AXS INNOVATIONS INC.
(formerly Do Some Marketing Block Corp Canada Inc.)

Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements

For the Three Months Ended February 28, 2018 and 2017

(Expressed in Canadian. Dollars)

NOTICE TO READER

No Auditor Review of the Interim Financial Statements

The accompanying unaudited financial statements of AXS Innovations Inc. (the "Company"), for the three month periods, ended February 28, 2018, and 2017, have been prepared by management and have not been the subject of a review by the Company's external independent auditor.

AXS Innovations Inc.

Vancouver, British Columbia
June 05, 2018

AXS INNOVATIONS INC.
Condensed Consolidated Statements of Financial Position
As at February 28, 2018 and November 30, 2017
(Unaudited – Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	Note		**February 28, 2018 (unaudited)**		November 30, 2017 (audited)
Assets					
Current assets					
Cash held in trust		**$**	**601,312**	$	1,837,500
GST Receivable			**5,134**		-
Deposits on mining machines	5		**1,124,724**		-
Total assets		**$**	**1,731,170**	$	1,837,500
Liabilities					
Current liabilities					
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		**$**	**9,502**	$	9,502
Convertible Debentures	6		**1,743,218**		1,713,478
			1,752,720		1,722,980
Non-current liabilities					
Deferred income taxes	6		**30,000**		30,000
Total liabilities			**1,782,720**		1,752,980
Shareholders' equity					
Capital stock	4		**1**		1
Contributed surplus	6		**92,022**		92,022
Deficit			**(143,573)**		(7,503)
Total shareholders' deficit			**(51,550)**		84,520
Total liabilities and shareholders' deficit		**$**	**1,731,170**	$	1,837,500

Nature of operations and going concern (Note 1)
Subsequent events (Note 7)

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

AXS INNOVATIONS INC.
Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Loss
For the periods ended
(Unaudited – Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	Notes		**Three months ended February 28, 2018**		Three months ended February 28, 2017
Expenses					
Consulting fees		**$**	**-**	$	12,180
Listing expenses	7		**106,330**		-
Professional fees			**-**		414
Interest expense on convertible debenture	5		**29,740**		-
Net loss and comprehensive loss for the period		**$**	**136,070**	$	12,594
Basic and diluted loss per common share		**$**	**136,070**	$	12,594
Weighted average number of common share outstanding			**1**		1

AXS INNOVATIONS INC.

Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
For the three month periods ended
(Unaudited – Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

		February 28, 2018		February 28, 2017
Net inflow (outflow) of cash relating to the following activities				
Operating activites:				
Net loss for the period	$	(136,070)	$	(12,594)
Item not affecting cash:				
Accrued interest on convertible debentures		29,740		-
Non-cash working capital item changes:				
GST receivable		(5,134)		-
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		-		12,594
Net cash used in operating activities	$	(111,464)		-
Investing activity				
Deposit on Cryptocurrency Mining Machines	$	(1,124,724)		-
Net change in cash during the period		(1,236,188)		-
Cash held in trust, beginning of the period		1,837,500		-
Cash held in trust, end of the period	$	601,312	$	-

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

AXS INNOVATIONS INC.

Condensed Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Deficit
For the three months ended February 28, 2018 and 2017
(Unaudited – Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	Capital Stock				
	Number of Shares	**Amount**	**Contributed surplus**	**Deficit**	**Total**
Balance, November 30, 2016	1	$ 1	$ -	$ (50,286)	$ (50,285)
Net and comprehensive loss for the period	-	-	-	(12,594)	(12,594)
Balance, February 28, 2017	**1**	**$ 1**	**$ -**	**$ (62,880)**	**$ (62,879)**
Balance, November 30, 2017	1	$ 1	$ 92,022	$ (7,503)	$ 84,520
Loss for the period	-	-	-	(136,070)	(136,070)
Balance, February 28, 2018	**1**	**$ 1**	**$ 92,022**	**$ (143,573)**	**$ (51,550)**

1. NATURE OF OPERATIONS AND GOING CONCERN

AXS Innovations Inc. (the "Company") was incorporated under the Canada Business Corporations Act on May 20, 2016, under the name 1076444 BC Ltd. On October 28, 2016, the Company changed its name to Spanish Valley Mineral Corp. which was later changed to Do Some Marketing Block Corp Canada Inc. on November 8, 2017, and then again changed its name to AXS Innovations on March 27, 2018. The Company was a Canadian controlled private corporation up until March 27, 2018. The principal business of the Company is the identification and evaluation of companies, businesses, properties, or assets with the view of acquisition or participation subject to receipt of shareholder approval if required, and acceptance by regulatory authorities (see subsequent event note 7). The head office and the registered head office of the Company are located at 2200 – 885 West Georgia Street, Vancouver, BC, V6C 3E8.

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. The going concern basis of presentation assumes that the Company will continue in operation for the foreseeable future and be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities and commitments in the ordinary course of business. The Company is currently in the process of identifying a suitable business and has no operations at this time which will generate revenue. These circumstances indicate the existence of a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt about the ability of the Company to continue as a going concern.

The Company is currently investigating prospective acquisitions and is devoting all of its present efforts to securing and establishing a new business. Management cannot provide assurance that the Company will ultimately achieve profitable operations, become cash flow positive, or raise additional debt and/or equity capital. The ability of the Company to continue as a going concern and to realize the carrying value of its assets and discharge its liabilities when due is dependent on the successful completion of the actions taken or planned, some of which are described in the company's audited financial statements dated November 30, 2017, which management believes will mitigate the adverse conditions and events which raise doubt about the validity of the going concern assumption used in preparing these financial statements. There is no certainty that these and other strategies will be sufficient to permit the Company to continue as a going concern. The financial statements do not reflect adjustments that would be necessary if the going concern assumption were not appropriate. If the going concern basis was not appropriate for these financial statements, then adjustments would be necessary to the carrying values of assets and liabilities.

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION AND CHANGES TO ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Statement of compliance

The condensed consolidated interim financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") applicable to the preparation of condensed interim financial statements, including IAS 34, Interim Financial Reporting and using the same accounting policies and methods of computation as the Company's most recent annual financial statements. The condensed interim financial statements do not include all the information required for full annual financial statements. These condensed interim financial statements should be read in conjunction with the annual financial statements for the year ended November 30, 2017.

The accounting policies followed by the Company are as set out in the audited financial statements for the year ended November 30, 2017 and have been consistently followed in the preparation of these condensed consolidated interim financial statements.

The condensed consolidated interim financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis except for certain financial instruments classified as fair value through profit and loss, and available for sale, which are stated at fair value. In addition, these financial statements have been prepared using the accrual basis of accounting, except for cash flow information. The comparative figures presented in these financial statements are in accordance with IFRS.

Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements ("financial statements") are expressed in Canadian dollars, which is the Company's and its wholly owned subsidiary's functional currency. These financial statements incorporate the financial statements of the Company and its wholly controlled subsidiary 1076444 Nevada Ltd. Control exists when the Company has the power, directly or indirectly, to govern the financial and operating policies of an entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities. The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its direct wholly-owned subsidiary. All significant intercompany transactions and balances have been eliminated.

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Use of estimates and judgments

The preparation of the condensed consolidated interim financial statements requires management to make certain estimates, judgments and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statement. Actual results could differ from these estimates.

Critical Judgements

The preparation of these consolidated financial statements requires management to make judgements regarding the going concern of the Company, as previously discussed in Note 1, as well as the determination of functional currency. The functional currency is the currency of the primary economic environment in which an entity operates. The functional currency for the Company has been determined to be the Canadian dollar.

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION & CHANGES TO THE ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Use of estimates and judgments (continued)

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

Because a precise determination of many assets and liabilities is dependent upon future events, the preparation of financial statements in conformity of IFRS requires management to make estimates that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and the disclosure of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of expenses during the reporting periods. Actual results could differ from those estimates, and such differences could be material. Significant estimates made by management affecting the consolidated financial statements include:

i) Recovery of deferred tax assets

Judgment is required in determining whether deferred tax assets are recognized on the statement of financial position. Deferred tax assets, including those arising from un-utilized tax losses, require management to assess the likelihood that the Company will generate taxable earnings in future years, in order to utilize recognized deferred tax assets. Estimates of future taxable income are based on forecast cash flows from operations and the application of existing tax laws in each jurisdiction. To the extent that future cash flows and taxable income differ significantly from estimates, the ability of the Company to realize the net deferred tax assets recorded at the reporting date could be impacted. Additionally, future changes in tax laws in the jurisdictions in which the Company operates could limit the ability of the Company to obtain tax deductions in future years.

Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than the Canadian dollar are recorded at exchange rates prevailing on the dates of the transactions. At the end of each reporting period, the monetary assets and liabilities of the Company that are denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rate of exchange at the statement of financial position date while non-monetary assets and liabilities are translated at historical rates. Revenues and expenses are translated at the exchange rates approximating those in effect on the date of the transactions. Exchange gains and losses arising on translation are recognized through profit or loss.

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION & CHANGES TO THE ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Future accounting pronouncements

A number of new standards, amendments to standards and interpretations are not yet effective as at the date of issuing these statements and have not been applied in preparing these financial statements. The Company has not early adopted any of these standards and is currently evaluating the impact if any that these standards might have on its consolidated financial statements.

IFRS 9 - Financial Instruments, addresses classification, measurement and recognition of financial assets and financial liabilities. This new standard is a partial replacement of IAS 39, Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement. IFRS 9 introduces new requirements for the classification and measurement of financial assets, additional changes relating to financial liabilities, a new general hedge accounting standard which will align hedge accounting more closely with risk management. The new standard also requires a single impairment method to be used, replacing multiple impairment methods in IAS 39. IFRS 9 is effective for annual years beginning on or after January 1, 2018, with early adoption permitted

IFRS 15 - Revenue from Contracts and Customers ("IFRS 15") will replace IAS 18, Revenue, IAS 11, Construction Contracts, and related interpretations on revenue. IFRS 15 sets out the requirements for recognizing revenue that apply to all contracts with customers, except for contracts that are within the scope of the Standards on leases, insurance contracts and financial instruments. IFRS 15 uses a control-based approach to recognize revenue which is a change from the risk and reward approach under the current standard. Companies can elect to use either a full or modified retrospective approach when adopting this standard and it is effective for annual years beginning on or after January 1, 2018, with early adoption permitted.

IFRS 16 - Leases, effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019. The scope of IFRS 16 includes leases of all assets, with certain exceptions. A lease is defined as a contract, or part of a contract, that conveys the right to use an asset (the underlying asset) for a period of time in exchange for consideration. IFRS 16 requires lessees to account for all leases under a single on-balance sheet model in a similar way to finance leases under IAS 17. The standard includes two recognition exemptions for lessees – leases of 'low-value' assets (e.g., personal computers) and short-term leases (i.e., leases with a lease term of 12 months or less). At the commencement date of a lease, a lessee will recognise a liability to make lease payments (i.e., the lease liability) and an asset representing the right to use the underlying asset during the lease term (i.e., the right-of-use asset). Lessees will be required to separately recognise the interest expense on the lease liability and the depreciation expense on the right-of-use asset. Lessees will be required to remeasure the lease liability upon the occurrence of certain events (e.g., a change in the lease term, a change in future lease payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine those payments). The lessee will generally recognise the amount of the remeasurement of the lease liability as an adjustment to the right-of-use asset. Lessor accounting is substantially unchanged from today's accounting under IAS 17. Lessors will continue to classify all leases using the same classification principle as in IAS 17 and distinguish between two types of leases: operating and finance leases.

3. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT

Financial instruments

All financial instruments are initially recognized at fair value on the statement of financial position. The Company has classified each financial instrument into one of the following categories: (1) financial assets or liabilities at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL"), (2) loans and receivables, (3) financial assets available-for-sale, (4) financial assets held-to-maturity, and (5) other financial liabilities. Subsequent measurement of financial instruments is based on their classification.

Financial assets and liabilities at FVTPL are subsequently measured at fair value with changes in those fair values recognized in net earnings. Financial assets "available-for-sale" are subsequently measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax.

Financial assets "held-to-maturity", "loans and receivables", and "other financial liabilities" are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. The Company's financial assets and liabilities are recorded and measured as follows:

Asset or Liability	Category	Measurement
Cash	FVTPL	Fair value
Deposits	FVTPL	Fair value
Amounts receivable	Loans and receivables	Amortized cost
Accounts payable	Other liabilities	Amortized cost
Loans payable	Other liabilities	Amortized cost
Convertible Debentures	Other liabilities	Fair value

The Company determines the fair value of financial instruments according to the following hierarchy based on the amount of observable inputs used to value the instrument.

Level 1 – Quoted prices are available in active markets for identical assets or liabilities as of the reporting date. Active markets are those in which transactions occur in sufficient frequency and volume to provide pricing information on an ongoing basis.

Level 2 – Pricing inputs are other than quoted prices in active markets included in Level 1. Prices in Level 2 are either directly or indirectly observable as of the reporting date. Level 2 valuations are based on inputs, including quoted forward prices for commodities, time value and volatility factors, which can be substantially observed or corroborated in the marketplace.

Level 3 – Valuations in this level are those with inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data.

Cash is measured at fair value using Level 1 inputs. The carrying value of subscriptions receivable, accounts payable, due to related parties and loan payable approximate their fair values due to their short terms to maturity.

3. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

Financial instruments (continued)

Financial risk management

Management has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. The Company's financial instruments consist of cash, subscriptions receivable, accounts payable, due to related parties and loans payable.

The fair value of cash is measured on the statement of financial position using level 1 of the fair value hierarchy. The fair values of subscriptions receivable, accounts payable, due to related parties, and loans payable approximate their book values because of the short-term nature of these instruments.

Financial instrument risk exposure

The Company is exposed in varying degrees to a variety of financial instrument related risks. The Board approves and monitors the risk management processes.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if the counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its payment obligations. The Company has no material counterparties to its financial instruments with the exception of the financial institutions which hold its cash. The Company does not believe it has a material exposure to credit risk.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. There is a risk that the Company may not be able to meet its financial obligation when they are due. All of the Company's financial liabilities have contractual maturities of 30 days or are due on demand and are subject to normal trade terms. As of February 28, 2018, the Company has no financial assets that are past due or impaired due to credit risk defaults.

3. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

Financial instruments (continued)

Financial instrument risk exposure (continued)

Market Risk

Market risk is the risk of loss that may arise from changes in market factors such as interest rates, commodity and equity prices, and foreign exchange rates.

(a) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company is not exposed to significant interest rate risk.

(b) Price risk

The Company is not exposed to significant price risk as it does not possess investments in publicly traded securities.

(c) Foreign exchange risk

Foreign exchange risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in the foreign currency exchange rates. The Company's functional currency is the Canadian dollar. All of the Company's financial instruments are denominated in Canadian dollars. In management's opinion, there is no significant foreign exchange risk to the Company.

4. SHARE CAPITAL

Authorized

Unlimited common shares without par value

As at February 28, 2018, and November 30, 2017, the Company has 1 common share outstanding, no stock options or warrants issued or outstanding and no shares held in escrow.

5. DEPOSIT ON MINING MACHINES

The Company has placed a deposit on mining machines which were delivered to the company's facility and put to use subsequent to the period. The mining machines have a combined hash rate of 4.8 MH/s.

6. CONVERTIBLE DEBENTURES

On November 30, 2017, the Company closed a private placement for gross proceeds of $1,837,500 under which the Company issued an aggregate principal amount of $1,837,500 of convertible debentures (the "Debentures"), maturing in one year. The Debentures are convertible into common shares at the option of the holder at a conversion price of $0.05 per unit (the "Conversion Price") which consists of one common share and one share purchase warrant exercisable for a period of one year from the date of conversion. The Debentures are non-interest bearing.

For accounting purposes, the Debentures are separated into their liability and equity components using the residual method. The fair value of the liability component at the time of issue is determined based on an estimated rate of 15% for Debentures without the conversion feature. The fair value of the equity component is determined as the difference between the face value of the Debentures and the fair value of the liability component. After initial recognition, the liability component is carried on an amortized cost basis and will be accreted to its face value over the term to maturity of the convertible debenture at an effective interest rate of approximately 7%. The Company also recognized a deferred income tax liability of $32,000 that was recorded in equity relating to the difference between the Company's accounting and tax basis. During the three months ended February 28, 2018, the company recorded interest expense of $29,740.

7. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

On March 27, 2018, the Company completed a transaction with Canadian Data Preserve Inc. ("CDP"), and Blockcorp Sociedad Anonima ("BLOC") under an asset purchase agreement, to purchased certain assets from BLOC, and whereby the Company was acquired, this transaction was accounted for as a reverse takeover transaction ("RTO"). As consideration for the assets purchased from BLOC, CDP issued 82,500,000 common shares to the shareholders of BLOC. CDP also acquired the issued and outstanding share of the Company by exchanging all of the previously convertible debt issued by the Company on a one-to-one basis into securities of the Company, with substantially the same terms as the original convertible debt. As a result, the Company's convertible debt holders received 36,750,000 units of CDP. Each unit consists of common share of the CDP and one common share purchase warrant, exercisable at $0.05 for a period of 12 months. In conjunction with this transaction, CDP changed its name to AXS Blockchain Solutions Inc. and the Company changed its name to AXS Innovations Inc.

During the three months ended February 28, 2018, the company incurred consulting and legal expenses totalling $106,330. These expenses are classified as listing expenses on the Company's statement of profit and loss in connection with the aforementioned RTO transaction.