



Good Gamer Entertainment Inc.

Consolidated Financial Statements

For the years ended March 31, 2025 and 2024
(in Canadian dollars)

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholders of
Good Gamer Entertainment Inc.

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Good Gamer Entertainment Inc. (the "Company"), which comprise the consolidated statements of financial position as at March 31, 2025 and 2024, and the consolidated statements of loss and comprehensive loss, changes in shareholders' equity (deficiency), and cash flows for the years then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

In our opinion, these consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at March 31, 2025 and 2024, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

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 the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the consolidated financial statements in Canada, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained in our audit is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern

We draw attention to Note 1 of the consolidated financial statements, which indicates that as at March 31, 2025, the Company had cash of \$29,271, working capital deficit of \$752,937 and an accumulated deficit of \$23,963,528. The Company's solvency, its ability to meet its liabilities as they become due, and to continue its operations, is dependent on continued funding provided by investors. There is no assurance that the Company will receive such funding, or that the funding will be on terms favorable to the Company. As stated in Note 1, these events and conditions indicate that a material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current year. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Except for the matter described in the Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern section, we have determined that there are no other key audit matters to communicate in our auditor's report.

Other Information

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

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 Accounting Standards, 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:

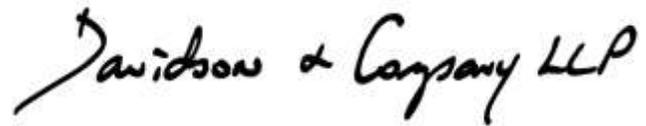
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of 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.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current year and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

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

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Davidson & Company LLP". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Vancouver, Canada

Chartered Professional Accountants

September 26, 2025

Good Gamer Entertainment Inc.

Consolidated Statements of Financial Position

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
ASSETS		
Current assets		
Cash	\$ 29,271	\$ 46,146
Accounts receivables (Note 4)	1,744	11,340
Prepaid expenses (Note 5)	-	266,527
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 31,015	324,013
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Current liabilities		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities (Notes 6)	\$ 722,089	\$ 644,836
GST Payable	-	1,299
PlayCash app provisions (Note 7)	8,600	8,105
Loans payable (Note 8)	53,263	150,000
	783,952	804,240
Shareholders' Deficiency		
Share capital (Note 9)	20,746,918	20,746,918
Share-based payment reserve (Note 9)	2,466,409	2,453,820
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	(2,736)	450
Deficit	(23,963,528)	(23,681,415)
Total Shareholders' Deficiency	(752,937)	(480,227)
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' DEFICIENCY	\$ 31,015	\$ 324,013

Nature of Operations and Going Concern (Note 1)

Commitments (Note 16)

Subsequent Events (Note 17)

Approved and authorized for issue by the Board on September 26, 2025

On behalf of the Board:

"Charlo Barbosa" _____ Director

"Faizaan Lalani" _____ Director

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

Good Gamer Entertainment Inc.

Consolidated Statements of Loss and Comprehensive Loss

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	For the years ended	
	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Revenues (Note 14)	\$ 25,699	\$ 255,542
COST OF SALES		
User rewards costs	-	(3,193)
Search Monetization media buys and platform fees	23,449	247,951
GROSS PROFIT (LOSS)	2,250	10,784
EXPENSES		
Software and development expenses (Note 11)	6,237	69,870
Operating expenses (Note 11)	20,312	54,058
General & administrative expenses (Note 11)	273,633	416,702
Marketing expenses (Note 11)	300	14,725
Loss before other income (expenses)	(298,232)	(544,571)
Other income (expenses) (Note 11)	16,119	(5,883)
Net loss for the year	(282,113)	(550,454)
Foreign exchange translation adjustment	(3,186)	(4,501)
Loss and Comprehensive loss	\$ (285,299)	\$ (554,955)
Basic and diluted loss per share	\$ (0.01)	\$ (0.01)
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding		
Basic and diluted	42,567,576	42,567,576

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

Good Gamer Entertainment Inc.

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity (Deficiency)
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	Number of shares	Share capital	Share-based payment reserve	Deficit	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Expense)	Non-controlling Interest	Total
Balance at March 31, 2023	42,567,576	\$ 20,746,918	\$ 2,408,950	\$ (23,130,961)	\$ 4,951	\$ (1,746)	\$ 28,112
Share-based compensation	-	-	44,870	-	-	-	44,870
Dissolution of subsidiary	-	-	-	-	-	1,746	1,746
Net loss for the year	-	-	-	(550,454)	-	-	(550,454)
Foreign currency translation	-	-	-	-	(4,501)	-	(4,501)
Balance at March 31, 2024	42,567,576	\$ 20,746,918	\$ 2,453,820	\$ (23,681,415)	\$ 450	\$ -	\$ (480,227)
Share-based compensation	-	-	12,589	-	-	-	12,589
Net loss for the year	-	-	-	(282,113)	-	-	(282,113)
Foreign currency translation	-	-	-	-	(3,186)	-	(3,186)
Balance at March 31, 2025	42,567,576	\$ 20,746,918	\$ 2,466,409	\$ (23,963,528)	\$ (2,736)	\$ -	\$ (752,937)

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

Good Gamer Entertainment Inc.

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	For the years ended	
	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net loss from continuing operations	\$ (282,113)	\$ (550,454)
Items not affecting cash		
Share-based payments	12,589	44,870
Reversal of Accounts Payable	(50,250)	-
Interest Expense	3,263	-
Write-off of accounts receivables	3,491	11,832
Unrealized foreign exchange	30,191	-
Change in non-cash working capital items:		
Accounts receivable	6,105	33,417
Prepaid expenses	66,527	(226,301)
Accounts payable	130,528	137,321
Accrued liabilities	(36,012)	15,528
GST payable	(1,299)	1,299
PlayCash app provisions	-	(3,721)
Net cash used in operating activities in continued operations	(116,980)	(536,208)
Net cash used in operating activities in discontinued operations	-	(377)
Net cash used in operating activities	\$ (116,980)	\$ (536,585)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds from loan (Note 8)	\$ 100,000	\$ -
Proceeds from the related party (line of credit) (Note 8)	-	150,000
Loan repayment (Note 8)	-	(64,910)
Net cash provided by financing activities	\$ 100,000	\$ 85,090
Effects of foreign currency exchange on cash	105	(2,755)
Change in cash for the year	(16,875)	(454,250)
Cash – beginning of year	46,146	500,396
Cash - end of year	\$ 29,271	\$ 46,146

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

Good Gamer Entertainment Inc.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

As at and for the years ended March 31, 2025 and 2024

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

1. NATURE OF OPERATIONS AND GOING CONCERN

Good Gamer Entertainment Inc. (the “Company”, “GGE”, or “Good Gamer”) is a Canadian company incorporated under the laws of the Province of British Columbia on March 25, 2011. The Company’s shares trade on the TSX Venture Exchange (“TSX-V”) under the symbol GOOD. The corporate head office and records office of the Company is located at 838 Hastings St, W Suite 700, Vancouver, BC-V6C 0A6.

The Company’s principal business activity was operating an online play-to-earn game discovery (Playcash) and entertainment platform (Tournament Management Platform (“TMP”)); development and minting of non-fungible tokens (“NFTs”) including artwork, characters and a Play-to-Earn (“P2E”) NFT-based blockchain game. The Company discontinued the TMP and NFT operations due to market conditions during the period ended September 30, 2024. The Company’s current business activity is optimizing third parties advertising campaigns to drive online traffic to their own websites in Canada and the United States

These consolidated financial statements (the “financial statements”) have been prepared on a going concern basis, which contemplates the realization of assets and settlement of liabilities in the normal course of business.

As at March 31, 2025, the Company had cash of \$29,271 (March 31, 2024: \$46,146), working capital deficit of \$752,937 (March 31, 2024: \$480,227) and an accumulated deficit of \$23,963,528 (March 31, 2024: \$23,681,415). The Company’s solvency, its ability to meet its liabilities as they become due, and to continue its operations, is dependent on continued funding provided by investors. There is no assurance that the Company will receive such funding, or that the funding will be on terms favorable to the Company. If the Company is unable to raise additional capital in the future, the Company will need to curtail operations, liquidate assets, seek additional capital on less favorable terms and/or pursue other remedial measures or cease operations. These conditions may cast significant doubt upon the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern. These consolidated financial statements do not include any adjustments that might be necessary should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern. These adjustments could be material.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

2.1 Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars and include the accounts of the Company and its wholly owned subsidiaries, each having a functional currency.

<u>Entity</u>	<u>Country of Incorporation</u>	<u>Parent Company</u>	<u>Effective Interest</u>
Good Gamer Corp. (“GGC”)	Canada	GGE	100%
Boost Interactive Inc (previously known as Perk Power Inc.)	Canada	GGC	100%
Good Gamer US	USA	GGC	100%
Good Gamer India Private Limited	India	GGC	99% (discontinued – Note 14)

All intercompany transactions and balances have been eliminated on consolidation. The Company attributes total comprehensive income (loss) of subsidiaries between the owners of the parent and the non-controlling interest based on their respective ownership interests.

Good Gamer Entertainment Inc.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

As at and for the years ended March 31, 2025 and 2024

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

2. BASIS OF CONSOLIDATION (continued...)

Control

The Company controls an investee if and only if the Company has:

- Power over an investee (i.e. existing rights that give it the current ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee);
- Exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee; and
- The ability to use its power over the investee to affect its returns.

Generally, there is a presumption that a majority of voting rights result in control. To support the presumption and when the Company has less than a majority of the voting rights of an investee, the Company considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether it has power over the investee, including:

- the contractual arrangements with the other vote holders of the investee
- rights arising from other contractual arrangements
- the Company's voting rights and potential voting rights

The Company reassesses whether it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control. Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the Company obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the Company loses control over the subsidiary. Assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses of a subsidiary acquired or disposed of during the year ended March 31, 2025 are included in the Financial Statements from the date the Company gains control until the date when the Company ceases to control the subsidiary.

2.2 Basis of presentation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for certain financial instruments which are measured at fair value, as outlined in Note 13. In addition, the financial statements have been prepared using the accrual basis for accounting, except for cash flow information. The financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars, except where otherwise indicated.

2.3 Statement of compliance

These consolidated financial statements of the Company as of and for the years ended March 31, 2025 and 2024 have been prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB").

These financial statements were approved and authorized for issue in accordance with a resolution from the Board of Directors on September 26, 2025.

Good Gamer Entertainment Inc.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

As at and for the years ended March 31, 2025 and 2024

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

2. BASIS OF CONSOLIDATION (continued...)

2.4 Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the Company's financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make judgments, 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 income and expenses during the reporting period. Estimates and assumptions 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.

Critical judgements

The preparation of these financial statements requires management to make judgments regarding the going concern of the Company, as previously discussed in Note 1, as well as the determination of functional currency for each entity within the Company. The functional currency for the parent company has been determined to be the Canadian dollar, the functional currency of Good Gamer India Private Limited was the Rupee, while Good Gamer Corp. (US) and Boost Interactive Inc is the US Dollar.

The presentation currency of the group is the Canadian dollar.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, and the disclosure of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, and the reported amounts of expenses during the reporting periods. Actual results could differ from those estimates and such differences could be significant.

Significant estimates made by management affecting the financial statements include:

Share-based compensation

Estimating fair value for share-based payment transactions requires determining the most appropriate valuation model, which is dependent on the terms and conditions of the grant. This estimate also requires determining the most appropriate inputs to the valuation model including the expected life of the share option, volatility, and dividend yield, and making assumptions about them.

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION

3.1 Cash

Cash consists of cash held at major financial institutions and is subject to insignificant risk of changes in value.

Good Gamer Entertainment Inc.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

As at and for the years ended March 31, 2025 and 2024

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (Continued)

3.2 Foreign exchange

The functional currency of an entity is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates. The functional currency for the parent company has been determined to be the Canadian dollar, the functional currency of Good Gamer India Private Limited was the Rupee., while Good Gamer Corp. (US) and Boost Interactive Inc is the US Dollar. Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded in the entity's functional currency at the exchange rate at the date of transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities of the entity that are denominated in foreign currencies are re-translated at the rate of exchange prevailing at the statement of financial position date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities are translated using the exchange rates as at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when fair value is determined. Exchange gains and losses arising on translation are included in profit or loss.

Assets and liabilities of entities with functional currencies different from the presentation currency are translated into Canadian dollars using the report date closing exchange rate. Income and expenses are translated into Canadian dollars at the average exchange rate over the reporting period. Exchange differences are presented in other comprehensive income (loss) and recognized in the foreign currency translation reserve.

3.3 Revenue recognition

The Company's accounting policy for revenue recognition follows IFRS 15 under a five-step model to determine the amount and timing of revenues to be recognized: 1. Identifying the contract with a customer; 2. Identifying the performance obligations within the contract; 3. Determining the transaction price; 4. Allocating the transaction price to the performance obligations; and 5. Recognizing revenue when performance obligation(s) are satisfied. Revenue is recognized when the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, the economic benefits associated with the revenue will flow to the Company, the stage of completion can be measured reliably, and the costs incurred for the transaction can be measured reliably.

The Company, through its subsidiary, Good Gamer Corp. (US), previously generated revenues from third parties for the offer walls, video advertising and display advertising running through the PlayCash app.

The Company, through its subsidiary, Boost Interactive Inc., generates revenues from assisting a third-party company in optimizing and driving traffic to their own websites. Monthly revenues are recognized based on actual customer traffic as reported on their own platform. These terms are defined within contractual arrangements.

3.4 Earnings (loss) per share

Basic earnings (loss) per share is computed by dividing the net income (loss) applicable to common shares of the Company by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the relevant period.

Diluted earnings (loss) per common share is computed by dividing the net income (loss) applicable to common shares by the sum of the weighted average number of common shares issued and outstanding and all additional common shares that would have been outstanding, if potentially dilutive instruments were converted.

Good Gamer Entertainment Inc.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

As at and for the years ended March 31, 2025 and 2024

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued...)

3.5 Share Capital

Common shares are classified as equity. Transaction costs directly attributable to the issue of common shares and share options are recognized as a deduction from equity. Common shares issued for consideration other than cash, are valued based on their market value at the date the shares are issued.

The Company has adopted a residual value method with respect to the measurement of shares and warrants issued as private placement units. The residual value method first allocates value to the more easily measurable component based on fair value and then the residual value, if any, to the less easily measurable component. The Company considers the fair value of common shares issued in a private placement to be the more easily measurable component; and the common shares are valued at their fair value, as determined by the closing quoted bid price on the announcement date. The balance, if any, is allocated to the attached warrants. Any fair value attributed to the warrants is recorded as reserves.

3.6 Research and Development Expenses

Project development costs consist of design, development, and acquisition costs associated with new and existing or new projects. These costs are recognized in profit or loss (research expenses, net) as incurred. The Company capitalizes these costs when management determines that it is probable that the project is feasible. When the project is not feasible, the costs are expensed. No amounts have met the criteria for the 2025 and 2024 year ends.

3.7 Income taxes

Income tax on profit or loss for the year comprises of current and deferred tax. Current tax is the expected tax paid or payable on the taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the statement of financial position date, and any adjustment to tax paid or payable in respect of previous years.

Deferred tax is recorded by providing for temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes.

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 are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized. The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in income tax rates is recognized in the period that includes the date of the enactment or substantive enactment of the change. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are presented separately except where there is a right of set-off within fiscal jurisdictions.

Good Gamer Entertainment Inc.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

As at and for the years ended March 31, 2025 and 2024

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued...)

3.8 Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized on the consolidated statements of financial position when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument.

Classification

The Company classifies its financial instruments in the following categories: at fair value through profit and loss ("FVTPL"), at fair value through other comprehensive income (loss) ("FVTOCI"), or at an amortized cost. The Company determines the classification of financial assets at initial recognition. The classification of debt instruments is driven by the Company's business model for managing the financial assets and their contractual cash flow characteristics. Equity instruments that are held for trading are classified as FVTPL. For other equity instruments, on the day of acquisition the Company can make an irrevocable election (on an instrument-by-instrument basis) to designate them as at FVTOCI. Financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost, unless they are required to be measured at FVTPL (such as instruments held for trading or derivatives) or if the Company has opted to measure them at FVTPL.

Measurement

Financial assets and liabilities at amortized cost

Financial assets and liabilities at amortized cost are initially recognized at fair value plus or minus transaction costs, respectively, and subsequently carried at amortized cost less any impairment.

Financial assets and liabilities at FVTPL

Financial assets and liabilities carried at FVTPL are initially recorded at fair value and transaction costs are expensed in the consolidated statements of loss and comprehensive loss. Realized and unrealized gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value of the financial assets and liabilities held at FVTPL are included in the consolidated statements of loss and comprehensive loss in the period in which they arise.

Debt investments at FVOCI

These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Interest income is calculated using the effective interest method, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognized in profit or loss. Other net gains and losses are recognized in OCI. On derecognition, gains and losses accumulated in OCI are reclassified to profit or loss.

Equity investments at FVOCI

These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Dividends are recognized as income in profit or loss unless the dividend clearly represents a recovery of part of the cost of the investment. Other net gains and losses are recognized in OCI and are never reclassified to profit or loss.

Derecognition

Financial assets

The Company derecognizes financial assets only when the contractual rights to cash flows from the financial assets expire, or when it transfers the financial assets and substantially all of the associated risks and rewards of ownership to another entity.

Good Gamer Entertainment Inc.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

As at and for the years ended March 31, 2025 and 2024

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued...)

3.8 Financial instruments (continued...)

Financial liabilities

The Company derecognizes financial liabilities when its contractual obligations are discharged, canceled, or expired. The Company also derecognizes a financial liability when the terms of the liability are modified, such that the terms and/or cash flows of the modified instrument are substantially different, in which case a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognized at fair value.

Gains and losses on derecognition are generally recognized in profit or loss.

The Company's financial assets and liabilities are recorded and measured as follows:

<u>Asset or Liability</u>	<u>Category</u>
Cash	Amortized cost
Accounts receivable	Amortized cost
Accounts payable	Amortized cost
Loan Payable	Amortized Cost
PlayCash Provision	Amortized Cost

3.9 Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets are assessed at each reporting date to determine whether there is objective evidence that they are impaired. A financial asset is impaired if objective evidence indicates that a loss event has occurred after the initial recognition of the asset and that the loss event had a negative effect on the estimated future cash flows of the asset that can be estimated reliably.

An impairment loss in respect of a financial asset measured at amortized cost is calculated as the difference between its carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. Losses are recognized in profit or loss and reflected in a separate line item. When a subsequent event causes the amount of impairment loss to decrease, the decrease in impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss.

3.10 Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) that has arisen as a result of a past event and it is probable that a future outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, provided that a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation using a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risk specific to the obligation. The increase in the provision due to passage of time is recognized as an interest expense.

Good Gamer Entertainment Inc.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

As at and for the years ended March 31, 2025 and 2024

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued...)

3.11 Share-based payments

The stock option plan allows Company directors, officers, employees, and consultants to acquire shares of the Company. The fair value of options granted is recognized as a share-based payment expense with a corresponding increase in shareholders' equity. An individual is classified as an employee when the individual is an employee for legal or tax purposes (direct employee) or provides services similar to those performed by a direct employee. Consideration paid on the exercise of stock options is credited to share capital and the fair value of the options is reclassified from share-based payment reserve to share capital.

In situations where equity instruments are issued to non-employees, they are recorded by reference to the fair value of the services received. If the fair value of the services received cannot be reliably estimated, the Company measures the services received by reference to the fair value of the equity instruments granted, measured at the date the counterparty renders service.

The fair value is measured at grant date and each tranche is recognized over the period during which the options vest. The fair value of the options granted is measured using the Black-Scholes option pricing model taking into account the terms and conditions upon which the options were granted.

All equity-settled share-based payments are reflected in share-based payment reserves, unless exercised. Upon exercise, shares are issued from treasury and the amount reflected in share-based payment reserve is credited to share capital, adjusted for any consideration paid.

Adoption of New Accounting Policies

The Company adopted the following standards effective as of April 1, 2024. These changes were made in accordance with the applicable transitional provisions noted below.

Amendments to IAS 1 - Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current In January 2020, the IASB issued amendments to IAS 1 - Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current. These amendments clarify the requirements relating to determining if a liability should be presented as current or non-current in the statement of financial position. Pursuant to the new requirements, the assessment of whether a liability is presented as current or non-current is based on the contractual arrangements in place as at the reporting date and does not impact the amount or timing of recognition.

The adoption of the standard did not have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

New Accounting Pronouncements to be Adopted

The Company has implemented all applicable IFRS standards recently issued by the IASB. Pronouncements that are not applicable or where it has been determined do not have a significant impact on the Company have been excluded in these consolidated financial statements. The Company is currently assessing the impact that adopting the new standards or amendments will have on its consolidated financial statements.

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3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued...)

Adoption of New Accounting Policies (Continued)

IAS 18 - Presentation and Disclosure of Financial Statements in April 2024, the IASB issued the new standard IFRS 18 - Presentation and Disclosure of Financial Statements. This standard aims to bring more transparency and comparability to the financial performance of companies, enabling investors to make better investment decisions. IFRS 18 introduces three sets of new requirements: improved comparability of the profit or loss statement (statement of income), improved transparency of management-defined performance measures, and more useful grouping of information in financial statements. IFRS 18 will replace IAS 1 - Presentation of Financial Statements. This standard becomes effective for years beginning on or after January 1, 2027, and companies may apply it earlier subject to authorization by relevant regulators. The Company is assessing the impacts to ensure that all information complies with the standard.

4. RECEIVABLES

As at March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024, the Company has the following receivables:

	March 31, 2025		March 31, 2024	
Accounts receivable	\$	945	\$	11,340
GST receivable		799		-
	\$	1,744	\$	11,340

5. PREPAID EXPENSES

As at March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024, the prepaid expenses are composed of the following:

	March 31, 2025		March 31, 2024	
Software development	\$	-	\$	250,000
Transfer agent and filing fees		-		16,527
	\$	-	\$	266,527

During the year ended March 31, 2025, the Company received \$50,000 refund and entered into a debt assignment agreement with third parties to settle loan payable of \$200,000 against the prepaid for software development amounting to \$200,000. (Note 8)

6. ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND ACCRUED LIABILITIES

As at March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024, the Company has the following accounts payable and accrued liabilities balances:

	March 31, 2025		March 31, 2024	
Accounts payable	\$	643,241	\$	529,976
Accrued liabilities		78,848		114,860
	\$	722,089	\$	644,836

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6. ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND ACCRUED LIABILITIES (Continued)

On March 1, 2023, the Company entered into a Line of Credit (LOC) Agreement with a company indirectly controlled by the CEO (Note 10) to facilitate financing of media and ad spending for a maximum credit facility of US\$500,000. As at March 31, 2025, the Company has an outstanding loan payable of \$22,411 (March 31, 2024 - \$22,411) with an interest of 2% accrued monthly with a company indirectly controlled by the CEO reported as part of accounts payable. Per agreed terms with the company indirectly controlled by the CEO, the principal balance shall be due and payable on a rolling net 60 payment term basis. The Company will be in default if no payment is made 90 days after demand.

7. PLAYCASH APP PROVISIONS

This account consists of the value of the PlayCash app coins awarded to the users for completion of certain objectives in the games. These can be converted into gift cards. The liability refers to the remaining balance on the customers' account in the PlayCash app.

8. LOANS PAYABLE

As of March 31, 2024, the Company had an outstanding promissory note payable of \$150,000 from a third party with an annual interest rate of 12%. Per agreed terms with the third party, the principal balance shall be due and payable on a rolling net 60 payment term basis.

During the year ended March 31, 2025, the Company received an additional \$50,000 through promissory notes from the third party with an annual interest rate of 12%. On December 5, 2024, the Company entered into a debt assignment agreement to settle the promissory notes payable with aggregate principal balance of \$200,000 against the prepaid of \$200,000 to an arm's length party and waiver of accrued interest (Note 5). As at March 31, 2025, the Company has an outstanding promissory note payable of \$Nil (March 31, 2024- \$150,000).

During the year ended March 31, 2025, the Company received \$50,000 from the promissory notes with the companies controlled by the CEO and has an outstanding balance of \$53,263 including interest of \$3,263 (March 31, 2024 - \$Nil) with an interest rate of 12%.

9. CAPITAL STOCK

Share Capital

The Company is authorized to issue an unlimited number of common shares with no par value.

As at March 31, 2025 there were no common shares held in escrow (March 31, 2024 – 6,282,146). The common shares held in Escrow were all released in accordance with the escrow agreement.

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9. CAPITAL STOCK (Continued)

Stock Options

The Company maintains a stock option plan (“SOP”) under which directors, officers, employees and consultants of the Company (the “Grantees”) and its affiliates are eligible to receive stock options. Pursuant to the SOP, the Board of Directors may in its discretion grant to eligible Grantees, the option to purchase common shares at the fixed price over a defined future period. The options vest at the discretion of the Board of Directors. As of March 31, 2025, there are a total of 2,550,000 (March 31, 2024 – 3,280,000) stock options outstanding. Options have a maximum term of ten years from the date of grant.

During the year ended March 31, 2025, the Company had the following stock options transactions:

- Stock-based compensation amounting to \$12,589 (March 31, 2024 - \$44,870) were recognized in the statement of loss and comprehensive loss.
- 55,000 options exercisable at \$0.25 were forfeited and 775,000 options exercisable at \$0.25 were cancelled.

During the year ended March 31, 2024, the Company had the following stock options transactions:

- 630,000 options exercisable at \$0.25 and 400,000 options exercisable at \$0.10 were forfeited.

A summary of changes in the Company’s stock options outstanding as at March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024 is as follows:

	Number of options	Weighted average exercise price
Balance, March 31, 2023	4,310,000	\$ 0.26
Forfeited	(1,030,000)	0.19
Balance, March 31, 2024	3,280,000	\$ 0.28
Cancelled	(775,000)	0.25
Forfeited	(55,000)	0.25
Granted	100,000	0.05
Balance, March 31, 2025	2,550,000	\$ 0.28

Details of options outstanding as at March 31, 2025 are as follows:

Expiry Date	Exercise Price	Remaining Life (Years)	Number of Options Issued and Outstanding	Number of Options Exercisable
October 15, 2025	\$ 0.25	0.54	2,150,000	2,150,000
November 24, 2025	\$ 0.57	0.65	300,000	300,000
January 31, 2029	\$ 0.05	3.84	100,000	100,000
	\$ 0.28	0.68	2,550,000	2,550,000

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9. CAPITAL STOCK (continued...)

There were 100,000 options granted to the CFO during the year ended March 31, 2025 with a fair value of \$3,880 (March 31, 2024 - Nil). The Company uses the Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following assumptions.

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Volatility rate	219.40%	-
Risk-free rate	2.69%	-
Forfeiture rate	0%	-
Exercise price	\$0.05	-
Dividend yield rate	0%	-
Weighted average expected life	4 years	-

Warrants

During the year ended March 31, 2025, the Company had no warrants transactions.

During the year ended March 31, 2024, 1,500,000 warrants exercisable at \$0.40 per share and 5,000,000 warrants exercisable at \$1.00 expired unexercised.

A summary of changes in the Company's warrants during the years ended March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024 is as follows:

	Number of warrants	Weighted average exercise price
Balance, March 31 2023	6,500,000	\$ 0.86
Expired	(6,500,000)	0.86
Balance, March 31 2025, and March 31, 2024	-	\$ -

10. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Key management personnel include those people who have authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Company, directly or indirectly. Key Management personnel include the Company's executive officers and Board of Director members. Related party transactions impacting the financial statements are summarized below and include transactions with the following individuals or entities:

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10. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (continued...)

Transactions with related parties:	For the years ended	
	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Management fees were accrued or (paid) to:		
Chief Executive Officer	\$ -	\$ 52,500
Former Chief Financial Officer	26,250	63,000
Directors' fees	8,823	26,095
Former Director	-	5,500
Professional fees were accrued or (paid) to:		
Former Chief Financial Officer	50,321	46,623
Corporate Secretary	31,500	33,600
Share-based compensations were accrued or (paid) to:		
Former Chief Financial Officers	6,352	22,051
Corporate Secretary	1,648	14,701
Directors	-	2,646
Other expenses accrued or (paid) to companies controlled by Chief Executive Officer	9,605	198,359
	\$ 134,499	\$ 465,075

The other expenses due to the companies controlled by the CEO pertain to the following:

	For the years ended	
	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Advertising	\$ -	\$ 340
Lease	-	6,300
Search monetization media buys	9,605	191,719
	\$ 9,605	\$ 198,359

Balances with related parties:	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Accounts payable to companies with common directors:		
Chief Executive Officer	\$46,144	\$24,131
Former Chief Financial Officer	52,122	17,625
Corporate Secretary	42,700	13,522
Accrued liabilities to companies with common directors:		
Chief Executive Officer	2,000	6,000
Former Chief financial officer	9,000	-
Former Directors	-	5,500
Directors	12,355	15,595
Loans payable to companies with common directors:		
Chief Executive Officer	53,263	22,411
	\$217,584	\$ 104,784

Good Gamer Entertainment Inc.

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11. BREAKDOWN OF EXPENSES AND OTHER INCOME

Following is a breakdown of software and development expenses for the years ended March 31, 2025, and 2024:

SOFTWARE AND DEVELOPMENT EXPENSES	For the years ended	
	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Professional fees	\$ -	\$ 38,533
Salaries and wages	-	22,342
Share-based payments	6,237	8,995
Total software and development expenses	\$ 6,237	\$ 69,870

Following is a breakdown of operating expenses for the years ended March 31, 2025 and 2024:

OPERATING EXPENSES	For the years ended	
	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Interest and bank charges (Note 10)	\$ 10,160	\$ 15,354
Professional fees	-	1,451
Software, internet, & domains	10,152	37,253
Total operating expenses	\$ 20,312	\$ 54,058

Following is a breakdown of general and administrative expenses for the period ended March 31, 2025 and 2024:

GENERAL & ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES	For the years ended	
	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Office and miscellaneous	\$ 5,436	\$ 41,305
Management fees (Note 10)	22,010	107,982
Professional fees (Note 10)	189,776	203,771
Salaries and wages	-	15,568
Share-based payments (Note 10)	6,352	35,875
Transfer agent and filing fees	50,059	12,201
Total general & administrative expenses	\$ 273,633	\$ 416,702

Following is a breakdown of marketing expenses for the years ended March 31, 2025 and 2024:

MARKETING EXPENSES	For the years ended	
	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Product Marketing	\$ -	\$ 14,725
Corporate Marketing	300	-
Total marketing expenses	\$ 300	\$ 14,725

Good Gamer Entertainment Inc.

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11. BREAKDOWN OF EXPENSES AND OTHER INCOME (Continued)

Following is a breakdown of other income (expenses) for the period ended March 31, 2025 and 2024:

OTHER INCOME (EXPENSES)	For the years ended	
	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Extinguishment of accounts payable	\$ 50,250	\$ -
Bad debt Expense	(3,493)	(11,832)
Loss on foreign exchange	(30,638)	5,949
Total other income (expenses)	\$ 16,119	\$ (5,883)

12. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern and to maintain a flexible capital structure which optimizes the costs of capital at an acceptable risk. In the management of capital, the Company includes its components of equity.

The Company manages the capital structure and makes adjustments to it in light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may attempt to issue new shares, issue debt, acquire or dispose of assets.

In order to maximize ongoing capital management efforts, the Company does not pay out dividends. Management reviews its capital management approach on an ongoing basis and believes that this approach is reasonable given the relative size of the Company.

The Company currently is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements. There have been no changes in the Company's management of capital during the year.

13. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT

Fair values

The Company's financial instruments are cash, receivables, accounts payable, loans payable and PlayCash app provisions. The fair value of the Company's receivables, accounts payable, PlayCash app provisions, and the loans payable amount approximate carrying value, due to their short terms to maturity.

The Company determines the fair value of financial instruments according to the following hierarchy:

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

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

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

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13. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT (continued...)

The Company is exposed to a variety of financial instrument-related risks. The Board approves and monitors the risk management processes, inclusive of counterparty limits, controlling and reporting structures. The type of risk exposure and the way in which such exposure is managed is provided as follows:

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of an unexpected loss if a customer or third party to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations.

Financial instruments that potentially subject the Company to credit risk consist of cash and receivables. The Company deposits cash with high credit quality financial institutions as determined by rating agencies. As a result, the Company is not subject to significant credit risk on its cash. The credit risk associated with the receivables is limited to its value of \$1,744 (2024 – \$11,340).

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 manages liquidity risk through its capital management as outlined in Note 12. The Company will need to raise additional capital in order to meet its obligations as they come due when necessary.

Market Risk

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

(a) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The risk that the Company will realize a loss as a result of a change in interest rates is minimal, as the Company does not have any variable interest rate investments or financial liabilities.

(b) Price risk

The Company is not exposed to price risk, as it has no investments in publicly traded securities as at March 31, 2025.

(c) Currency risk

The Company is exposed to currency risk on its financial instruments denominated in US dollars, Indian Rupees British Pounds and Euros. As at March 31, 2025, the Company has net financial liabilities of approximately \$289,729 (March 31, 2024 –\$48,000 asset) denominated in US dollars, net financial liabilities of approximately \$37,400 (March 31, 2024 - \$37,400) denominated in Euros, net financial liabilities of approximately \$112,600 (March 31, 2024 - \$101,900) denominated in British Pounds and net financial liabilities of approximately \$6,800 (March 31, 2024 - \$6,800) denominated in Indian Rupees. A 10% change in the exchange rate of the U.S dollar, Euro, British Pound, and Indian Rupee over the Canadian dollar would result in a change in foreign exchange of approximately \$44,700 to net and comprehensive loss.

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13. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT (continued...)

(d) Concentration risk

The company is vulnerable to risk concentration in trade receivables due to its restricted client base and reliance on a single customer. The table below displays the Company's risk exposure in terms of credit concentration as a percentage of client revenue for the year ending March 31, 2025.

Revenue	Customer	\$	%
Search monetization	Alot Inc.	25,699	100%
		25,699	

14. SEGMENTED INFORMATION

The Company's operations are in two reportable operating segments for the year ended March 31, 2025, Canada and US. The reportable segments were determined based on the geographical location of the expenditures and income. Reportable segments are defined as components of an enterprise about which discrete financial information is available that is evaluated regularly by the chief operating decision maker in deciding how to allocate resources and in assessing performance.

For the year ended March 31, 2025, the Company's financial results are as follows:

	CANADA	USA	Total
Revenues	\$ 25,699	\$ -	\$ 25,699
Cost of sales	(23,449)	-	(23,449)
Gross Profit (Loss)	2,250	-	2,250
Software and development expenses	(6,237)	-	(6,237)
Operating expenses	(19,728)	(584)	(20,312)
General & Administrative expenses	(273,633)	-	(273,633)
Marketing expenses	(300)	-	(300)
Other income and expenses	19,129	(3,010)	16,119
Net loss	\$ (278,519)	\$ (3,594)	\$(282,113)

For the year ended March 31, 2024, the Company's financial results are as follows:

	Canada	USA	Total
Revenues	\$ 249,441	\$ 6,101	\$ 255,542
Cost of sales	(247,951)	3,193	(244,758)
Gross Profit (Loss)	1,490	9,294	10,784
Software and development expenses	(69,870)	-	(69,870)
Operating expenses	(53,584)	(474)	(54,058)
General & Administrative expenses	(416,702)	-	(416,702)
Marketing expenses	-	(14,725)	(14,725)
Other income and expenses	5,953	(11,836)	(5,883)
Net loss	\$ (532,713)	\$ (17,741)	\$ (550,454)

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15. TAXATION

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

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
	\$	\$
Loss for the year	(282,113)	(550,454)
Expected income tax (recovery)	(76,000)	(149,000)
Change in statutory, foreign tax, foreign exchange rates and other	(1,000)	(68,000)
Permanent differences	3,000	13,000
Change in unrecognized deductible temporary differences	74,000	204,000
Total income tax (recovery)	-	-

The significant components of the Company's deferred tax assets that have not been included on the consolidated statement of financial position are as follows:

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
	\$	\$
Deferred tax assets (liabilities)		
Intangible assets	6,000	6,000
Share issue costs	25,000	50,000
Debt with accretion	1,000	-
Non-capital losses	2,740,000	2,646,000
	2,772,000	2,702,000
Unrecognized deferred tax assets	(2,772,000)	(2,702,000)
Net deferred tax assets	-	-

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:

	March 31, 2025	Expiry date	March 31, 2024	Expiry Date
	\$		\$	
Share issue costs	93,000	2026 to 2046	186,000	2025 to 2046
Intangible assets	24,000	No expiry date	24,000	No expiry date
Debt with accretion	3,000	No expiry date	-	No expiry date
Non-capital losses	10,163,000	2026 to 2045	9,813,000	2025 to 2044
Canada	9,926,000	2026 to 2045	9,762,000	2025 to 2044
USA	59,000	No expiry date	51,000	No expiry date

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

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16. COMMITMENTS

On February 16, 2021, the Company entered into a license agreement with an arm's length party for the use of affiliate system software for the purpose of affiliate management and statistical recording and reporting. The contractual obligation is for 24 months ending March 31, 2024 and contract commitment is \$63,780 (GBP £37,200). On December 7, 2022, a judgment was made for the Company to pay GBP 37,905.09 plus daily interest of 0.035% totaling GBP 6,673 recorded as accrued interest in connection with the license agreement.

On March 9, 2023, the Company's subsidiary Boost Interactive entered into a joint venture agreement with a third party for the purpose of accessing and maximizing the usage of their AI powered marketing platform for 24 months unless the Company can provide a notice of termination for at least 30 days but not more than 60 days.

17. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

On July 28, 2025, the Company entered into a promissory note for \$100,000 loan with a company controlled by the CEO with an interest rate of 12%. As agreed, the Promissory note is repayable within 3 months from the date of advance.

On September 17, 2025, the Company entered into a promissory note for \$25,000 loan with a company controlled by the CEO with an interest rate of 12%. As agreed, the Promissory note is repayable on demand.