

IKIGAI CAPITAL CORP.

Financial Statements

Years Ended June 30, 2024 and 2023

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholders of Ikigai Capital Corp.

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Ikigai Capital Corp. (the "Company"), which comprise the statements of financial position as at June 30, 2024 and 2023, and the statements of operations and comprehensive loss, changes in shareholders' equity, and cash flows for the years then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at June 30, 2024 and 2023, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audits 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 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 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.

Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern

We draw attention to Note 1 in the financial statements, which indicates that the Company has no business operations and negative cash flow from operations during the year ended June 30, 2023 and, as at that date, the Company has an accumulated deficit of \$347,370. As stated in Note 1, these events or conditions, along with other matters as set forth in Note 1, 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 financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2024. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the 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 of our report, we have determined that there are no key audit matters to communicate in our report.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Management's Discussion and Analysis, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the 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 financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information, and in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, 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 Financial Statements

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

In preparing the 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 Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the 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 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 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 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 financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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 financial statements of the current period and 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 Lonny Wong.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Saturna Group LLP". The script is fluid and cursive, with the letters "S", "G", and "L" being particularly prominent and stylized.

Saturna Group Chartered Professional Accountants LLP

Vancouver, Canada

October 28, 2024

IKIGAI CAPITAL CORP.

Statements of Financial Position
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	June 30, 2024 \$	June 30, 2023 \$
Assets		
Current assets		
Cash	261,281	380,545
Prepaid expenses (Note 3)	24,084	–
Total assets	285,365	380,545
Liabilities		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	29,493	12,869
Total liabilities	29,493	12,869
Shareholders' equity		
Share capital	527,886	527,886
Share-based payment reserve	75,356	75,356
Deficit	(347,370)	(235,566)
Total shareholders' equity	255,872	367,676
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	285,365	380,545

Nature of operations and continuance of operations (Note 1)
Commitment (Note 8)

Approved and authorized for issuance on behalf of the Board of Directors on October 28, 2024:

/s/ "Harry Chew"

Harry Chew, Director

/s/ "Sonny Chew"

Sonny Chew, Director

(The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements)

IKIGAI CAPITAL CORP.

Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Loss
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	Year ended June 30, 2024 \$	Year ended June 30, 2023 \$
Expenses		
General and administrative	4,787	2,094
Professional fees	61,030	32,093
Rent (Note 3)	18,900	18,900
Transfer agent and regulatory fees	13,093	7,974
Travel and promotion	13,994	31,271
Total expenses	111,804	92,332
Net loss and comprehensive loss for the year	(111,804)	(92,332)
Loss per share, basic and diluted	(0.01)	(0.01)
Weighted average shares outstanding	9,100,000	9,100,000

(The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements)

IKIGAI CAPITAL CORP.

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

	Share capital		Share-based payment reserve \$	Deficit \$	Total shareholders' equity
	Number of shares	Amount \$			
Balance, June 30, 2022	9,100,000	527,886	75,356	(143,234)	460,008
Net loss for the year	—	—	—	(92,332)	(92,332)
Balance, June 30, 2023	9,100,000	527,886	75,356	(235,566)	367,676
Net loss for the year	—	—	—	(111,804)	(111,804)
Balance, June 30, 2024	9,100,000	527,886	75,356	(347,730)	255,872

(The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements)

IKIGAI CAPITAL CORP.

Statements of Cash Flows
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	Year ended June 30, 2024 \$	Year ended June 30, 2023 \$
Operating activities		
Net loss for the year	(111,804)	(92,332)
Changes in non-cash working capital:		
Prepaid expenses	(24,084)	–
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	16,624	8,144
Net cash used in operating activities	(119,264)	(84,188)
Change in cash	(119,264)	(84,188)
Cash, beginning of year	380,545	464,733
Cash, end of year	261,281	380,545

(The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements)

IKIGAI CAPITAL CORP.

Notes to the Financial Statements
Years Ended June 30, 2024 and 2023
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

1. Nature of Operations and Continuance of Operations

Ikigai Capital Corp. (the "Company") was incorporated in the province of British Columbia on January 31, 2021. The Company's head office is located at Suite 905, 1030 West Georgia Street, Vancouver, BC, V6E 2Y3.

The Company is a capital pool company ("CPC") pursuant to the policies of the TSX Venture Exchange (the "Exchange"). The Company is in the development stage and its principal business is the identification and evaluation of assets or businesses with a view to completing a Qualifying Transaction ("QT") as defined by the rules of the Exchange. Such a transaction will be subject to shareholder and regulatory approval. Refer to Note 8.

These financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis, which assumes that the Company will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business. During the year ended June 30, 2024, the Company has no business operations and negative cash flow from operations. As at June 30, 2024, the Company has an accumulated deficit of \$347,370. The continued operations of the Company are dependent on its ability to generate future cash flows or obtain additional financing through debt or equity. Management is of the opinion that sufficient working capital will be obtained from external financing to meet the Company's liabilities and commitments as they become due, although there is a risk that additional financing will not be available on a timely basis or on terms acceptable to the Company. These factors may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. These financial statements do not reflect any adjustments that may be necessary if the Company is unable to continue as a going concern.

2. Material Accounting Policy Information

(a) Statement of Compliance and Basis of Presentation

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"), as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board on a going concern basis.

These financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis and are presented in Canadian dollars, which is the Company's functional currency.

(b) Use of Estimates and Judgments

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with IFRS requires management to make judgments, estimates, and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income, and expenses. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis of making the judgments about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and Assumptions

Estimates and assumptions where there is significant risk of material adjustments to assets and liabilities in future accounting periods are outlined below:

Deferred income taxes

The determination of income tax expense and the composition of deferred income tax assets and liabilities involves judgment and estimates as to the future taxable earnings, expected timing of reversals of deferred income tax assets and liabilities, and interpretations of tax laws. The Company is subject to assessments by tax authorities who may interpret the tax law differently. Changes in these interpretations, judgments, and estimates may materially affect the final amount of deferred income tax provisions, deferred income tax assets and liabilities, and results of operations.

IKIGAI CAPITAL CORP.

Notes to the Financial Statements
Years Ended June 30, 2024 and 2023
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

2. Material Accounting Policy Information (continued)

(b) Use of Estimates and Judgments (continued)

Significant Judgments

The critical judgments that the Company's management has made in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the Company's financial statements are as follows:

Going concern

The application of the going concern assumption which requires management to take into account all available information about the future, which is at least but not limited to, 12 months from the year end of the reporting period. The Company is aware that material uncertainties related to events or conditions may cast significant doubt upon the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

(c) Cash and Cash Equivalents

The Company considers all highly liquid instruments with a maturity of three months or less at the time of issuance, are readily convertible to known amounts of cash, and which are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value to be cash equivalents.

(d) Financial Instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the respective instrument.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are included in the initial carrying value of the related instrument and are amortized using the effective interest method. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognized immediately in the statement of operations.

Fair value estimates are made at the statement of financial position date based on relevant market information and information about the financial instrument. All financial instruments are classified into either: fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL") or amortized cost.

The Company has made the following classifications:

Cash	Amortized cost
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	Amortized cost

The classification of financial assets depends on the nature and purpose of the financial assets and is determined at the time of initial recognition.

Financial assets at FVTPL

Financial assets are classified as FVTPL when the financial asset is either held for trading or it is designated as FVTPL. A financial asset is classified as held for trading if:

- it has been acquired principally for the purpose of selling it in the near term; or
- on initial recognition, it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that the Company manages together and has a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking; or
- it is a derivative that is not designated and effective as a hedging instrument.

IKIGAI CAPITAL CORP.

Notes to the Financial Statements
Years Ended June 30, 2024 and 2023
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

2. Material Accounting Policy Information (continued)

(d) Financial Instruments (continued)

Financial assets

Financial assets at amortized cost

Financial assets at amortized cost are non-derivative financial assets which are held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows and its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. A financial asset (unless it is a trade receivable without a significant financing component that is initially measured at the transaction price) is initially measured at fair value plus, for an item not at FVTPL, transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition. Subsequent to initial recognition, financial assets are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those classified as FVTPL, are assessed for indicators of impairment at the end of each reporting period. Financial assets are considered to be impaired when there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows of the investment have been decreased.

The carrying amount of the financial asset is reduced by the impairment loss directly for all financial assets with the exception of trade receivables, where the carrying amount is reduced through the use of an allowance account.

When a trade receivable is considered uncollectible, it is written off against the allowance account. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are offset against the allowance account. Changes in the carrying amount of the allowance account are recognized in the statement of operations. Loss allowances are based on the lifetime ECL's that result from all possible default events over the expected life of the trade receivable, using the simplified approach.

For financial assets measured at amortized cost, if, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognized, the previously recognized impairment loss is reversed through the statement of operations to the extent that the carrying amount of the investment at the date the impairment is reversed does not exceed what the amortized cost would have been had the impairment not been recognized.

Financial liabilities and equity instruments

Classification as debt or equity

Debt and equity instruments issued by the Company are classified as either financial liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

Equity instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by the Company are recognized as the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

IKIGAI CAPITAL CORP.

Notes to the Financial Statements
Years Ended June 30, 2024 and 2023
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

2. Material Accounting Policy Information (continued)

(d) Financial Instruments (continued)

Financial liabilities and equity instruments (continued)

Other financial liabilities

Other financial liabilities (including loans and borrowings and trade payables and other liabilities) are initially measured at fair value, net of transaction costs. Subsequently, other financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortized cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the financial liability, or (where appropriate) a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

(e) Income Taxes

Current income tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities for the current period are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date. Current income tax relating to items recognized directly in other comprehensive income or equity is recognized in other comprehensive income or equity and not in the statement of operations. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

Deferred income tax

Deferred income tax is provided using the statement of financial position method on temporary differences at the reporting date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes. The carrying amount of deferred income tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and recognized only to the extent that it is probable that sufficient taxable income will be available to allow all or part of the deferred income tax asset to be utilized. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the year when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. Deferred income tax assets and deferred income tax liabilities are offset, if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current income tax liabilities and the deferred income taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

IKIGAI CAPITAL CORP.

Notes to the Financial Statements
Years Ended June 30, 2024 and 2023
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

2. Material Accounting Policy Information (continued)

(f) Share-based Payments

The grant date fair value of share-based payment awards granted to employees is recognized as stock-based compensation expense, with a corresponding increase in equity, over the period that the employees unconditionally become entitled to the awards. The amount recognized as an expense is adjusted to reflect the number of awards for which the related service and non-market vesting conditions are expected to be met, such that the amount ultimately recognized as an expense is based on the number of awards that do meet the related service and non-market performance conditions at the vesting date. For share-based payment awards with non-vesting conditions, the grant date fair value of the share-based payment is measured to reflect such conditions and there is no true-up for differences between expected and actual outcomes.

Where equity instruments are granted to parties other than 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.

All equity-settled share-based payments are reflected in share-based payment reserve, 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.

(g) Loss Per Share

Basic loss per share is computed using the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. The treasury stock method is used for the calculation of diluted loss per share, whereby all "in the money" stock options and share purchase warrants are assumed to have been exercised at the beginning of the period and the proceeds from their exercise are assumed to have been used to purchase common shares at the average market price during the period. When a loss is incurred during the period, basic and diluted loss per share are the same as the exercise of stock options and share purchase warrants is considered to be anti-dilutive. As at June 30, 2024, the Company has 900,000 (2023 – 1,110,000) potentially dilutive shares outstanding.

(h) Accounting Standards Issued But Not Yet Effective

A number of new standards, and amendments to standards and interpretations, are not yet effective for the year ended June 30, 2024, and have not been early adopted in preparing these financial statements. These new standards, and amendments to standards and interpretations are either not applicable or are not expected to have a significant impact on the Company's financial statements.

3. Related Party Transactions

- (a) As at June 30, 2024, prepaid rent of \$18,425 (2023 - \$nil) paid to a company controlled by directors of the Company is included in prepaid expenses. During the year ended June 30, 2024, the amount of \$18,900 (2023 – \$18,900) was incurred to a company controlled by directors of the Company for rent.
- (b) As at June 30, 2024, advances of \$5,659 (2023 - \$nil) paid to the Chief Executive Officer of the Company is included in prepaid expenses.

IKIGAI CAPITAL CORP.

Notes to the Financial Statements
Years Ended June 30, 2024 and 2023
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

4. Share Capital

Authorized: unlimited common shares without par value.

5. Stock Options

The Company has adopted a stock option plan pursuant to which options may be granted to directors, officers, employees, and consultants of the Company to a maximum of 10% of the issued and outstanding common shares at the time of the grant. The exercise price of each option shall not be less than the market price of the Company's stock on the date of the grant. Stock options granted under the plan vest as determined by the board of directors and shall not have a term exceeding ten years.

The following table summarizes the continuity of the Company's stock options:

	Number of options	Weighted average exercise price \$
Outstanding, June 30, 2022 and 2023	1,110,000	0.10
Expired	(210,000)	0.10
Outstanding, June 30, 2024	900,000	0.10

Additional information regarding stock options outstanding as at June 30, 2024 is as follows:

Range of exercise prices \$	Outstanding and exercisable		
	Number of shares	Weighted average remaining contractual life (years)	Weighted average exercise price \$
0.10	900,000	2.6	0.10

6. Financial Instruments and Risk Management

(a) Fair Values

Fair value measurements are classified using a fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of inputs used in making the measurements. The fair value hierarchy has the following levels:

- Level 1 - valuation based on quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- Level 2 - valuation techniques based on inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices); and
- Level 3 - valuation techniques using inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

The fair values of financial instruments, which includes cash, and accounts payable and accrued liabilities, approximates their carrying values due to the relatively short-term maturity of these instruments.

IKIGAI CAPITAL CORP.

Notes to the Financial Statements
Years Ended June 30, 2024 and 2023
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

6. Financial Instruments and Risk Management (continued)

(b) Credit Risk

Financial instruments that potentially subject the Company to a concentration of credit risk consists of cash. The Company limits its exposure to credit loss by placing its cash with a high credit quality financial institution. The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure.

(c) 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. The Company is not exposed to significant interest rate risk as it does not have any liabilities with variable rates.

(d) Foreign Exchange Rate Risk

Foreign exchange risk is the risk that the Company's financial instruments will fluctuate in value as a result of movements in foreign exchange rates. The Company is not exposed to any foreign exchange rate risk.

(e) Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting financial obligations due to shortage of funds. The Company manages liquidity risk by maintaining sufficient cash balances and adjusting its operating budget and expenditure. Liquidity requirements are managed based on expected cash flows to ensure that there is sufficient capital in order to meet short-term and other specific obligations.

7. Capital Management

The Company manages its capital to maintain its ability to continue as a going concern and to provide returns to shareholders and benefits to other stakeholders. The capital structure of the Company consists of cash and equity comprised of issued share capital and share-based payment reserve.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it in light of economic conditions. The Company, upon approval from its Board of Directors, will balance its overall capital structure through new share issuances or by undertaking other activities as deemed appropriate under the specific circumstances.

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 subject to externally imposed capital requirements under Policy 2.4 of the Exchange for capital pool companies.

8. Commitment

On September 16, 2022 (as amended on February 27, 2023, July 31, 2023, and November 29, 2023), the Company entered into a share exchange agreement (the Proposed Transaction) with Eternal Bioworks Corp. ("Eternal") pursuant to which the Company agreed to acquire 100% of Eternal. As consideration for the acquisition of all of the outstanding securities of Eternal, the holders of the Eternal Shares will receive for each Eternal Share, such number of Ikigai Common Shares as is equal to the quotient which results when the price per share at which the Eternal Shares are issued pursuant to the Qualifying Transaction Financing is divided by the quotient which results when \$2,150,000 is divided by the outstanding number of Ikigai Common Shares as Ikigai's share capital is presently constituted. Provided that in the event that Ikigai's share capital is consolidated or otherwise adjusted on or before the closing of the Transaction, then the price per share of Ikigai's Common Shares after such event will be multiplied by the consolidation ratio or otherwise accordingly adjusted.

IKIGAI CAPITAL CORP.

Notes to the Financial Statements
Years Ended June 30, 2024 and 2023
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

9. Income Taxes

The tax effect (computed by applying the Canadian federal and provincial statutory rate) of the significant temporary differences, which comprise deferred income tax assets and liabilities, are as follows:

	2024 \$	2023 \$
Canadian statutory income tax rate	27%	27%
Income tax recovery at statutory rate	(30,187)	(24,930)
Tax effect of:		
Permanent differences and other	1,197	3,560
Change in unrecognized deferred income tax asset	28,990	21,370
Income tax provision	—	—

The significant components of deferred income tax assets and liabilities are as follows:

	2024 \$	2023 \$
Deferred income tax assets		
Non-capital loss carried forward	80,095	46,941
Share issuance costs	8,328	12,492
Unrecognized deferred income tax asset	(88,423)	(59,433)
Net deferred income tax asset	—	—

As at June 30, 2024, the Company has non-capital losses carried forward of \$296,648, which is available to offset future years' taxable income. These losses expire as follows:

	\$
2041	254
2042	79,028
2043	94,573
2044	122,793
	296,648