CYPHERPUNK
HOLDINGS

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEARS ENDED

SEPTEMBER 30, 2022 AND 2021

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

KRP | KINGSTON ROSS PASNAK LLP
CHARTERED PROFESSIONAL ACCOUNTANTS

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January 31, 2023
Edmonton, Alberta

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholders of Cypherpunk Holdings Inc.

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Cypherpunk Holdings Inc. (the company), which comprise the consolidated statements of financial position as at September 30, 2022, and the consolidated statements of comprehensive income, changes in shareholders' equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Company as at September 30, 2022, and the consolidated financial performance and consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

Basis for Opinion

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

Other Matter

The consolidated financial statements for the year ended September 30, 2021 were audited by another auditor who expressed an unmodified opinion on those financial statements on January 30, 2022.

Other Information

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

Our opinion on the 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.

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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 skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

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

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

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

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

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

- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the company to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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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.

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Jane Davidson, CPA, CA.

Kingston Ross Pasnak LLP

Kingston Ross Pasnak LLP
Chartered Professional Accountants

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

Years ended September 30	**2022**	**2021**
Assets		
Current Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents (note 4)	**$ 18,537,221**	$ 876,757
Receivables and prepaid expenses (note 5)	**147,610**	242,129
Convertible loan receivable (note 6)	**-**	256,112
Treasury management investments (note 7)	**60,037**	-
Bitcoin loan receivable (note 8)	**-**	11,019
	18,744,868	1,386,017
Cryptocurrencies (note 9)	**3,035**	20,334,429
Cryptocurrencies pledged as collateral (note 9 and 13)	**-**	4,021,203
Investments (note 10)	**3,859,808**	4,620,462
Other assets (net of accumlated amortization) (note 11)	**769,494**	868,750
Deferred tax asset (note 21)	**514,850**	-
	$ 23,892,055	$ 31,230,861
Liabilities		
Current Liabilities		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities (note 12 and 17)	**$ 308,292**	$ 321,514
Loan payable (note 13)	**-**	1,185,806
	308,292	1,507,320
Deferred tax liability (note 21)	**-**	1,882,000
	308,292	3,389,320
Shareholders' Equity		
Capital stock (note 14)	**18,572,547**	18,559,920
Reserves	**17,238,101**	15,895,629
Accumlated other comprehensive income	**-**	7,803,853
Retained deficit	**(12,226,885)**	(14,417,861)
	23,583,763	27,841,541
	$ 23,892,055	$ 31,230,861

Nature of operations and going concern (note 1)
Subsequent events (note 23)
SIGNED ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD

(Signed) *"Rubsun Ho"* — Director

(Signed) *"Peter Tutlys"* — Director

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

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

Years ended September 30	2022	2021
Income (loss)		
Other income	**$ 489,784**	$ 38,352
Dividend income (note 10)	**208,699**	121,574
Unrealized (loss) gain on investments (note 10)	**(1,325,836)**	250,803
Realized gain (loss) on investments (note 10)	**3,758,852**	(3,910)
	3,131,499	406,819
Expenses		
Stock-based compensation (notes 15)	**1,345,099**	664,195
Consulting fees (note 17)	**625,990**	347,618
General and administrative	**342,204**	410,015
Amortization (note 11)	**255,548**	74,556
Professional fees (note 17)	**209,013**	371,781
Foreign exchange (gain) loss	**(715,354)**	344,691
Director fees (note 17)	**60,000**	37,500
Asset impairment (note 11)	**215,802**	-
Employment termination costs	**-**	477,500
Rent and administrative services	**-**	39,460
	2,338,302	2,767,316
Income (loss) before taxes	793,197	(2,360,497)
Tax (paid) recovery (note 21)	**(434,741)**	1,186,000
Income (loss) for the year	**358,456**	(1,174,497)
Other comprehensive income (loss)		
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	**(8,802,924)**	11,661,875
Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss (note 21)	**2,831,591**	(3,068,000)
Total comprehensive income (loss)	**$ (5,612,877)**	$ 7,419,378
Earnings (loss) per share - basic and diluted	**$ 0.00**	$ (0.01)
Weighted average number of shares outstanding - basic and diluted	**160,063,321**	134,200,366

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

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

	Common Shares		Capital Stock		Reserves		Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income		Retained Deficit		Total
Balance, September 30, 2020	**100,266,482**	**$**	**8,547,784**	**$**	**12,155,116**	**$**	**428,824**	**$**	**(14,462,210)**	**$**	**6,669,514**
Units issued for cash in private placement (note 13)	49,279,236		12,980,121		-		-		-		12,980,121
Share issuance costs (note 13)	-		(934,167)		-		-		-		(934,167)
Issuance of warrants (note 15)	-		(3,286,005)		3,286,005		-		-		-
Issuance of broker warrants (13)	-		(455,542)		455,542		-		-		-
Warrants exercised (note 15)	4,075,000		407,500		-		-		-		407,500
Fair value of warrants exercised	-		107,168		(107,168)		-		-		-
Options exercised	6,350,000		635,000		-		-		-		635,000
Fair value of options exercised	-		558,061		(558,061)		-		-		-
Stock-based compensation (note 14)	-		-		664,195		-		-		664,195
Net loss for the period	-		-		-		-		(1,174,497)		(1,174,497)
Unrealized gain on cryptocurrencies	-		-		-		11,661,875		-		11,661,875
Realized gain on cryptocurrencies	-		-		-		(1,218,846)		1,218,846		-
Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss	-		-		-		(3,068,000)		-		(3,068,000)
Balance, September 30, 2021	**159,970,718**	**$**	**18,559,920**	**$**	**15,895,629**	**$**	**7,803,853**	**$**	**(14,417,861)**	**$**	**27,841,541**
Warrants exercised	100,000		10,000		-		-		-		10,000
Fair value of warrants exercised	-		2,627		(2,627)		-		-		-
Stock-based compensation (note 14)	-		-		1,345,099		-		-		1,345,099
Net income for the period	-		-		-		-		358,456		358,456
Unrealized gain on cryptocurrencies	-		-		-		(8,802,924)		-		(8,802,924)
Realized gain (loss) on cryptocurrencies	-		-		-		7,407,453		(7,407,453)		-
Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss	-		-		-		2,831,591		-		2,831,591
Items reclassified to retained earnings	-		-		-		(9,239,973)		9,239,973		-
Balance, September 30, 2022	**160,070,718**	**$**	**18,572,547**	**$**	**17,238,101**	**$**	**-**	**$**	**(12,226,885)**	**$**	**23,583,763**

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

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

Years ended September 30	**2022**	**2021**
Cash and cash equivalents (used in) provided by:		
Operating activities		
Income (loss) for the period	**$ 358,456**	$ (1,174,497)
Adjustments for:		
Unrealized loss (gain) on investments	**1,325,836**	(250,803)
Realized (gain) loss on investments	**(3,758,852)**	3,910
Stock-based compensation	**1,345,099**	664,195
Asset impairment	**215,802**	-
Interest	**-**	11,404
Foreign exchange (gain) loss	**-**	281,984
Dividend income received in cryptocurrencies	**(208,699)**	(121,574)
Tax (paid) recovery	**434,741**	(1,186,000)
Amortization	**255,548**	74,556
Net change in non-cash working capital items:		
Receivables and prepaid expenses	**94,519**	(73,969)
Treasury management assets	**(60,037)**	-
Bitcoin loan receivable	**11,019**	-
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	**(13,221)**	135,399
Cash used in operating activities	**211**	(1,635,395)
Financing activities		
Private placements, net of issuance costs	**-**	12,045,954
Exercise of options and warrants	**10,000**	892,500
Loan payable	**(1,185,806)**	1,163,383
Cash provided by financing activities	**(1,175,806)**	14,101,837
Investing activities		
Purchase of intangible assets	**-**	(938,581)
Purchase of cryptocurrencies	**(1,791,820)**	(10,555,359)
Proceeds from sale of cryptocurrencies	**16,817,611**	1,395,087
Purchase of assets	**(376,819)**	-
Purchase of investments	**(3,218,016)**	(2,016,301)
Sale of investments	**7,405,104**	40,090
Cash used in investing activities	**18,836,059**	(12,075,064)
Change in cash and cash equivalents	**17,660,464**	391,378
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of the period	**876,757**	485,379
Cash and cash equivalents, end of the period	**$ 18,537,221**	$ 876,757

Supplemental cash flow information - non-cash transactions		
Net purchases of cryptocurrencies	737,306	411,290
Fair value reversal on exercise of options and warrants	(2,627)	
Convertible loan receivable	-	256,112

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

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 20). Additionally, during the year ended September 30, 2022, certain assets were held in cryptocurrency exchanges or with custodians that are limited in oversight by regulatory authorities.

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.

On January 31, 2023, the Board of Directors approved the consolidated financial statements for the years ended September 30, 2022 and 2021.

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 using 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 measurement basis specified by IFRS for each type of asset, liability, revenue and expense and 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 amortization 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 de-recognition (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 recognized in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income. However, IAS 38 permits the decrease to be recognized in other comprehensive income (loss) to the extent of any credit balance in accumulated other comprehensive income in respect of that asset. The decrease recognized 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, Ethereum and USDC 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, treasury management investments, 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, treasury management investments, 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. Financial assets are classified as fair value through profit or loss when the financial asset is held for trading or it is designated as fair value through profit or loss. A financial asset is classified as held for trading if: (i) it has been acquired principally for the purpose of selling in the near future; (ii) it is a part of an identified portfolio of financial instruments that the Company manages and has an actual pattern of short-term profit taking; or (iii) it is a derivative that is not designated and effective as a hedging instrument. Financial assets classified as fair value through profit or loss are stated at fair value with any gain or loss recognized in the consolidated statements of net loss and comprehensive loss. The net gain or loss recognized incorporates any dividend or interest earned on the financial asset. The Company has classified its investments at fair value through profit or loss. The Company classifies all investments in equity instruments and treasury management investments 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 - 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. The Company's only financial assets subject to impairment are due from related party and loans receivable, which are measured at amortized cost. The Company has elected to apply the simplified approach to impairment as permitted by IFRS 9, which requires the expected lifetime loss to be recognized at the time of initial recognition of the receivable. An impairment loss is reversed in subsequent periods if the amount of the expected loss decreases, and the decrease can be objectively related to an event occurring after the initial impairment was recognized.

The expected lifetime loss of a financial asset at amortized cost, is estimated based on the expected credit loss ("ECL"). ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Company expects to receive. The shortfall is then discounted at an approximation to the asset's original effective interest rate.

Financial liabilities – Financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method or FVTPL. Non-derivative financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost, unless they are required to be measured at FVPL as is the case for held for trading or derivative instruments, or the Company has opted to measure the financial liability at FVPL. The Company's financial liabilities include trade payable, accrued liabilities and due to directors, which are each measured at amortized cost. All financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and in the case of loans and borrowings, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

After initial recognition, financial liabilities measured at amortized cost are subsequently measured at the end of each reporting period at amortized cost using the Effective Interest Rate ("EIR") method. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and any fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortization is included in finance cost, in the consolidated statements of loss and comprehensive loss. Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost include accounts payable and accrued liabilities.

Financial liabilities measured at FVPL are carried at fair value in the consolidated statements of financial position with changes in fair value recognized in the consolidated statement of loss and comprehensive loss. The Company does not have any financial liabilities classified as at FVPL. 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, it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of 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 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 treasury management income earned from selling options to buy or sell cryptocurrencies net of the cost to purchase options to buy or sell cryptocurrencies, interest and dividend income. The Company also earns lease income from its intangible assets (IP addresses).

The proceeds received from selling a European option to acquire a cryptocurrency and the cost incurred to purchase an option to acquire a European option to acquire a cryptocurrency are initially booked to deferred revenue and the ultimate income or expense is recognized in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income upon the expiration of the option.

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 recognized when the right to receive payment is established.

Leases

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. The Company does not have any lease related liabilities.

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.

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, 2022 and 2021.

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 11) 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

Accounting standards issued but not yet applied

Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current
On January 23, 2020, the IASB issued amendments to IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements, to clarify the classification of liabilities as current or non-current. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023. The Company intends to adopt these amendments in its consolidated financial statements for the annual period beginning October 1, 2022. The adoption of these amendments is not expected to have a material impact on the Company.
Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2018–2020
On May 14, 2020, the IASB issued narrow-scope amendments to certain standards as part of its annual improvement process. Amendments were made to clarify which fees an entity includes when it applies the '10 per cent' test in assessing whether to derecognize a financial liability in accordance with IFRS 9. There is also an amendment to IFRS 16 Leases to remove from an example the illustration of the reimbursement of leasehold improvements by the lessor. Lastly, an amendment was made to IFRS 1 First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards for subsidiaries as a first-time adopter. The Company intends to adopt these amendments prospectively in its consolidated financial statements for the annual period beginning October 1, 2022. The adoption of these standards is not expected to have a material impact on the Company.

Definition of Accounting Estimates (Amendments to IAS 8)
On February 12, 2021, the IASB issued Definition of Accounting Estimates (Amendments to IAS 8). The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023. Early adoption is permitted. The amendments introduce a new definition for accounting estimates, clarifying that they are monetary amounts in the financial statements that are subject to measurement uncertainty. The amendments also clarify the relationship between accounting policies and accounting estimates by specifying that a company develops an accounting estimate to achieve the objective set out by an accounting policy. The adoption of these amendments is not expected to have a material impact on the Company.

Disclosure initiative – Accounting Policies (Amendments to IAS 1 and IFRS Practice Statement 2)
On February 12, 2021, the IASB issued Disclosure Initiative – Accounting Policies (Amendments to IAS 1 and IFRS Practice Statement 2 Making Materiality Judgements). The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023. Early adoption is permitted. The amendments help companies provide useful accounting policy disclosures. The key amendments include:

- requiring companies to disclose their material accounting policies rather than their significant accounting policies;
- clarifying that accounting policies related to immaterial transactions, other events or conditions are themselves immaterial and as such need not be disclosed; and
- clarifying that not all accounting policies that relate to material transactions, other events or conditions are themselves material to a company's financial statements.

The adoption of these amendments is not expected to have a material impact on the Company.

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 affect the reported amount of assets and liabilities, disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the of the consolidated financial statement, and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the period. These estimates are periodically reviewed and any necessary adjustments are reported in the period in which they become known. Actual results could differ from these estimates due to risks and uncertainties. Significant estimates and assumptions include: provisions for future tax, stock based compensation, useful life of bitcoin mining equipment, fair value of the Level 2 and Level 3 investments, the estimated useful economic life of the IP addresses and the fair value of treasury management investments. 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, future cash flows, discount rates, comparable market analysis, 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 20). 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.

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 18.

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.

Valuation of Treasury Management Investments – The Treasury Management Investments represent the net cost of the purchase and sale of options to acquire cryptocurrencies that trade on over-the-counter ("OTC") markets. 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 maximize 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, the instrument is included in level 2. The Company. Due to the short duration of the Treasury Management Investments, the Company believes that the prices quoted on the OTC markets represent fair value for the Treasury Management Investment.

Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets – Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets (collectively, the "Assets") are capitalized if they are expected to have future economic benefits and are expected to be economically recoverable. Purchased Assets are valued on acquisition using established methodologies and amortized over their estimated useful economic lives, except in those cases where Assets are determined to have indefinite lives, where there is no foreseeable limit over which these Assets would generate net cash flows. The valuations and lives of Assets are based on management's best estimates of future performance and periods over which value from Assets will be derived. Assets are assessed for impairment indicators at each reporting date or earlier if events and circumstances indicate. At September 30, 2022 management determined that there was no impairment to the intangible assets, however, its bitcoin mining assets were determined to be impaired and written down to the estimated fair value . The Company estimates the useful life of Assets to be at least five years based on the expected technical obsolescence of such assets.

4. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

The balance consists of funds in cash and banks immediately available for their use in the Company's operations. There were no restricted balances at September 30, 2022 and 2021.

(EXPRESSED IN CANADIAN DOLLARS)

		September 30, 2022		September 30, 2021
Cash in banks	**$**	**18,537,221**	$	876,757
	$	**18,537,221**	$	876,757

5. RECEIVABLES AND PREPAID EXPENSES

The balances are comprised as follows:

		September 30, 2022		September 30, 2021
Due from related party	**$**	**-**	$	155,246
Prepaid expenses		**58,949**		32,790
Harmonized sales tax		**88,660**		54,093
	$	**147,610**	$	242,129

During the year ended September 30, 2022, the Company advanced $nil (2021 - $155,246) to a director of the Company. The amount was fully repaid in the first quarter of the fiscal year ended September 30, 2022.

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 was 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, 2022, 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 , the Company receiving 138,966 NGRAVE common shares at a deemed price of EUR 0.7936.

(EXPRESSED IN CANADIAN DOLLARS)

The activity of the loan receivable for the year ended September 30, 2022 and 2021 is as follows:

Balance at September 30, 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**
Change in value of convertible loan receivable		(96,188)
Reclassification to investments		(159,924)
Balance at September 30, 2022	**$**	**-**

7. TREASURY MANGEMENT INVESTMENTS

During the second quarter of the fiscal year ended September 30, 2022, the Company initiated a treasury management investment strategy (the “Strategy”) to increase the income generated on its cryptocurrency assets. The Strategy involved buying and selling European options to acquire cryptocurrencies on OTC markets. The majority of the options expired prior to year end. The Company discontinued the Strategy during the third quarter of the fiscal year ended September 30, 2022. The balance of $60,037 at September 30, 2022 is the cost of unexpired options at year end, all of which expired out of the money with a value of $nil subsequent to September 30, 2022 but prior to December 31, 2022. The treasury management investments at September 31, 2022 are as follows:

Trading Platform	**Option type**	**Bought/ Sold**	**Crypto-currency**	**Expiry**		**Strike (USD)**		**Premium (USD)**	**Units**		**Value**
Wintermute	call	Sold	BTC	30-Dec-22	$	100,000	$	2,418	10	$	(24,826)
Ledger Prime	call	Bought	ETH	30-Dec-22		5,000		(88)	1,250		112,940
Ledger Prime	call	Sold	ETH	30-Dec-22		8,000		26	1,250		(33,369)
Wintermute	call	Bought	BTC	30-Dec-22		100,000		(329)	10		3,378
Foreign exchange											1,914
Total										**$**	**60,037**

8. 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 prior to September 30, 2021.

(EXPRESSED IN CANADIAN DOLLARS)

In October 2021, the Company loaned 100 Bitcoins to Genesis (the "Second Bitcoin Loan"), 35 Bitcoin were loaned from the Bitcoin the Company had pledged as collateral on its loan from Genesis (note 13). The Second 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 principal value of the Bitcoin Loan was repaid in October 2021.

In November 2021, the Company entered into a master loan agreement with LedgerPrime Digital Asset Opportunities Master Fund LP ("LedgerPrime") pursuant to which Cypherpunk may lend U.S. Dollars or digital currency to LedgerPrime. In November 2021, the Company loaned 100 Bitcoins to the LedgerPrime (the "LedgerPrime Bitcoin Loan"). The LedgerPrime Bitcoin Loan bore interest at 3% 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 LedgerPrime Loan balance at any time. The principal value of the LedgerPrime Bitcoin Loan was repaid in May 2022.

The activity of the Bitcoin loan receivable account for the years ended September 30, 2022 and 2021 is as follows:

Balance at September 30, 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**
Loan granted to Genesis (1)		5,503,597
Loan repaid in cryptocurrencies by Genesis		(5,416,035)
Loan granted to LedgerPrime		5,404,475
Investment income		16,936
Foreign exchange gain		181,540
Realized loss		(1,468,777)
Loan repaid in cryptocurrencies by LedgerPrime		(4,221,736)
Balance at September 30, 2022	**$**	**-**

(1) Loan granted with bitcoin transferred from Coinbase valued at $3,574,520 and Genesis' trading account valued at $1,929,077 (note 9).

9. 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.

(EXPRESSED IN CANADIAN DOLLARS)

The balance of cryptocurrencies at cost and at market value, is as follows:

	Quantity	Cost (USD) (a)	Cost (CAD) (a)	Market Value
Bitcoin	0.12	$ 2,374	$ 3,035	$ 3,035
Balance at September 30, 2022		**$ 2,374**	**$ 3,035**	**$ 3,035**

	Quantity	Cost (USD) (a)	Cost (a)	Market 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**

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

The activity of the Company's cryptocurrencies, excluding the 72 Bitcoin posted as collateral with Genesis (note 13), for the years ended September 30, 2022 and 2021 is as follows:

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)
Change in fair value	11,955,204
Balance at September 30, 2021	**$ 20,334,429**
Cash purchases	1,791,820
Cash sales	(16,817,990)
Loss on cash sales	(7,407,453)
Loan to Genesis	(5,503,597)
Loan repaid by Genesis	5,416,035
Loan to LedgerPrime	(5,404,475)
Loan repaid by LedgerPrime	4,221,736
Cryptocurrencies posted as collateral	(1,172,483)
Cryptocurrencies receipt from collateral accouint	4,939,855
Investments paid for with cryptocurrencies	(729,195)
Investment income received in cryptocurrencies	334,352
Balance at September 30, 2022	**$ 3,035**

(EXPRESSED IN CANADIAN DOLLARS)

The activity of the Company's cryptocurrencies posted as collateral with Genesis (note 13) for the years ended September 30, 2022 and 2021, is as follows:

Balance at September 30, 2020	**$**	**-**
Cryptocurrencies post as collateral		4,349,002
Foreign exchange gain		48,667
Change in fair value		(376,466)
Balance at September 30, 2021	**$**	**4,021,203**
Cryptocurrencies transferred to Bitcoin loan receivable (Note 8)		(1,929,077)
Cryptocurrencies post as collateral		1,172,482
Cryptocurrency collateral returned		(3,010,778)
Foreign exchange gain		101,041
Change in fair value		(354,870)
Balance at September 30, 2022	**$**	**-**

10. INVESTMENTS

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

	Quantity		**September 30, 2022**	Quantity		September 30, 2021
168 Trading Ltd. (a)	**-**	$	-	-	$	-
Animoca Brands Corporation Limited (b)	**-**		**-**	2,000,000		3,023,460
Chia Network Inc. (c)	**19,860**		**369,490**	19,860		551,999
GOAT Gaming Pte Ltd. (d)	**176,470**		**-**	-		-
ISLA Digital Strategies SP (e)	**-**		**2,062,707**	-		-
Lucy Labs Flagship Offshore Fund SPC (f)	**-**		**707,649**	-		-
NGRAVE.IO (g)	**138,966**		**148,419**	-		-
Panxora Management Corporation (h)	**-**		**-**	-		-
Sixty-Six Capital Inc. - Shares (i)	**-**		**-**	3,642,000		473,460
Streetside Development, LLC (j)	**1,429**		**126,516**	1,429		126,516
zkSNACKS Limited - Shares (k)	**4,500**		**445,028**	4,500		445,027
		$	**3,859,808**		$	4,620,462

(a) During the year ended September 30, 2022, the Company invested $635,776 (US$500,000) in two funds managed by 168 Trading Limited ("168"), a Gibraltar based Private Fund trading cryptocurrency and related derivatives. During the fourth quarter of fiscal 2022 the Company redeemed its investment in 168 receiving US$348,143 ($438,753), recognizing a loss of US$158,891 ($197,023).

(b) During the year ended September 30, 2021, the Company purchased 2,000,000 shares of Animoca Brands Corporation Limited ("Animoca") for a total cost of $2,000,242 (2021 – $nil). During the year ended September 30, 2022, the Company sold all of its

Animoca shares to hold nil, recognizing a gain of $4,212,365 (2021 - $nil) in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income.

(c) 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, and the Company also exercised its participation rights and acquired 600 common shares of Chia at a price of US$21.21. Based on an independent valuation of Chia dated September 30, 2022, that estimated its fair market value per share to be $18.11 (US$13.21), the Company wrote its investment Chia down by $188,231 to a value of $369,490.

(d) During the year ended September 30, 2022 the Company acquired a 176,470 subscription shares of GOAT Gaming Pte Ltd. ("GOAT") for consideration of US$200,000 priced at US$1.13333 per subscription share ($252,695). Company management determined that the fair value of GOAT was $nil at September 30, 2022 and recognized a realized loss of $252,695 in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income.

(e) During the year ended September 30, 2022, the Company invested US$1,500,000 ($1,923,658) in three tranches acquiring 14,762.1833 Class B common shares of the AB Digital Strategies Fund managed by UK FCA-regulated Isla Capital.

(f) During the year ended September 30, 2022, the Company invested $636,075 (US$500,000) in Lucy Labs Flagship Offshore Fund Crypto Rising tide portfolio.

(g) During the year ended September 30, 2022, the Company's convertible loan to NGRAVE (note 6) was converted into common shares of NGRAVE pursuant to its convertible loan agreement which resulted in the Company receiving 138,966 NGRAVE common shares at a deemed price of EUR 0.7936.

(h) During the year ended September 30, 2022 the Company invested 6 Bitcoin valued at $476,500 with Panxora Management Corporation ("Panxora"), the Bitcoin were returned to the Company and sold prior to September 30, 2022 and the Company recognized a realized loss of $148,866 in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income.

(i) During the year ended September 30, 2022, the Company sold 3,642,000 (2021 - nil) of Sixty Six Capital Inc. ("Sixty Six") and recognized a realized loss of $113,129 (2021 – $nil) in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income.

(j) During the year ended September 30, 2022, Company received 0.26 Bitcoin with a value of $16,336 (2021 - $nil)as a dividend from Streetside Development, LLC which has been recorded in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income.

(k) During the year ended 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, 2022, the Company received 3.06 Bitcoin (2021 - 2.7 Bitcoin) with a value of $171,511 (2021 - $121,574) as a dividend from zkSNACKS Limited which has been recorded in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income.

(EXPRESSED IN CANADIAN DOLLARS)

The activity of investments for the year ended September 30, 2022 and 2021, is as follows:

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	**$**	**4,620,462**
Cash purchases		3,218,016
Purchases using cryptocurrencies		737,306
Reclassification from current assets		256,112
Proceeds from sales		(7,405,104)
Realized gain on sale of investments		3,758,852
Net unrealized gain on investments		(1,325,836)
Balance at September 30, 2022	**$**	**3,859,808**

11. OTHER ASSETS

The balances are comprised as follows:

		September 30, 2022		September 30, 2021
Intangible assets (a)	**$**	**675,289**	$	864,025
Cryptocurrency mining assets (b)		**94,205**		-
Non-current prepaid insurance		**-**		4,725
	$	**769,494**	**$**	**868,750**

(a) Intangible assets of $675,289 (2021 - $864,025) represent 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 $938,582 net of accumulated amortization., The intangible assets are being amortized on a straight line basis from the date of purchase over the estimated economic useful life of 5 years. During the year ended September 30, 2022 the Company recognized amortization expense of $188,737 (2021 - $74,556) for total accumulated amortization of $263,293 (2021 – $74,556).

(b) Cryptocurrency mining assets of $94,205 represent the acquisition cost of 25 Bitmain S19J Pro miners (the “Equipment”) purchased by the Company during the year ended September 30, 2022 from a third party for cash consideration of $376,819, net of accumulated amortization. The Equipment is amortized on a straight line basis from the date of acquisition over its estimated economic useful life of 5 years. During the year ended September 30, 2022 the Company recognized amortization expense of $66,812 for total accumulated amortization of $66,812. Also, during the year ended September 30, 2022 the Company determined that the value of the Equipment had declined and an impairment charge of $215,802 was recorded at year end. The Equipment is leased to MineOn LLC, which hosts and operates the machines in Iowa, USA for Cypherpunk pursuant to a managed mining and profit sharing agreement.

(EXPRESSED IN CANADIAN DOLLARS)

12. ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND ACCRUED LIABILITIES

The balances are comprised as follows:

		September 30, 2022		September 30, 2021
Trade accounts payable	**$**	**194,841**	$	188,314
Accrued liabilities		**113,451**		126,764
Due to Laramide Resources Ltd. (Note 16)		**-**		6,436
	$	**308,292**	$	321,514

13. 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 Genesis Loan was repaid, and the Bitcoins posted as collateral returned in October 2021.

The continuity of the loan payable for the year ended September 30, 2022 and 2021 is as follows:

Balance at September 30, 2020	**$**	**-**
Loan received		2,156,950
Partial repayment		(993,567)
Accrued interest		22,423
Balance at September 30, 2021	**$**	**1,185,806**
Accrued interest		(22,423)
Repayment		(1,163,383)
Balance at September 30, 2022	**$**	**-**

(EXPRESSED IN CANADIAN DOLLARS)

14. CAPITAL STOCK

a) AUTHORIZED

Unlimited common shares with a par value of $nil.

b) ISSUED

Common Shares	Number of		Stated Value
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**
Warrants exercised	100,000		10,000
Fair value of warrants exercised			2,627
Balance at September 30, 2022	**160,070,718**	**$**	**18,572,547**

On October 27, 2021, 100,000 shares were issued in connection with warrants exercised for $10,000. The original fair value of the warrants was $2,627 which amount was transferred from reserves to capital stock.

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.

15. 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 November 11, 2021, the Company issued 2,000,000 options for future services to a director and an officer to buy common shares at an exercise price of $0.24 per common share and expiring on November 11, 2026. The stock options vest 25% on each six month anniversary of the grant date, fully vesting on November 11, 2023. The fair value assigned was estimated using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following assumptions: share price $0.24, dividend yield 0%, expected volatility based on historical volatility of 207.72%, a risk free interest rate of 1.56%, and an expected life of 5 years. The fair value of the options was estimated at $470,600 of which $295,188 (2021 - $nil) was recognized in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income for the year ended September 30, 2022.

On October 7, 2021, the Company issued 1,000,000 options for future services to a director to buy common shares at an exercise price of $0.20 per common share and expiring on October 7, 2026. The stock options vest 25% on each six month anniversary of the grant date, fully vesting on October 7, 2023. The fair value assigned was estimated using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following assumptions: share price $0.20, dividend yield 0%, expected volatility based on historical volatility of 207.17%, a risk free interest rate of 1.49%, and an expected life of 5 years. The fair value of the options was estimated at $196,000 of which $153,043 (2021 - $nil) was recognized in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income for the year ended September 30, 2022.

On July 7, 2021, the Company issued 8,900,000 options for future services 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 $771,954 was recognized in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income for the year ended September 30, 2022 (2021 - $347,335).

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.

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On April 9, 2021, the Company issued 1,500,000 options for future services 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 $124,914, 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, 2022 (2021 - $209,360).

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 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.

The continuity of outstanding stock options for the year ended September 30, 2022 and 2021, is as follows:

	September 30, 2022	**Weighted average exercise price**	September 30, 2021	Weighted average exercise price
Beginning balance	**12,650,000**	**$0.18**	7,850,000	$0.10
Granted	**3,000,000**	**$0.23**	11,150,000	$0.18
Cancelled	**(1,600,000)**	**-$0.18**	-	-
Exercised	**-**	**$0.00**	(6,350,000)	$0.10
Ending balance - outstanding	**14,050,000**	**$0.18**	12,650,000	$0.18

During the year ended September 30, 2022, 1,600,000 options expired due to the termination of agreements with consultants to the Company.

(EXPRESSED IN CANADIAN DOLLARS)

The detail of outstanding options at September 30, 2022 and 2021 is as follows:

Expiry Date	**September 30, 2022**	**Exercisable**	**Exercise Price**	September 30, 2021	Exercise Price
February 12, 2024	**900,000**	**900,000**	**$0.07**	900,000	$0.07
August 28, 2025	**600,000**	**600,000**	**$0.10**	600,000	$0.10
December 1, 2025	**250,000**	**250,000**	**$0.12**	250,000	$0.12
April 9, 2026	**1,500,000**	**1,000,000**	**$0.30**	1,500,000	$0.30
June 14, 2026	**-**	**-**	**$0.19**	500,000	$0.19
July 7, 2026	**7,800,000**	**3,900,000**	**$0.17**	8,900,000	$0.17
October 7, 2026	**1,000,000**	**250,000**	**$0.20**	-	$0.20
November 11, 2026	**2,000,000**	**500,000**	**$0.24**	-	$0.24
Ending balance - outstanding	**14,050,000**	**6,650,000**		12,650,000	

At September 30, 2022, 6,650,000 options were exercisable at a weighted average price of $0.19 per share (2021 – 2,275,000 at $0.145). The weighted average life of the outstanding options is 3.9 years (2021 – 4.5 years).

16. 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.

(EXPRESSED IN CANADIAN DOLLARS)

The continuity of outstanding warrants for the years ended September 30, 2022 and 2021, is as follows:

	September 30, 2022	**Weighted average exercise price**	September 30, 2021	Weighted average exercise price
Beginning balance	**27,673,442**	**$0.33**	5,050,000	$0.10
Issued	-	**-**	9,933,735	$0.25
Issued	-	-	14,705,883	$0.40
Issued	-	-	2,058,824	$0.43
Expired	**(875,000)**	**$0.10**	-	n/a
Exercised	**(100,000)**	**$0.10**	(4,075,000)	$0.10
Ending balance	**26,698,442**	**$0.34**	27,673,442	$0.33

The detail of outstanding warrants at September 30, 2022 and 2021 is as follows:

Expiry Date	**September 30, 2022**	September 30, 2021	**Exercise Price**
January 15, 2023	**9,933,735**	-	**$0.250**
March 24, 2024	**14,705,883**	-	**$0.395**
March 24, 2024	**2,058,824**	-	**$0.425**
	26,698,442	-	

The weighted average life of the outstanding warrants is 1.04 years (2021 - 2.04 years).

17. 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, 2022, Laramide Resources Ltd. ("Laramide"), a company having a former director and officer in common, charged $nil (2021 - $33,698) for financial and administrative services, rent and other shared expenditures. In addition, Laramide paid $nil (2021 - $1,408) of certain expenses on behalf of the Company which were subsequently reimbursed to Laramide. At September 30, 2022, there is $nil (2021 - $6,436) of accounts payable to Laramide (note 11).

During the year ended September 30, 2022, Treasury Metals Inc. ("Treasury Metals"), a company having a former director and officer in common with the Company, paid $nil (2021 - $1,396) of certain expenses on behalf of the Company. At September 30, 2022, there is $nil (2021 - $nil) of accounts payable to Treasury Metals.

During the year ended September 30, 2022, the Company paid $72,000 (2021 - $72,000) for consulting services provided by a director and officer of the Company and $nil for certain expenses paid for by behalf of the Company (2021 - $5,820). 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, 2022 there is $nil (2021 - $27,861) of accounts payable to this related party.

During the year ended September 30, 2022, the Company paid $nil (2021 - $22,517) for consulting services provided by a former officer of the Company. At September 30, 2022 there is $nil (2021 - $nil) payable to this related party.

During the year ended September 30, 2022, the Company paid $60,000 (2021 - $28,086) for consulting services provided by an officer of the Company. At September 30, 2022 there is $nil (2021 - $nil) of accounts payable to this related party.

During the year ended September 30, 2022, the Company paid $225,000 (2021 - $27,500) for consulting services provided by an officer of the Company. At September 30, 2022 there is $nil (2021 - $5,000) of accounts payable to this related party.

During the year ended September 30, 2022, the Company paid $107,796 (2021 - $nil) for consulting services provided by an officer of the Company. At September 30, 2022 there is $50,000 (2021 - $nil) of accounts payable to this related party.

During the year ended September 30, 2022, the Company paid $25,142 (2021 - $64,008) for consulting services provided by an officer of the Company. At September 30, 2022 there is $nil (2021 - $14,403) of accounts payable to this related party.

During the year ended September 30, 2022, the Company paid $72,000 (2021 - $72,000) for consulting services provided by a director and officer of the Company. At September 30, 2022 there is $nil of accounts payable to this related party (2021 - $6,000).

During the year ended September 30, 2022, $28,341 (2021 - $128,524) was charged for legal services by a firm of which an officer of the Company is a partner. At September 30, 2022 there is $2,252 of accounts payable to this related party (2021 - $10,402).

During the year ended September 30, 2021, the Company purchased an investment in Animoca (note 9). Prior to the acquisition, a director and 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. During the year ended September 30, 2022 the Company's Animoca shares were sold to hold nil.

(EXPRESSED IN CANADIAN DOLLARS)

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:

	2022	2021
Consulting fees	**$ 561,809**	$ 260,346
Director fees	**60,000**	37,500
Stock-based compensation	**1,345,099**	578,815
	$ 1,966,908	$ 876,661

At September 30, 2022, included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities is $10,000 (2021 - $18,750) owed relating to director fees.

(EXPRESSED IN CANADIAN DOLLARS)

18. 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, 2022	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets at fair value through FVTPL			
Listed equity investments	$ -	$ -	$ -
Equity investment	-	-	-
Treasury measurment investments	-	60,037	-
Investments	-	-	3,859,808
Non financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income			
Convertible loan receivable	-	-	-
Cryptocurrencies	-	3,035	-
Cryptocurrencies pledged as collateral	-	-	-
	$ -	**$ 63,072**	**$ 3,859,808**

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	-
Investments	-	-	1,123,542
Non financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income			
Convertible loan receivable	256,112	-	-
Cryptocurrencies	-	20,334,429	-
Cryptocurrencies posted as collateral	-	4,021,203	-

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 maximize 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, the instrument is included in level 2.

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The Company exercised significant due diligence and judgement and determined that this presence and availability of this market was the most advantageous market and utilized 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 utilized 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 mattes 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, 2022 and 2021.

(iv) *Valuation inputs and relationships to fair value*

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

Description	**Fair Value**		**Unobservable Inputs**	**Range of inputs**
	September 30, 2022	September 30, 2021	September 30, 2022	September 30, 2022
Investments	$ 3,859,808	$ 1,123,542	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") 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 independent valuators utilized a variety of approaches and assumptions, including but not limited to:

- Income, comparable market multiples, precedent transactions, and cost approach
- Forecast revenue, expenses, and profitability
- Income tax
- Capex
- Discount rates
- Residual value
- Volatility of underlying asset
- Risk free rate of interest
- Value of strategic coin reserves, if any
- Weighting of various valuation approaches
- Timing of liquidity date, if any

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 $771,962 decrease in fair value.

19. 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. The Company has not received any new information regarding the Claim in during the year ended September 30, 2022 and believes that the lawsuit is unlikely to result in any liability to the Company.

20. 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 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 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 14.

There were no changes in the Company's approach to capital management during the year ended September 30, 2022.

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 capitalized 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 held 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.

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, 2022, the Company holds $18,537,221 in cash and cash equivalents at high credit quality financial institutions (2021 - $876,757). 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 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, 2022, 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 $385,981 (2021 - $462,046).

(EXPRESSED IN CANADIAN DOLLARS)

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, 2022 is $18,045,237 (2021 – $(1,178,272)). Sensitivity to a plus or minus 10% change in the foreign exchange rates would result in a foreign exchange gain/loss of $1,804,524 (2021 - $117,827).

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, 2022, the Company had cash and cash equivalents balance of $18,537,221 (2021 - $876,237) to settle accounts payable and accrued liabilities of $308,293 (2021 - $321,514). All of the Company's trade accounts payable have contractual maturities of less than 30 days and are subject to normal trade terms.

21. INCOME TAX

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

Years ended September 30		**2022**	**2021**
Income (loss) before income taxes		793,197	$ (2,360,497)
Expected income tax expense (recovery)		210,197	(637,000)
Permanent differences		(171,472)	146,000
Share issue costs and other		(50,134)	(259,000)
Adjustment to prior years provision from statutory tax returns		-	72,000
Realized gain on disposal of investments		476,826	-
Non-capital loss utilized		(153,905)	-
Change in unrecognized deductible temporary differences		(322,921)	-
Change in unrecognized deductible temporary differences		446,150	(508,000)
Total income tax recovery reported in the statements of comprehensive income	**$**	**434,741**	**$ (1,186,000)**
Current income tax recovery	$	(11,409)	$ (426,000)
Deferred income tax recovery	$	446,150	$ (760,000)

(EXPRESSED IN CANADIAN DOLLARS)

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

Years ended September 30	**2022**	**2021**
Current income tax		
Realized gain (loss) on cryptocurrencies	212,927	426,000
Deferred tax		
Non-capital loss carryback	$ (201,518)	
Unrealized gain on cryptocurrencies	(2,843,000)	2,642,000
Income tax expense (recovery)	**$ (2,831,591)**	**$ 3,068,000**

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

Years ended September 30	**2022**	**2021**
Deferred tax assets (liabilities)		
Share issue costs	149,780	204,000
Investments	55,665	147,000
Cryptocurrencies	-	(2,843,000)
Other assets	303,117	20,000
Allowable capital losses	-	171,000
Non-capital losses available for future period	228,953	779,000
	737,515	(1,522,000)
Unrecognized deferred tax assets	(222,665)	(360,000)
Net deferred tax liabilities	**$ 514,850**	**$ (1,882,000)**

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

Years ended September 30	**2022**	**2021**
Balance, beginning of year	$ (1,882,000)	$ -
Deferred tax recovery recognized in net income	(446,150)	760,000
Deferred tax expense recognized in other comprehensive income	2,843,000	(2,642,000)
Income tax recovery (expense)	**$ 514,850**	**$ (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:

	2022	**Expiry Date Range**	**2021**	**Expiry Date Range**
Temporary Difference				
Share issue costs	-	Not applicable	-	Not applicable
Investments	55,665	No expiry date	1,092,000	No expiry date
Allocable capital losses	-	No expiry date	634,000	No expiry date
Non-capital losses available for future periods				
Canada	-	Not applicable	-	Not applicable
Netherlands	167,000	2024 - 2026	167,000	2024 - 2026

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

22. SEGMENTED INFORMATION

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

23. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

On November 11, 2022, FTX Trading Ltd. (“FTX”) filed for Chapter 11 bankruptcy protection. Two of the Company’s investments advised the Company that they had exposure to FTX; Lucy Labs’ Rising Tide portfolio has “significant exposure” and Isla Capital had “19%” exposure. On January 29, 2023, Lucy Labs recommended that investors in the Portfolio write down the investment to zero.

Subsequent FTX filing for Chapter 11, the Company redeemed its investment with Isla Capital, receiving US$1,171,434.

Subsequent to September 30, 2022, the Company sold its IPv4 assets for gross proceeds of $860,000.

On January 20, 2023, Genesis Global Holdco LLC filed for Chapter 11. At this time the Company is unable to quantify its exposure to Genesis’ Chapter 11 filing.