



MAPLE PEAK
INVESTMENTS INC.

MAPLE PEAK INVESTMENTS INC.

CONDENSED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Unaudited – Prepared by Management)

Six Months Ended October 31, 2022 and 2021

MAPLE PEAK INVESTMENTS INC.

NOTICE OF NO AUDITOR REVIEW OF INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Under National Instrument 51-102, Part 4, subsection 4.3(3) (a), if an auditor has not performed a review of the condensed interim financial statements; the statements must be accompanied by a notice indicating that the financial statements have not been reviewed by an auditor. The company's independent auditor has not performed a review of these financial statements in accordance with standards established by the Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants for a review of financial statements by an entity's auditor.

Management has prepared the information and representations in this interim report. The condensed interim financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and, where appropriate, reflect management's best estimates and judgment. The financial information presented throughout this report is consistent with the data presented in the condensed interim financial statements.

The company maintains adequate systems of internal accounting and administrative controls, consistent with reasonable cost. Such systems are designed to provide reasonable assurance that relevant and reliable financial information is produced.

(signed)

"Samuel Yuen-Wai Tsang"

Chief Financial Officer

November 25, 2022

MAPLE PEAK INVESTMENTS INC.
CONDENSED INTERIM STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION (UNAUDITED)
EXPRESSED IN CANADIAN DOLLARS

	October 31, 2022	April 30, 2022
ASSETS		
Current		
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 3)	\$ 1,450,989	\$ 1,702,175
Other receivables	4,621	1,823
Prepaid expenses	910	3,640
	<u>1,456,520</u>	<u>1,707,638</u>
Investments (Note 4)	<u>1,120,395</u>	<u>1,615,031</u>
Total Assets	<u>\$ 2,576,915</u>	<u>\$ 3,322,669</u>
LIABILITIES		
Current		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities (Note 8)	\$ <u>28,162</u>	\$ <u>97,798</u>
Total Liabilities	<u>28,162</u>	<u>97,798</u>
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Share capital (Note 5)	8,192,331	8,192,331
Reserve	558,842	558,842
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(1,345,511)	(850,875)
Deficit	<u>(4,856,909)</u>	<u>(4,675,427)</u>
	<u>2,548,753</u>	<u>3,224,871</u>
Total Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity	<u>\$ 2,576,915</u>	<u>\$ 3,322,669</u>

Approved and authorized by the Board:

"Thurman Tat Hong So"

Thurman Tat Hong So, Director

"Dennis Chi-Wai Tam"

Dennis Chi-Wai Tam, Director

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

MAPLE PEAK INVESTMENTS INC.
CONDENSED INTERIM STATEMENTS OF LOSS AND COMPREHENSIVE LOSS
(UNAUDITED)
EXPRESSED IN CANADIAN DOLLARS

	Three months ended October 31, 2022	Three months ended October 31, 2021	Six months ended October 31, 2022	Six months ended October 31, 2021
OPERATING EXPENSES				
Accounting and legal fees	\$ 15,028	\$ 19,016	\$ 44,782	\$ 28,249
Bank charges	200	555	600	640
Directors' fee (Note 8)	69,785	70,434	139,570	140,166
Meals & entertainment	-	454	-	454
Miscellaneous	-	-	702	10
Transfer agent & filing fees	6,616	4,239	9,443	6,279
	<u>91,629</u>	<u>94,698</u>	<u>195,097</u>	<u>175,798</u>
OTHER INCOME (LOSS)				
Dividend income (Note 8)	-	-	-	-
Interest income	7,735	1,275	13,615	2,721
Loss on disposal of investments	-	-	-	(83,360)
	<u>1,275</u>	<u>1,275</u>	<u>13,615</u>	<u>(80,639)</u>
Net loss before income tax	(83,894)	(93,423)	(181,482)	(256,437)
Income tax expense	-	78,275	-	165,153
Net loss for the period	(83,894)	(171,698)	(181,482)	(421,590)
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE LOSS				
Unrealized loss on investments, net of tax (Note 4) – not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent period	(255,989)	(501,533)	(494,636)	(1,058,200)
Total comprehensive loss for the period	\$ (339,883)	\$ (673,231)	\$ (676,118)	\$ (1,479,790)
Loss per common share - Basic and Diluted	\$ (0.00)	\$ (0.00)	\$ (0.00)	\$ (0.01)
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding – Basic and Diluted	59,000,000	59,000,000	59,000,000	59,000,000

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

MAPLE PEAK INVESTMENTS INC.
CONDENSED INTERIM STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY (UNAUDITED)
FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED OCTOBER 31, 2022 and 2021
EXPRESSED IN CANADIAN DOLLARS (EXCEPT NUMBER OF SHARE)

	Number of Shares	Share Capital	Reserve	Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	Deficit	Total
Balance at April 30, 2021	59,000,000	\$ 8,192,331	\$ 558,842	\$ 1,192,709	\$ (4,170,850)	\$ 5,773,032
Other comprehensive loss for the period (Note 4)	-	-	-	(1,058,200)	-	(1,058,200)
Net loss for the period	-	-	-	-	(421,590)	(421,590)
Balance at October 31, 2021	59,000,000	\$ 8,192,331	\$ 558,842	\$ 134,509	\$ (4,592,440)	\$ 4,293,242
Other comprehensive loss for the period (Note 4)	-	-	-	(985,384)	-	(985,384)
Net loss for the period	-	-	-	-	(82,987)	(82,987)
Balance at April 30, 2022	59,000,000	\$ 8,192,331	\$ 558,842	\$ (850,875)	\$ (4,675,427)	\$ 3,224,871
Other comprehensive loss for the period (Note 4)	-	-	-	(494,636)	-	(494,636)
Net loss for the period	-	-	-	-	(181,482)	(181,482)
Balance at October 31, 2022	59,000,000	\$ 8,192,331	\$ 558,842	\$ (1,345,511)	\$ (4,856,909)	\$ 2,548,753

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

MAPLE PEAK INVESTMENTS INC.
CONDENSED INTERIM STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS (UNAUDITED)
FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED OCTOBER 31, 2022 and 2021
EXPRESSED IN CANADIAN DOLLARS

	2022	2021
CASH FLOWS PROVIDED BY (USED IN) OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net loss for the period	\$ (181,482)	\$ (421,590)
Item not affected by cash:		
Income tax expense	-	165,153
Loss on disposal of investment	-	83,360
Change in non-cash working capital items:		
Account payable and accrued liabilities	(69,636)	(228,361)
Other receivables	(2,798)	73
Prepaid expenses	2,730	2,730
Cash flows used in operating activities	<u>(251,186)</u>	<u>(398,635)</u>
CASH FLOWS PROVIDED BY (USED IN) INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds from the disposal of investments	<u>-</u>	<u>41,640</u>
Cash flows provided by investing activities	<u>-</u>	<u>41,640</u>
Decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(251,186)	(356,995)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	<u>1,702,175</u>	<u>2,149,820</u>
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	<u>\$ 1,450,989</u>	<u>\$ 1,792,825</u>
<u>CASH RECEIVED</u>		
Interest income	\$ 10,817	\$ 2,794

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

1. NATURE OF OPERATIONS

Maple Peak Investments Inc. (the “Company” or “Maple Peak”) was incorporated under the Business Corporations Act (British Columbia) on February 7, 2013 and classified as a Capital Pool Company as defined in the TSX Venture Exchange (“TSX-V”) Policy 2.4. The Company’s common shares were listed and called for trading on the TSX-V on October 1, 2014.

On July 13, 2016, the Company completed its QT and became a Tier 2 Investment Issuer through the acquisition of such number common shares (“Melco Shares”) of Melco International Development Ltd. (“Melco”) equal to \$2,377,461 (such acquisition, the “Melco Investment”) and such number of common shares (“Crypto Shares”) of Crypto Flow Technology Limited (Formerly known as Loto Interactive Ltd.) (“Crypto Flow”) equal to \$125,000 (such acquisition, the “Crypto Investment”). The Melco Investment and the Crypto Investment (together, the “Transactions”) were to collectively constitute the Company’s QT. The common shares of the Company commenced trading on the Exchange as a non-“Capital Pool Company” on July 14, 2016 under the trading symbol MAP, and continued in the business of a public gaming focused investment corporation with its primary focus being to seek high returns by making investments in companies involving casinos, gaming and game of chance, leisure and entertainment, and resort projects. The Company adopted a set of investment policy. A key aspect of Maple Peak’s investment strategy as an investment issuer will be seeking undervalued companies backed by strong management teams and solid business models that can benefit from vast experience that the Maple Peak’s Board has in the casinos and gaming and resort operation business. Pursuant to this investment strategy, Maple Peak identified the Transactions as its initial investments.

The head office of the Company is located at 170 – 6751 Graybar Road, Richmond, British Columbia, B6W 1H3. The registered office of the Company is located at 1000 – 595 Burrard Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, V7X 1S8. The Company does not have any subsidiaries.

The condensed interim financial statements of the Company for the six months ended October 31, 2022 were authorized for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on November 25, 2022.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of presentation

These condensed interim financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Accounting Standard (“IAS”), Interim Financial Reporting, as issued by the International Accounting Standard Board (“IASB”), and as such do not include all of the information required for full annual financial statements.

These condensed interim financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for certain financial instruments that are measured at revalued amounts or fair values, as explained in the accounting policies below. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for assets.

COVID-19

The COVID-19 outbreak continues to have a material effect on Melco Investment. As the operations of this investment are largely based in Macau and its operations continue to be impacted by significant travel bans, restrictions and quarantine requirements imposed by the governments in Macau, Hong Kong and certain provinces in China. Given that the disruptions from the COVID-19 outbreak are ongoing, the future performance of the Melco Investment will be highly uncertain.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd...)

Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions

Estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities at the date of the financial statements and reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Estimates and judgments are continuously evaluated and are based on management's experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. However, actual outcomes can differ from these estimates.

The key sources of estimation uncertainty that have a significant risk of causing material adjustment to the amounts recognized in the financial statements is deferred taxes.

Deferred taxes

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method, providing for temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. The following temporary differences are not provided for: goodwill not deductible for tax purposes; the initial recognition of assets or liabilities that affect neither accounting nor taxable profit, nor differences relating to investments in subsidiaries, and associates to the extent that they will probably not reverse in the foreseeable future. The amount of deferred tax provided is based on the expected manner of realization or settlement of the carrying amount of assets and liabilities, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the financial position reporting date applicable to the period of expected realization or settlement.

A deferred tax asset is recognized only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the asset can be utilized.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Company intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

Fair value measurements

The Company's accounting policies and disclosures require the determination of fair value for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities. Fair values have been determined for measurement and/or disclosure purposes based on the following methods. When applicable, further information about the assumptions made in determining fair values is disclosed in the notes specific to that asset or liability.

Investments have been designated as investments in equity instruments and carried at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in other comprehensive income. When the investments are disposed, cumulative unrealized gain/loss recorded in other comprehensive income is not reclassified to profit or loss.

The fair value of cash and cash equivalents, other receivables, accounts payable and accrued liabilities approximate their carrying value due to their short term to maturity.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include funds in corporate bank accounts with original maturities of 3 months or less.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd...)

Investments

Investments in equity securities are recognized/derecognized on the date the Company commits to purchase/sell the investment. The investments are initially stated at fair value plus directly attributable transaction costs, except for those investments measured at fair value through profit or loss (“FVTPL”) for which transaction costs are recognized directly in profit or loss. Please refer to Fair Value Measurements and Financial instruments under Significant Accounting Policies for basis of classification and measurement.

Comprehensive income

Comprehensive income is the change in the Company’s shareholders’ equity that results from transactions and other events from other than the Company’s shareholders and includes items that would not normally be included in net earnings (loss), such as unrealized gains and losses on investments under FVTOCI. Certain gains and losses are presented in other comprehensive income until it is considered appropriate to recognize into net earnings (loss).

Loss per share

The Company presents basic loss per share for its common shares, calculated by dividing the loss attributable to common shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted loss per share does not adjust the loss attributable to common shareholders or the weighted average number of common shares outstanding when the effect is anti-dilutive.

Financial instruments

The classification and measurement of financial assets is based on the Company’s business models for managing its financial assets and whether the contractual cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest (“SPPI”). Financial assets are initially measured at fair value and are subsequently measured at either (i) amortized cost; (ii) fair value through other comprehensive income, or (iii) at fair value through profit or loss.

- Amortized cost

Financial assets classified and measured at amortized cost are those assets that are held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows, and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise to cash flows that are SPPI. Financial assets classified at amortized cost are measured using the effective interest method.

- Fair value through other comprehensive income (“FVTOCI”)

Financial assets classified and measured at FVTOCI are those assets that are held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets, and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise to cash flows that are SPPI. This classification includes certain equity instruments where IFRS 9 allows an entity to make an irrevocable election to classify the equity instruments, on an instrument-by-instrument basis, that would otherwise be measured at fair value through profit or loss (“FVTPL”) to present subsequent changes in FVTOCI.

- Fair value through profit or loss (“FVTPL”)

Financial assets classified and measured at FVTPL are those assets that do not meet the criteria to be classified at amortized cost or at FVTOCI. This category includes debt instruments whose cash flow characteristics are not SPPI or are not held within a business model whose objective is either to collect contractual cash flows, or to both collect contractual cash flows and sell the financial asset.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd...)

Financial instruments (cont'd...)

Financial liabilities are generally classified and measured at fair value at initial recognition and subsequently measured at amortized cost.

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

	IFRS 9 Classification
Financial Assets	
Cash and cash equivalents	Amortized cost
Other receivables	Amortized cost
Investments	FVTOCI
Financial Liabilities	
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	Amortized cost

The Company uses an expected credit loss impairment model in accordance to IFRS 9. The impairment model is applicable to financial assets measured at amortized cost where any expected future credit losses are provided for, irrespective of whether a loss event has occurred as at the reporting date.

The financial assets are derecognized when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred or in which the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and it does not retain control of the financial asset. Financial liabilities are derecognized when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled, or expire. The Company also derecognizes a financial liability when its terms are modified and the cash flows of the modified liability are substantially different, in which case a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognized at fair value.

Income taxes

Income tax is recognized in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in equity or other comprehensive income, in which case it is recognized in equity or other comprehensive income, respectively. Current tax expense is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at period end, adjusted for amendments to tax payable with regards to previous years.

Deferred tax is recorded using the statement of financial position liability method, providing for temporary differences, between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. The following temporary differences do not result in deferred tax assets or liabilities: goodwill not deductible for tax purposes; the initial recognition of assets or liabilities that in a transaction that is not a business combination and accounting or taxable loss; and differences relating to investments in subsidiaries to the extent that they will probably not reverse in the foreseeable future. The amount of deferred tax provided is based on the expected manner of realization or settlement of the carrying amount of assets and liabilities, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd...)

Income taxes (cont'd...)

A deferred tax asset is recognized only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the asset can be utilized.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Company intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

Related party transactions

Parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability, directly or indirectly, to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial and operating decisions. Parties are also considered to be related if they are subject to common control. Related parties may be individuals or corporate entities. A transaction is considered to be a related party transaction when there is a transfer of resources or obligations between related parties.

Adoption of new standards

The Company did not adopt any new accounting standard changes or amendments from the fiscal year commencing from May 1, 2021 that had a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

The Company has reviewed new accounting pronouncements that have been issued but are not yet effective. The company will evaluate the impact these standards will have on the financial statements when they are finalized.

3. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash and cash equivalents include funds in corporate bank accounts with original maturities of 3 months or less.

Cash equivalents as of October 31, 2022 include term deposits in the amount of \$1,400,000 (2021 – \$1,600,000) with interest rate of 2.51% per annum (2021: 0.30%) and maturity of 97 days (2021 – 97 days). The term deposits are redeemable at any time before maturity.

4. INVESTMENTS

The fair value of the share investment as of October 31, 2022 is \$1,120,395 (2021 - \$2,532,961). The Company acquired shares issued by other companies through open market. The Company's objective is to earn above-average rate of return primarily through long-term capital appreciation and dividend income. The Company accounts for the investments at fair value at each reporting date.

During the six months ended October 31, 2021, the Company disposed 353,000 Crypto Shares.

MAPLE PEAK INVESTMENTS INC.
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
OCTOBER 31, 2022 and 2021

4. INVESTMENTS (cont'd...)

The share investment is summarized as follows:

	Number of Shares	Cost to acquire \$	Six Months ended October 31 2022		Fair value \$
			Unrealized gain (loss) \$	Foreign exchange loss \$	
Melco	1,566,000	2,377,461	(1,132,256)	(124,810)	1,120,395
Total	1,566,000	2,377,461	(1,132,256)	(124,810)	1,120,395

	Number of Shares	Cost to acquire \$	Six Months ended October 31 2021		Fair value \$
			Unrealized gain (loss) \$	Foreign exchange gain (loss) \$	
Melco	1,566,000	2,377,461	424,464	(268,964)	2,532,961
Total	1,566,000	2,377,461	424,464	(268,964)	2,532,961

The other comprehensive loss on share investment is summarized as follows:

	Three Months ended October 31		Six Months ended October 31	
	2022 \$	2021 \$	2022 \$	2021 \$
Unrealized loss	(325,348)	(568,671)	(574,315)	(1,241,669)
Foreign exchange gain (loss) in other comprehensive loss	69,359	(11,137)	79,679	18,316
Deferred tax recovery in other comprehensive loss	-	78,275	-	165,153
Other comprehensive loss on share investment, net of tax	(255,989)	(501,533)	(494,636)	(1,058,200)

5. SHARE CAPITAL

a) Authorized share capital:

As at October 31, 2022 and 2021, the authorized share capital of the Company is an unlimited number of common shares without par value.

b) Issued and outstanding:

There are no share transactions during the years ended April 30, 2022 and 2021 and the six months ended October 31, 2022.

As at October 31, 2022 and 2021, none of common shares are held in escrow.

5. SHARE CAPITAL (cont'd...)

c) Stock option plan

The Company adopted a stock option plan under which it can grant options to directors, officers, employees, and consultants for up to 10% of the issued and outstanding common shares.

During the years ended April 30, 2022 and 2021 and the six months ended October 31, 2022 and 2021, the Company granted nil options to its directors.

The continuity of the Company's stock options is as follows:

	Number of Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Weighted Average Remaining Life Years
Balance, April 30, 2021	5,660,000	\$ 0.10	3.55
Issued	-	-	-
Balance, October 31, 2021	5,660,000	0.10	3.05
Issued	-	-	-
Balance, April 30, 2022	5,660,000	0.10	2.55
Issued	-	-	-
Balance, October 31, 2022	5,660,000	0.10	2.05

The following stock options were outstanding as at October 31, 2022 and 2021:

Expiry Date	Exercise Price	Number of Options Outstanding and Exercisable
October 1, 2024	\$0.10	5,500,000
November 1, 2028	\$0.11	160,000
Balance, end of period		5,660,000

6. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

Capital is comprised of the Company's shareholders' equity and any debt that it may issue. As at October 31, 2022, the Company's shareholders' equity was \$2,548,753 (2021 – \$4,293,242). The Company's objectives when managing capital is to maintain financial strength and to protect its ability to meet its on-going liabilities, to continue as a going concern, to maintain creditworthiness and to maximize returns for shareholders over the long term. Protecting the ability to pay current and future liabilities includes maintaining capital above minimum regulatory levels, current financial strength rating requirements and internally determined capital guidelines and calculated risk management levels. The capital for expansion was mostly from proceeds from the issuance of common shares.

7. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK

Financial instruments measured at fair value are classified into one of three levels in the fair value hierarchy according to the relative reliability of the inputs used to estimate the fair values. The three levels of the fair value hierarchy are:

Level 1 – Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;

Level 2 – Inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability either directly or indirectly; and

Level 3 – Inputs that are not based on observable market data.

At October 31, 2022 and 2021, the Company's financial instruments consist of cash and cash equivalents, other receivables, investments, prepaid expenses and accounts payable and accrued liabilities. The Company classifies its cash and cash equivalents and other receivables as amortized cost, investments as FVTOCI, and accounts payable and accrued liabilities as amortized cost. The fair value of investments is based on level 1 inputs of the fair value hierarchy. The fair values of cash and cash equivalents, other receivables, other receivables and accounts payable and accrued liabilities approximate their carrying values due to the relatively short-term maturity of these instruments.

The Company is exposed to a variety of financial instrument related risks. The Company's risk exposures and the impact on the Company's financial instruments are summarized below:

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of loss associated with a counterparty's inability to fulfill its payment obligations. Financial instruments that potentially subject the Company to concentrations of credit risks consist principally of cash and cash equivalents. To minimize the credit risk the Company places these instruments with a high credit quality financial institution.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Company currently settles its financial obligations out of cash. The ability to do this relies on the Company raising equity financing in a timely manner and by maintaining sufficient cash in excess of anticipated needs. The Company's cash and cash equivalents are currently invested in business accounts and term deposits which are available on demand by the Company for its operations.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. With respect to financial assets, the Company invested part of the cash balance in term deposits at rate from 0.30% to 2.51% to generate interest income in order to maintain liquidity

Market Risk

Market risk is the risk the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. The Company is exposed to fluctuations in the market prices of its investment.

Foreign Currency Risk

The Company has operations in Canada but held investment in one Hong Kong-based publicly-traded company denominated in Hong Kong dollars. Foreign currency risk arises from purchase transactions as well as financial assets and liabilities denominated in these foreign currencies. A 10% change in the exchange rate would change the Canadian dollar value of these assets by approximately \$112,040. The Company does not use derivative instruments to hedge exposure to foreign currency risk.

7. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK (cont'd...)

Concentration Risk

As at October 31, 2022, all of the Company's portfolio of investments are held in one company. These investments represent 43% of the Company's total assets and poor performance in the market price of these investment could adversely affect the Company's results.

8. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS AND BALANCES

The Melco Investment is considered to be a related party since a director and officer of the Company is the Chairman and CEO of Melco.

In June 2017, Melco disposed its entire interest in Crypto Investment and the two common directors and officers of the Company and Crypto Flow have resigned from the board of directors of Crypto Flow on July 10, 2017. As such Crypto Flow ceased to be a related party of the Company as of July 10, 2017.

During the three months and six months ended October 31, 2022 and 2021, the Company incurred the following transactions to officers or directors of the Company or companies with common directors:

	Three months ended October 31,		Six months ended October 31,	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Directors' fee	69,785	70,434	139,570	140,166
Total	69,785	70,434	139,570	140,166

Included in the accounts payable and accrued liabilities as of October 31, 2022 is \$23,000 (2021 – \$23,321) of directors' fees payable to the Company's directors.