement for aggregate gross proceeds of \$505,000 through the issuance of 10,100,000 units at a price of \$0.05 per unit. Each unit consisted of one common share and

one-half common share purchase warrant. Each full warrant entitles his holder to acquire one common share at an exercise price of \$0.10 for a period of 24 months from the date of issuance. Using the relative fair value method, \$132,664 was attributed to the warrants (note 15). The Company incurred in \$11,766 of issue costs in connection with the private placement.

14. STOCK-BASED COMPENSATION

The Company has a stock option plan (the "Plan") in place under which it is authorized to grant options to acquire shares of the Company to directors, officers, consultants, and other key employees of the Company. The number of common shares subject to options granted under the Plan is limited to 10% in the aggregate, of the number of issued and outstanding common shares of the Company at the date of the grant of the option. The exercise price of any option granted under the Plan may not be less than the fair market value of the common shares at the time the option is granted, less any permitted discount. Options issued under the Plan may be exercised during a period determined by the board of directors which cannot exceed five years. The plan does not require any vesting period and the board of directors may specify a vesting period on a grant by grant basis.

On July 7, 2021, the Company issued 8,900,000 options to directors, officers, and consultants to buy common shares at an exercise price of \$0.165 per common share and expiring on July 7, 2026. The stock options vest 25% on each six month anniversary of the grant date, fully vesting on July 7, 2023. The fair value assigned was estimated using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following assumptions: share price \$0.165, dividend yield 0%, expected volatility based on historical volatility of 206.18%, a risk free interest rate of 0.78%, and an expected life of 5 years. The fair value of the options was estimated at \$1,438,094 of which \$347,335 was recognized in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income for the year ended September 30, 2021.

On June 14, 2021, the Company issued 500,000 options to a former officer to buy common shares at an exercise price of \$0.19 per common share and expiring on June 14, 2026. The stock options vest at issue date. The fair value assigned was estimated using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following assumptions: share price \$0.165, dividend yield 0%, expected volatility based on historical volatility of 205.89%, a risk free interest rate of 0.97%, and an expected life of 5 years. The fair value of the options was estimated at \$\$80,659 and was recognized in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income for the year ended September 30, 2021.

On April 9, 2021, the Company issued 1,500,000 options to an officer to buy common shares at an exercise price of \$0.30 per common share and expiring on April 9, 2026. The stock options vest at 1/3 on the issue date, 1/3 on the first anniversary of the issue date and 1/3 on the second anniversary of the issue date. The fair value assigned was estimated using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following assumptions: share price \$0.25, dividend yield 0%, expected volatility based on historical volatility of 204. 96%, a risk free interest rate of 0.93%, and an expected life of 5 years. The fair value of the options was estimated at \$366,213 of which \$209,360, representing the pro rata value of options that had vest during the period, was recognized in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income for the year ended September 30, 2021.

On December 1, 2020, the Company issued 250,000 options to a consultant to buy common shares at an exercise price of \$0.12 per common share and expiring on December 1, 2025. The stock options vest at issue date. The fair value assigned was estimated using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following assumptions: share price \$0.11, dividend yield 0%, expected volatility based on historical volatility of 203.04%, a risk free

Years Ended September 30, 2021 and 2020

interest rate of 0.41%, and an expected life of 5 years. The fair value of the options was estimated at \$26,841 and was recognized in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income for the year ended September 30, 2021.

On August 28, 2020, the Company issued 3,750,000 options to directors, officers, and consultants to buy common shares at an exercise price of \$0.10 per common share and expiring on August 28, 2025. The stock options vest at issue date. The fair value assigned was estimated using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following assumptions: share price \$0.10, dividend yield 0%, expected volatility based on historical volatility of 201.05%, a risk free interest rate of 0.41%, and an expected life of 5 years. The fair value of the options was estimated at \$365,887 and was recognized in the statement of comprehensive income for the year ended September 30, 2020.

The continuity of outstanding stock options for the year ended September 30, 2021 and 2020, is as follows:

		Weighted		Weighted
		average		average
	September 30,	exercise	September 30,	exercise
	2021	price	2020	price
Beginning balance	7,850,000	\$0.10	5,900,000	\$0.10
Granted	11,150,000	\$0.183	3,750,000	\$0.10
Cancelled	-	\$0.00	(1,800,000)	\$0.10
Exercised	(6,350,000)	\$0.10		\$-
Ending balance - outstanding	12,650,000	\$0.176	7,850,000	\$0.10

The detail of outstanding options at September 30, 2021 and 2020 is as follows:

	September 30,		Exercise	September 30,	Exercise
	2021	Exercisable	Price	2020	Price
June 1, 2023	-		\$0.10	3,200,000	\$0.10
February 12, 2024	900,000	900,000	\$0.07	900,000	\$0.07
August 28, 2025	600,000	600,000	\$0.10	3,750,000	\$0.10
December 1, 2025	250,000	250,000	\$0.12	-	\$-
April 9, 2026	1,500,000	500,000	\$0.30	-	\$-
June 14, 2026	500,000	500,000	\$0.19	-	\$-
July 7, 2026	8,900,000	-	\$0.165	-	\$-
Ending balance - outstanding	12,650,000	2,750,000		7,850,000	

At September 30, 2021, 2,750,000 options were exercisable at a weighted average price of 0.145 per share 0.020 - 7,850,000 at 0.097. The weighted average life of the outstanding options is 0.097. The weighted average life of the outstanding options is 0.097.

Years Ended September 30, 2021 and 2020

15. WARRANTS

In connection with the private placement completed on March 24, 2021 (note 13), the Company issued 14,705,883 warrants exercisable within 36 months at a price of \$0.395 per share. The warrants were assigned a fair value of \$2,443,637 using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following assumptions: share price \$0.285, dividend yield 0%, expected volatility, based on historical volatility 152.75%, a risk-free interest rate of 0.49% and an expected life of 3 years.

In connection with the private placement completed on March 24, 2021 (note 13), the Company issued 2,058,824 broker warrants exercisable within 36 months at a price of \$0.425 per share. The warrants were assigned a fair value of \$455,542 using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following assumptions: share price \$0.285, dividend yield 0%, expected volatility, based on historical volatility 152.75%, a risk-free interest rate of 0.49% and an expected life of 3 years.

In connection with the private placement completed on January 15, 2021 (note 13), the Company issued 9,933,735 warrants exercisable within 24 months at a price of \$0.25 per share. The warrants were assigned a fair value of \$842,368 using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following assumptions: share price \$0.25, dividend yield 0%, expected volatility, based on historical volatility 173.47%, a risk-free interest rate of 0.15% and an expected life of 2 years.

In connection with the private placement completed on August 27, 2020 (note 13), the Company issued 5,050,000 warrants exercisable within 24 months at a price of \$0.10 per share. The warrants were assigned a fair value of \$132,664 using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following assumptions: share price \$0.09, dividend yield 0%, expected volatility, based on historical volatility 162.2%, a risk-free interest rate of 0.29% and an expected life of 2 years.

The continuity of outstanding warrants for the years ended September 30, 2021 and 2020, is as follows:

		Weighted		Weighted
		average		average
	September 30,	exercise	September 30,	exercise
	2021	price	2020	price
Beginning balance	5,050,000	\$0.10	-	\$-
Issued	9,933,735	\$0.25	-	\$-
Issued	14,705,883	\$0.40	5,050,000	\$0.10
Issued	2,058,824	\$0.43	-	\$-
Exercised	(4,075,000)	\$0.10	-	\$-
Ending balance	27,673,442	\$0.33	5,050,000	\$0.10

Years Ended September 30, 2021 and 2020

The detail of outstanding warrants at September 30, 2021 and 2020 is as follows:

	September 30, 2021	September 30, 2020	Exercise Price
August 27, 2022	975,000	5,050,000	\$0.100
January 15, 2023	9,933,735	-	\$0.250
March 24, 2024	14,705,883	-	\$0.395
March 24, 2024	2,058,824	-	\$0.425
	27,673,442	5,050,000	

The weighted average life of the outstanding warrants is 2.04 years (2020 - 1.9 years).

16. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

The Company's related parties include its subsidiary, key management personnel and any entity related to key management personnel that has transactions with the Company. Key management personnel are those persons having the authority and responsibility for planning, directing, and controlling the activities of the Company, directly or indirectly.

During the year ended September 30, 2021, Laramide Resources Ltd. ("Laramide"), a company having a former director and officer in common, charged \$33,698 (2020 - \$45,900) for financial and administrative services, rent and other shared expenditures. In addition, Laramide paid \$1,408 (2020 - \$24,964) of certain expenses on behalf of the Company which were subsequently reimbursed to Laramide. At September 30, 2021, there is \$6,436 (2020 - \$2,276) of accounts payable to Laramide (note 11).

During the year ended September 30, 2021, Treasury Metals Inc. ("Treasury Metals"), a company having a former director and officer in common with the Company, paid \$1,396 (2020 - \$2,256) of certain expenses on behalf of the Company. At September 30, 2021, there is \$nil (2020 - \$207) of accounts payable to Treasury Metals (note 11).

During the year ended September 30, 2021, the Company paid \$72,000 (2020 - \$72,000) for consulting services provided by a director and officer of the Company and \$5,820 for certain expenses paid for by behalf of the Company. On September 30, 2021, \$155,246 (note 11) was due from the director for stock options exercised, which was repaid subsequent to year end on October 1, 2021. At September 30, 2021 there is \$27,861 (2020 - \$20,340) of accounts payable to this related party.

During the year ended September 30, 2021, the Company paid \$22,517 (2020 - \$24,500) for consulting services provided by a former officer of the Company. At September 30, 2021 there is \$nil (2020 - \$3,500) payable to this related party.

During the year ended September 30, 2021, the Company paid \$28,086 (2020 - \$nil) for consulting services provided by an officer of the Company. At September 30, 2021 there is \$nil (2020 - \$nil) of accounts payable to

this related party.

During the year ended September 30, 2021, the Company paid \$nil (2020 - \$66,000) for consulting services provided by a former officer and director of the Company. At September 30, 2021 and 2020, there is \$nil of accounts payable to this related party.

During the year ended September 30, 2021, the Company paid \$65,743 (2020 - \$nil) for consulting services provided by an officer of the Company. At September 30, 2021 there is \$14,403 (2020 - \$nil) of accounts payable to this related party.

During the year ended September 30, 2021, the Company paid \$72,000 (2020 - \$42,149) for consulting services provided by a director and officer of the Company. At September 30, 2021 there is \$6,000 of accounts payable to this related party (2020 - \$nil).

During the year ended September 30, 2021, \$128,524 (2020 - \$27,558) was charged for legal services by a firm of which an officer of the Company is a partner. At September 30, 2021 there is \$10,402 of accounts payable to this related party (2020 - \$4,358).

During the year ended September 30, 2021, there is \$nil (2020 - \$3,800) charged for consulting services provided by a firm of which a former director and officer of the Company is a tax partner. At September 30, 2021 there is \$nil of accounts payable to this related company (2020 - \$nil).

During the year ended September 30, 2021, the Company purchased an investment in Animoca (note 9). Prior to the acquisition, a director and former officer of the Company owned 9,300,000 ordinary shares of Animoca representing 0.6% of the issued and outstanding shares of Animoca at September 30, 2021.

Key Management Compensation

Key management includes the Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer, Chief Investment Officer, and directors of the Company.

The compensation payable to current and former key management is shown below:

	2021	2020	
Consulting fees	\$ 260,346	\$	204,581
Director fees	37,500		39,313
Stock-based compensation	578,815		341,495
	\$ 876,661	\$	585,389

At September 30, 2021, included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities is \$18,750 (2020 - \$7,500) owed relating to director fees.

17. FAIR VALUE

The fair value of the Company's loan payable and cash and cash equivalents are not materially different from the carrying values given the short term nature.

Recurring fair value measurements (financial and non-financial assets)

(i) Fair value hierarchy

The Company records certain financial instruments or assets on a recurring fair value basis as follows:

Recurring fair value measurements - September 30, 2021		Level 1	Level 2		Level 3
Financial assets at fair value through FVTPL					
Listed equity investments	\$	473,460	\$ -	\$	-
Equity investment		-	3,023,460		
Other equity investments		-	-		1,123,542
Non financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive incom	e				
Convertible loan receivable		256,112	-		-
Cryptocurrencies		-	20,334,429		-
Cryptocurrencies held as collateral		-	4,021,203		-
	\$	729,572	\$ 27,379,092	\$	1,123,542
		<u> </u>		•	<u> </u>
Recurring fair value measurements - September 30, 2020		Level 1	Level 2		
			LC V C I L		Level 3
Financial assets at fair value through FVTPL			200012		Level 3
Financial assets at fair value through FVTPL Listed equity investments	\$	1,440,750	\$ -	\$	Level 3
-	\$	1,440,750 -	\$ 	\$	Level 3
Listed equity investments	\$	1,440,750 - -	\$ - - -	\$	- 971,713
Listed equity investments Equity investment	•	1,440,750 - -	\$ - - -	\$	-
Listed equity investments Equity investment Other equity investments	•	1,440,750 - -	\$ - - -	\$	-
Listed equity investments Equity investment Other equity investments Non financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive incomprehensive incomprehe	•	1,440,750 - - -	\$ - - - - 3,926,801	\$	-
Listed equity investments Equity investment Other equity investments Non financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive incomponents Convertible loan receivable	•	1,440,750 - - - -	\$ - - -	\$	-

The Company defines its fair value hierarchy as follows:

Level 1: The fair value of financial instruments traded in active markets (such as publicly traded equity securities) is based on quoted market prices at the end of the reporting period. The quoted market price used for financial assets held by the group is the current bid price. These instruments are included in level 1.

Level 2: The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market (e.g., other public markets) is determined using valuation techniques that maximise the use of observable market data and rely as little as possible on entity-specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to fair value an instrument are observable,

Years Ended September 30, 2021 and 2020

the instrument is included in level 2.

In the current year, one of the equity investments is available to market participants in a market that is not regulated. Access to the market is not restricted and subsequent to the year end the Company accessed the market and disposed of 450,000 shares of Animoca at a price of AUD3.97 (\$3.58) per share for gross proceeds of AUD1,786,500 (\$1,611,959) (note 22).

The Company exercised significant due diligence and judgement and determined that this presence and availability of this market was the most advantageous market and utilised the pricing available in the market as an estimate of the fair value of the investment. In addition, The Company's cryptocurrencies, convertible loan, and assets held as collateral are classified as Level 2 determined by taking the price from www.coinmarketcap.com as of 24:00 UTC.

Level 3: If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in level 3. This is the case for unlisted equity securities.

(ii) Valuation techniques used to determine fair values:

Specific valuation techniques used to fair value financial instruments, specifically those that are not quoted in an active market. These are development stage companies, as such the Company utilised a market approach:

- a) The use of quoted market prices in active or other public markets
- b) The use of most recent transactions of similar instruments
- c) Changes in expected technical milestones of the investee
- d) Changes in management, strategy, litigation matters or other internal matters
- e) Significant changes in the results of the investee compared with the budget, plan, or milestone

(iii) Transfers between levels 2 and 3

There were no transfers between levels 2 and 3 during the years ended September 30, 2021 and 2020.

(iv) Valuation inputs and relationships to fair value

The following table summarises the quantitative information about the significant unobservable inputs used in the level 3 fair value measurements (see above for valuation techniques adopted):

	Unobservable					
Description	Fair V	'alue		Inputs	Range of inputs	
	Sept 30-21		Sept 30-20	Sept 30-21	Sept 30-21	
Unlisted equity investments	\$ 1,123,542	\$	971,713	Timeline for milestones	N/A	

(vi) Valuation processes

The Investment Committee includes a team that performs the valuations of all items required for financial reporting purposes, including level 3 fair values. This team collaborates with the chief financial officer ("CFO") and the audit committee ("AC"). Discussions of valuation processes and results are held between the CFO, AC, and the valuation team at least once every three months which is in-line with the Company's reporting requirements. The main Level 3 inputs derived and evaluated by the Company's team are the timeline for expected milestones and assessment of the technical matter relating to the technology.

The Company performed a sensitivity analysis on the carrying value of its Level 3 assets and noted that a 20% decrease would result in a \$224,708 decrease in fair value.

18. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

Netherlands Preliminary Tax Assessment - On February 15, 2017 the Company received an income tax reassessment from the Netherlands tax authority reassessing the Company's subsidiary KRBV for an amount payable of 3.3 million euros (CAD\$5 million). This reassessment was pursuant to management challenging an earlier preliminary assessment for an amount payable by KRBV of 11.4 million euros. The preliminary tax assessment and the reassessment were both issued before KRBV had filed its 2016 tax return and as such are based on incomplete information. The 2016 tax return has since been filed. It is management's opinion that the assessed amount payable of 3.3 million euros (CAD\$5 million) continues to be an over assessment. The Netherlands Tax Authority has again issued a preliminary assessment and the Company has filed a notice of objection to this assessment. Management believes that this issue will be resolved when the Netherlands tax authority has completed a review of all the facts. As a result, no provision has been made for this reassessment in these consolidated financial statements.

Disputed Claim for Unpaid Services – During the year ending September 30, 2021, the Company received a claim for unpaid services of 83,731 euros (the "Claim") from a Netherlands based company that had been engaged to provide administrative services to KRBV (the "Engagement"). The Engagement was terminated by the Company on July 29, 2020. The Company has accrued 50,000 euros (\$73,980) for the Claim in these consolidated financial statements.

19. FINANCIAL RISK FACTORS

Capital Management

The Company manages and adjusts its capital structure, based on the funds available to the Company, in order to support the investment in cryptocurrencies and blockchain companies. 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. The Company considers capital to be its capital stock, warrant, and stock option components of shareholders' equity.

To effectively manage the Company's capital requirements, the management has in place a planning, budgeting, and forecasting process to help determine the funds required to ensure the Company has the appropriate liquidity to meet its operating and growth objectives. The Company ensures that there are sufficient working

Years Ended September 30, 2021 and 2020

capital and planned future capital raises to meet its short-term business requirements, taking into account its anticipated cash flow from operations and its holding of cash and cash equivalents and short-term investments.

Management reviews its capital management approach on an ongoing basis and believes that this approach, given the relative size of the Company, is reasonable. The Company is not subject to capital restrictions other than described in note 12.

There were no changes in the Company's approach to capital management during the year ended September 30, 2021.

Safeguarding of Cryptocurrency Assets

The Company retains two third-party custodians (the "Custodians") to safeguard its cryptocurrency assets; Coinbase Custody Trust Company, LLC ("Coinbase") to hold the Company's Bitcoin and Ethereum cryptocurrency assets and Paradiso Ventures Inc. o/a Balance ("Balance") to hold its Monero (XMR) cryptocurrency assets. The Custodians are only responsible for holding and safeguarding the Company's cryptocurrency assets and have not appointed a sub-custodian to hold certain cryptocurrency assets.

Coinbase, located at 200 Park Avenue South, Suite 1208, New York, NY 10003, is regulated by the New York Department of Financial Services (NYDFS) and operates as an independently capitalised entity. Coinbase is a fiduciary under § 100 of the New York Banking Law and is licensed to custody its clients' digital assets in trust on their behalf. As a New York state-chartered trust, Coinbase is held to the same fiduciary standards as national banks and is a qualified custodian for purposes of § 206(4)-2(d)(6) of the Advisers Act, commonly called the custody role.

Cypherpunk is not aware of anything with regards to the Coinbase's operations that would adversely affect the Company's operations and there are no known security breaches or other similar incidents involving the custodian as a result of which the Company's cryptocurrency assets have been lost or stolen.

Coinbase holds 100% of the Company's bitcoin holdings and carries an annually renewed commercial crime policy, with Coinbase Global Inc., Coinbase's parent company, as the named insured.

In the event of a bankruptcy or insolvency Cypherpunk will enforce its rights under the Custodial Services Agreement through Arbitration under the laws of the State of New York, and will be in contact with Coinbase's Regulator, the New York State Department of Financial Services, as well as Coinbase's named insurer.

The due diligence Cypherpunk performed on Coinbase included confirmation that an annual SOC 1 audit report pertaining to internal controls over financial reporting, as well as an annual SOC 2 audit report pertaining to controls related to operations and compliance were completed by Coinbase, a review of negative news related to Coinbase, and a review of online training and tutorials offered by Coinbase. Balance, located at 8 Telegram Mews, Unit 637, M5V 3Z5, Toronto, Ontario, Canada, is registered with the Financial Transactions and Reports Analysis Centre of Canada (FINTRAC) as a money service business dealing in virtual currencies with registration number M20210422. Balance is regulated by FinTRAC in Canada.

Cypherpunk is not aware of anything with regards to the Balance's operations that would adversely affect the Company's operations and there are no known security breaches or other similar incidents involving the

custodian as a result of which the Company's cryptocurrency assets have been lost or stolen.

Balance states digital assets held in custody are insured against third-party hacks, theft, and dishonest, fraudulent, or malicious acts of employees. As at September 30, 2021 the Company held no cryptocurrency assets at Balance.

In the event of a bankruptcy or insolvency Cypherpunk will proceed with its legal rights under the Paradiso Ventures Custody Agreement, with Arbitration in the Province of Ontario Canada, as well as contacting Paradiso Ventures designated insurer.

The due diligence performed on Balance include a review of Balance's stated security policies as represented by Balance staff, as well as a review of any negative news pertaining to Balance.

The Company utilizes one trading platform (the "Platform") to purchase and sell its cryptocurrency assets as well as Gemini Trust Company LLC ("Gemini") to purchase and sell Bitcoin and Ethereum cryptocurrency assets. The Platform is responsible for receiving deposits of US dollars, or cryptocurrency, and enabling trades on an order book based exchange. The Company has a policy to not store Cryptocurrency assets on the Platform for extended periods of time, and assets are stored on the Platform only for as long as is practically required to execute trades. Furthermore, the Company has a policy to not leave in excess of \$1,000,000 U.S. Dollars of assets on the platform at any given time. This limit is subject to change based on management's risk assessment of the Platform.

Gemini, located at 315 Park Avenue South, 18th Floor, NY, USA, is regulated by the New York Department of Financial Services (NYDFS) and operates as fiduciary under § 100 of the New York Banking Law and is licensed to custody its clients' digital assets in trust on their behalf. As a New York state-chartered trust, Gemini is held to the same fiduciary standards as national banks and is a qualified custodian for purposes of § 206(4)-2(d)(6) of the Advisers Act, commonly called the custody role.

Cypherpunk is not aware of anything with regards to the Gemini's operations that would adversely affect the Company's operations and there are no known security breaches or other similar incidents involving the custodian as a result of which crypto assets have been lost or stolen.

The due diligence Cypherpunk performed on Gemini included receiving confirmation that an annual SOC1 audit report pertaining to internal controls over financial reporting as well as an annual SOC 2 audit report pertaining to controls related to operations and compliance were completed by Gemini. A review of negative news related to Gemini and a review of online training and tutorials offered by Gemini were also completed.

Risk Disclosures

Exposure to credit, interest rate, cryptocurrency and currency related risks arises in the normal course of the Company's business.

Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty to a financial instrument will fail to discharge an obligation or commitment that it has entered into, causing the other party to incur a financial loss. The Company limits its credit risk by placing its cash with high credit quality financial institutions and with cryptocurrency exchanges on which the Company has performed internal due diligence procedures. The Company deems these procedures necessary as some exchanges are unregulated and not subject to regulatory oversight. Furthermore, cryptocurrency exchanges engage in the practice of commingling their clients' assets in exchange wallets. When cryptoassets are commingled, transactions are not recorded on the applicable blockchain ledger but are only recorded by the exchange. Therefore, there is risk around the occurrence of transactions, or the existence of period end balances represented by exchanges.

As at September 30, 2021, the Company holds \$876,757 in cash and cash equivalents at high credit quality financial institutions, \$256,112 in a convertible loan receivable from a third party for which the Company intends to convert into shares concurrent with a financing to be performed in the short-term, \$20,334,429 in cryptocurrencies at a custodian regulated by the New York Department of Financial Services and \$4,021,203 of cryptocurrencies posted as collateral pursuant to a loan payable. The Company's due diligence procedures around exchanges and custodians utilized throughout the period include, but are not limited to, internal control procedures around on-boarding new exchanges or custodians which includes review of the exchanges or custodians anti-money laundering ("AML") and know-your-client ("KYC") policies by the Company's chief investment officer, constant review of market information specifically regarding the exchanges or custodians security and solvency risk, setting balance limits for each exchange account based on risk exposure thresholds and preparing weekly asset management reports to ensure limits are being followed and having a fail-over plan to move cash and cryptocurrencies held on an exchange or with a custodian in instances where risk exposure significantly changes.

There is no significant credit risk with respect of receivables.

Interest Rate Risk

The Company has no exposure to interest rate risk since there are no outstanding debts or other payables subject to interest charges at the end of the reported periods.

Cryptocurrencies Risk

Cryptocurrencies are measured at fair value less cost to sell. Cryptocurrency prices are affected by various forces including global supply and demand, interest rates, exchanges rates, inflation or deflation and political and economic conditions. Further, cryptocurrencies have no underlying backing or contracts to enforce recovery of invested amounts. The profitability of the Company is related to the current and future market price of cryptocurrencies; in addition, the Company may not be able to liquidate its inventory of cryptocurrencies at its desired price if necessary. Investing in cryptocurrencies is speculative, prices are volatile, and market movements are difficult to predict. Supply and demand for such currencies change rapidly and are affected by a variety of factors, including regulation and general economic trends.

Cryptocurrencies have a limited history; their fair values have historically been volatile, and the value of cryptocurrencies held by the Company could decline rapidly. A decline in the market prices of cryptocurrencies could negatively impact the Company's future operations. Historical performance of cryptocurrencies is not indicative of their future performance.

Many cryptocurrency networks are online end-user-to-end-user networks that host a public transaction ledger (blockchain) and the source code that comprises the basis for the cryptographic and algorithmic protocols governing such networks. In many cryptocurrency transactions, the recipient or the buyer must provide its public key, which serves as an address for a digital wallet, to the seller. In the data packets distributed from cryptocurrency software programs to confirm transaction activity, each party to the transaction user must sign transactions with a data code derived from entering the private key into a hashing algorithm, which signature serves as validation that the transaction has been authorized by the owner of the cryptocurrency. This process is vulnerable to hacking and malware and could lead to theft of the Company's digital wallets and the loss of the Company's cryptocurrency.

Cryptocurrencies are loosely regulated and there is no central marketplace for exchange. Supply is determined by a computer code, not a central bank. Additionally, exchanges may suffer from operational issues, such as delayed execution, that could have an adverse effect on the Company.

The cryptocurrency exchanges on which the Company may trade on are relatively new and, in many cases, largely unregulated, and therefore may be more exposed to fraud and failure than regulated exchanges for other assets. Any financial, security, or operational difficulties experienced by such exchanges may result in an inability of the Company to recover money or cryptocurrencies being held on the exchange. Further, the Company may be unable to recover cryptocurrencies awaiting transmission into or out of the exchange, all of which could adversely affect an investment of the Company. Additionally, to the extent that the digital asset exchanges representing a substantial portion of the volume in digital asset trading are involved in fraud or experience security failures or other operational issues, such digital asset exchanges' failures may result in loss or less favorable prices of cryptocurrencies, or may adversely affect the Company, its operations, and its investments.

Furthermore, crypto-exchanges engage in commingling their client's assets in exchange wallets. When crypto-assets are commingled transactions are not recorded on the applicable blockchain ledger but are only recorded by the exchange. Therefore, there is a risk around the occurrence of transactions or existence of period end balances represented by exchanges.

Loss of access risk

The loss of access to the private keys associated with the Company's cryptocurrency holdings may be irreversible and could adversely affect an investment. Cryptocurrencies are controllable only by an individual that posses both the unique public key and private key or keys relating to the "digital wallet" in which the cryptocurrency is held. To the extent a private key is lost, destroyed, or otherwise compromised and no backup is accessible the Company may be unable to access the cryptocurrency.

Irrevocability of transactions

Cryptocurrency transactions are irrevocable and stolen or incorrectly transferred cryptocurrencies may be irretrievable. Once a transaction has been verified and recorded in a block that is added to the blockchain, an incorrect transfer or theft generally will not be reversible, and the Company may not be capable of seeking compensation.

Hard fork and air drop risks

Hard forks may occur for a variety of reasons including, but not limited to, disputes over proposed changes to the protocol, significant security breach, or an unanticipated software flaw in the multiple versions of otherwise compatible software. In the event of a hard fork in a cryptocurrency held by the Company, it is expected that the Company would hold an equivalent amount of the old and new cryptocurrency following the hard fork.

Air drops occur when the promoters of a new cryptocurrency send amounts of the new cryptocurrency to holders of another cryptocurrency that they will be able to claim a certain amount of the new cryptocurrency for free.

The Company may not be able to realize the economic benefit of a hard fork or air drop, either immediately or ever, for various reasons. For instance, the Company may not have any systems in place to monitor or participate in hard forks or airdrops.

Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that the value of financial instruments will fluctuate as a result of changes in market prices (other than those arising from interest rate risk or foreign currency risk), whether caused by factors specific to an individual investment, its issuer, or all factors affecting all instruments traded in a market or market segment. All investments present a risk of loss of capital. The maximum risk resulting from financial instruments is equivalent to their fair value. The Company's investments are susceptible to other market risk arising from uncertainties about future prices of the instruments. The Company moderates this risk through the various investment strategies within the parameters of the Company's investment guidelines.

As of September 30, 2021, management's estimate of the effect on equity to a +/- 10% change in the market prices of the Company's investments, with all other variables held constant, is \$462,046.

Foreign Currency Risk

The Company is exposed to foreign currency risk on financial assets and liabilities that are denominated in a currency other than the Canadian dollar. The currencies giving rise to this risk are primarily the U.S. dollar and the Euro, the balance of net monetary assets in such currencies as of September 30, 2021 is \$(1,178,272) (2020 – (\$46,528)). Sensitivity to a plus or minus 10% change in the foreign exchange rates would result in a foreign exchange gain/loss of \$117,827 (2020 - \$4,653).

Liquidity Risk

The Company is exposed to liquidity risk primarily as a result of its trade accounts payable as well as the risk of not being able to liquidate assets at reasonable prices. The Company's approach to managing liquidity risk is to ensure that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet liabilities when due. As at September 30, 2021, the Company had cash and cash equivalents balance of \$876,237 (2020 - \$485,379) to settle accounts payable and accrued liabilities of \$321,514 (2020 - \$186,114). All of the Company's trade accounts payable have contractual maturities of less than 30 days and are subject to normal trade terms.

20. INCOME TAX

A reconciliation of income taxes at statutory rates with reported taxes is as follows:

Years ended September 30	2021	2020
Loss before income taxes	\$ (2,360,497) \$	(390,417)
Expected income tax recovery	(637,000)	(105,000)
Permanent differences	146,000	27,000
Share issue costs and other	(259,000)	(2,000)
Adjustment to prior years provision from statutory tax returns	72,000	(58,000)
Change in unrecognized deductible temporary differences	(508,000)	(93,000)
Total income tax recovery reported in the statements of comprehensive income	\$ (1,186,000) \$	(231,000)
Current income tax recovery	\$ (426,000) \$	(30,000)
Deferred income tax recovery	\$ (760,000) \$	(201,000)

Income taxes related to items recognized in other comprehensive income are as follows:

Years ended September 30	2021	2020
Current income tax		
Realized gain on cryptocurrencies	426,000	30,000
Deferred tax		
Unrealized gain on cryptocurrencies	2,642,000	201,000
Income tax expense	\$ 3,068,000 \$	231,000

The change for the year in the Company's net deferred tax liability is as follows:

Years ended September 30	2021	2020
Deferred tax assets (liabilities)		
Share issue costs	204,000	3,000
Investments	147,000	193,000
Cryptocurrencies	(2,843,000)	(201,000)
Other assets	20,000	-
Allowable capital losses	171,000	229,000
Non-capital losses available for future period	779,000	644,000
	(1,522,000)	868,000
Unrecognized deferred tax assets	(360,000)	(868,000)
Net deferred tax liabilities	\$ (1,882,000) \$	-

The change for the year in the Company's net deferred tax liability is as follows:

Years ended September 30	202	2021	
Balance, beginning of year	\$ -	\$	-
Deferred tax recovery recognized in net income	760,000		201,000
Deferred tax expense recognized in other comprehensive income	(2,642,000)	(201,000)
Income tax expense	\$ (1,882,000) \$	-

The significant components of the Company's temporary differences, unused tax credits and unused tax losses that have not been included on the consolidated statement of financial position are as follows:

	Expiry Date		Expiry Date	
	2021	Range	2020	Range
Temporary Difference				
Share issue costs	-	Not applicable	9,000	2041 - 2044
Investments	1,092,000	No expiiry date	1,433,000	No expiiry date
Allocable capital losses	634,000	No expiiry date	848,000	No expiiry date
Non-capital losses available for future periods				
Canada	-	Not applicable	1,487,000	2037 - 2040
Netherlands	167,000	2024 - 2026	167,000	2024 - 2026

Tax attributes are subject to review, and potential adjustment, by tax authorities.

21. SEGMENTED INFORMATION

The Company operates in one reportable operating segment being investment in cryptocurrencies and blockchain technology.

22. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

On October 6, 2021, the Company loaned 100 Bitcoins to Genesis on an open loan basis pursuant to the Bitcoin Loan. The Bitcoin Loan bears interest at 1% per annum, payable monthly in Bitcoin, there is no maturity date and Cypherpunk has the option to demand immediate payment of a portion or the entirety of the Bitcoin Loan balance at any time. The Bitcoin Loan, plus accrued interest, was repaid to the Company on October 26, 2021.

On October 15, 2021, the Company sold its remaining interest in Sixty Six, 3,642,000 shares, at a price of \$0.10 per share for gross proceeds of \$364,200.

On October 18, 2021, the Company purchased 25 Bitmain S19J Pro miners (the "Equipment") for USD \$300,000 which each produce 100 terahashes per second each, and has leased the Equipment to MineON LLC, which will host and operate the machines in Iowa, USA for the Company pursuant to a managed mining and profit-sharing agreement.

Between October 26, 2021 and November 1, 2021, agreements with certain consultants to the Company were terminated, which resulted in the expiration of 1,000,000 options which were outstanding at year end.

On December 29, 2021, the Company's convertible loan to NGRAVE (note 7) was converted into common shares of NGRAVE pursuant to its convertible loan investment agreement. The Company received 138,966 NGRAVE common shares at a deemed price of EUR 0.7936.

Subsequent to year end, the Company granted 3,500,000 options to directors and officers of the Company, 1,000,000 options have an exercise price of \$0.20 and expire on October 7, 2026 and the remaining 2,500,000 options have an exercise price of \$0.24 and expire on November 11, 2026.

On January 25, 2022, the Company sold 450,000 shares of Animoca at a price of AUD3.97 (\$3.58) for gross proceeds of AUD 1,786,550 (\$1,612,000), the Company continues to hold 1,550,000 Animoca ordinary shares.