

CONDENSED INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE THREE AND NINE MONTHS ENDED

MARCH 31ST, 2024 AND 2023

(UNAUDITED)

NOTICE TO READER

The accompanying unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements of Autris (the "Company") have been prepared by, and are the responsibility of management.

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

AUTRIS

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Consolidated Financial Information

Consolidated Balance Sheets as of March 31st, 2024 and June 30th , 2023 (unaudited) **Page 1**

Consolidated Statement of Operations for the three months and nine months period ended March 31st , 2024 and 2023 (unaudited) **Page 2**

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Stockholders Deficiency as at March 31st, 2024 **Page 3**

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows for the nine months ended March 31st, 2024 and 2023 (unaudited) **Page 4**

Notes to the Interim Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements **Page 7-22**

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

AUTRIS

Interim Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets

		March 31st, 2024	June 30th, 2023
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalent	$	677,080	-
Deposits and Prepaid Expenses		1,195	
Digital Assets (Note 8)		249,905	
Total current assets		928,180	-
Non-current assets			
Capitalized Development and Infrastructure Costs (note 4)		449,563	-
Customer Commitments (note 3)		1,377,049	
Property and Equipment (note 5)		63,890	-
Construction in Progress (note 7)		1,510,501	-
Investments (note 6)		152,010	
Land (note 9)		4,500,000	
Total non-current assets		8,053,013	
Total assets	$	8,981,193	-
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS´DEFICIT			
Current liabilities			
Accounts Payable		36,834	
Mortgage Payable (note 10)		150,000	
Total current liabilities		186,834	
Non-current liabilities			
Loans from Directors (note 13, 14)		37,303	
Deferred Revenue (note 11)		3,164,513	
Partnership Interests (note 12)		820,000	
Customer Deposits		40,984	
Loan from Affiliated company (note 13)		735,025	
Total non-current liabilities		4,797,824	-
Total Liabilities	$	4,984,658	-
Stockholders´Deficit			
Common stock, $.001 par value; 200,000,000 shares authorized:			
131,251,359 issued and outstanding as of March 31, 2024 and 31,251,359 as at March 31, 20		141,261	31,251
Special Series "A" 2022 Preferred Share, Par Value $.001 1 share authorized:			
Issued 1 Preferred Share as at March 31 ,2024, nil, March 31, 2023		-	
Additional Paid in Capital		1,409,841	1,377,841
Additional Surplus		3,900,000	
Accumulated Deficit		(1,454,567)	(1,409,092)
Total Stockholders Equity (deficit)		3,996,535	-
Total Liabilities and stockholders´deficit	$	8,981,193	-

AUTRIS

Condensed Interim Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income (loss)

	For the 3 months ended March 31st		For the nine months ended March 31st	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Revenue	-	-	-	-
Real estate commissions	$ 33,974		33,974	
Management Fees (Note 17)	75,000		75,000	
	108,974		108,974	
Cost of Revenue	-	-	-	-
Sales Commissions	9,897		9,897	
	9,897			
Gross Profit	$ 99,077	-	99,077	-
Expenses				
General and Administration	15,536		16,598	
Consultants	18,000		18,000	
Professional Fees	70,432		70,646	
Legal	1,600		2,452	
Property Maintainence	2,006		3,646	
Listing Expenses	6,540		10,040	
Marketing/Advertising	500		2,169	
Depreciation (note 5)	4,173		7,051	
Total Operating Expenses	$ 118,787	-	130,602	-
Loss before other items	$ (19,710)		$ (31,525)	-
Other items and comprehensive income (expense)				
Gain on sale of Digital Assets (note 8)	22,946	-	22,946	-
Interest Income (expense)	(144)	-	(6,311)	-
Change in Fair Market Value of Digital Assets (note 8)	155,937		155,937	
Total other items and comprehensive income (expense)	$ 178,739	-	172,572	-
Total comprehensive income	$ 159,029	-	141,047	-
Net income per common share				
Basic	0.00136	-	0.00107	-
Diluted	0.00090	-	0.00080	-
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding				
Basic	131,251,359	31,251,359	131,251,359	31,251,359
Diluted	176,251,359	31,251,359	176,251,359	31,251,359

AUTRIS, INC.

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Stockholders´Deficit

	Series "A" Preferred Shares		Common Stock		Additional	Accumulated	
	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount	Paid in Capital	Deficit	Total
Net Loss							
Balance, June 30th, 2020			31,251,359	$ 31,251	$ 1,313,615	(1,409,092)	$ (1,409,092)
Net Loss							
Balance, June 30, 2021			31,251,359	$ 31,251	$ 1,313,615	(1,409,092)	$ (1,409,092)
Net Loss					$ -		
Balance, June 30, 2022			31,251,359	$ 31,251	$ 1,313,615	(1,409,092)	$ (1,409,092)
Net Loss					$ -		
Balance June 30, 2023			31,251,359	$ 31,251	$ 1,313,615	(1,409,092)	$ (1,409,092)
Common Stock Issued for Agro Forestry Assets			100,000,000	$100,000	$ 32,000		$ 132,000
Preferred Shares Issued	1	-	-				
Equity Acquired in Acquisition of Veritas Village Holdings Panama S.A						(25,997)	
Equity Acquired in acquisition of Eco Villages Design, S.A						(160,515)	
Net Income		-			$ -	141,047	
Balance, March 31, 2024	1	-	131,251,359	$131,251	$ 1,345,615	$ (1,454,557)	$ (1,454,557)

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

AUTRIS, INC.
Interim Condensed Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

For the nine months ended March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023

		March 31 2024	2023
Cash flows from operating activities			
Net Income (Loss)	$	141,047	-
Adjustment for:			
Depreciation		7,051	
Changes in operating assets and liabilities			
Deposits and Prepaid Expenses		(1,195)	
Digital Assets		(249,905)	
Accounts Payable		36,834	
Net cash used in operating activities		(66,167)	-
Cash flows from investing activities			
Capitalized Development and Infrastructure Costs		(449,563)	
Customer Commitments		(1,377,049)	
Property and Equipment		(63,890)	
Construction in Progress		(1,510,501)	
Investments		(152,010)	
Land		(4,500,000)	
Additional Surplus		3,900,000	
Net cash used in investing activities	$	(4,153,013)	-
Cash flows from financing activities			
Mortgage Payable (current portion)		150,000	
Loans from Directors		37,303	
Deferred Revenue		3,164,513	
Partnership Interests		820,000	
Customer Deposits		40,984	
Loan from Affiliated company		735,025	
Change in non current assets		(51,564)	
Net cash provided by financing activities	$	4,896,260	-
Net change in Cash		677,080	
Cash at beginning of period		-	
Cash at end of period	$	677,080	-
Supplemental Disclosure of non-cash financing activities			
Interest Paid in Cash		0	
Shares issued for Agroforesty Assets		132,000	
		132,000	-

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

Autris

Notes to the Interim Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

1. ORGANIZATION AND NATURE OF OPERATIONS

Autris, through its wholly owned subsidiaries, Eco Villages Design, S.A and Veritas Villages Holdings Panama, S.A, acquires ,designs, develops and constructs sustainable communities throughout Central America and the Carribbean.The company also has sustainable investments in Teak and Avocado Plantations in Nicaragua through its affiliation with Vida Verte Agroforestry, S.A.

Autris (the "Company") was incorporated in the State of Nevada on February 28, 2000 as Big Sky Productions, Inc. The Company filed a Certificate of Amendment with the Nevada Secretary of State on January 6, 2014 effecting the name change to Autris, Inc.

Corporate administration

The address of the Company's office is Balboa Office Center, Apto 18C1, Avenida Balboa Y Calle 27, Panama City, Republic of Panama. The Company's common shares are traded on the Over The Counter Market ("OTC") under the ticker symbol "AUTR" .

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION

These consolidated financial statements, including comparatives, have been prepared in accordance with International Accounting Standards ("IAS") using accounting policies consistent with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") and Interpretations of the International Financial Reporting Interpretation Committee ("IFRIC"). The policies applied in these consolidated financial statements are based on IFRS issued as of January 1, 2023. The functional currency is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates. The functional currency

determination was conducted through an analysis of the consideration factors identified in IAS 21. The functional currency for the Company and its subsidiaries is the United States dollar. The presentation currency for the Company is the United States dollar. Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency of the respective entity or division, using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions (spot exchange rate).

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the re-measurement of monetary items denominated in foreign currency at period-end exchange rates are recognized in profit or loss. Non-monetary items that are not re-translated at period end are measured at historical cost (translated using the exchange rates at the transaction date), except for non-monetary items measured at fair value, which are translated using the exchange rates as at the date when fair value was determined. Gains and losses are recorded in profit or loss.

These unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared using the accrual basis of accounting, and fair value accounting where appropriate, except for cash flow information.

Going Concern

These unaudited interim condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a going-concern basis, which implies that the Corporation will continue realizing its assets and discharging its liabilities in the normal course of business for the foreseeable future. As reflected in the unaudited interim condensed consolidated financial statements, the Corporation is in the process of ramping up its activities . During the nine-month period ended March 31st, 2024 the Corporation recorded comprehensive net income of $141,047, and an increase in shareholders equity to $3,996,535. As at March 31, 2024 however, the Corporation had a accumulated deficit of $1,454,567 since inception and a relatively short history of profitability. Accordingly, the ability of the Corporation to realize the carrying value of its assets and continue operations as a going concern is dependent upon its ability to obtain additional financing or on generating sustainable future profitable operations. Management anticipates that the generation of revenues from its planned development community located in

Chame District, Panama will enable the Corporation to achieve profitability. There is no assurance that any of these initiatives will be successful. Factors within and outside the Corporation's control could have a significant bearing on its ability to obtain additional financing or on the generation of revenues. These unaudited interim condensed consolidated financial statements do not include any adjustments related to the carrying values and classifications of assets and liabilities that would be necessary should the Corporation be unable to continue as a going concern. Such adjustments could be material.

a) Basis of measurement

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared using the measurement basis specified by IFRS for each type of asset, liability, revenue and expense

b) Significant judgments, estimates, and assumptions

The preparation of the Company's consolidated financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make judgments, estimates, and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, and disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the consolidated financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Estimates and assumptions are continually 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. Actual results could differ from these estimates.

Accounting policy choices that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in these consolidated financial statements are as follows:

Determination of functional currency

The Company determines the functional currency through an analysis of several indicators such as expenses and cash flow, financing activities, retention of operating cash flows, and frequency of transactions within the reporting entity.

Digital assets and inventory

The Company´s Digital Assets consist of Bitcoin , which are recorded at fair value using the revaluation model under IAS 38 with changes in fair value recorded in other comprehensive income. There was significant judgement applied by the Company in making this assessment as accounting for cryptocurrencies depends on the nature of the asset, the use of the asset including the expected timeline or use, and how the asset is held. This judgement included consideration of the operations, strategy and intent of management.

Contingencies

The Company accrues for estimated loss contingencies related to legal and regulatory matters when available information indicates that is probable a liability has been incurred and the Company can reasonably estimate the amount of that loss. In many proceedings, however, it is inherently difficult to determine whether any loss is probable or even possible or to estimate the amount of any loss. In addition, even where a loss is possible or an exposure to loss exists in excess of the liability already accrued, it is often not possible to reasonably estimate the size of the possible loss or range of loss possible or additional losses.

Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company performs impairment testing annually for non-financial assets, as well as when circumstances indicate that there may be impairment for these assets. Management judgement is involved in determining if there are circumstances indicating that testing for impairment is required.

The Company assesses impairment by comparing the recoverable amount of a long-lived asset to its carrying value. The recoverable amount is defined as the higher of: (i) value in use; or (ii) fair value less cost to sell. The determination of the recoverable amount involves management judgement and estimation. These estimates and assumptions could affect the Company’s future results if the current estimates of future performance and fair values change.

Estimation uncertainty

The following are key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities within the next financial year:

Useful life of property and equipment, and intangible assets

Property and equipment, and intangible assets are depreciated over their estimated useful lives. Estimated useful lives are determined based on current facts and past experience and take into consideration the anticipated physical life of the asset, the potential for technological obsolescence, and regulations. Accordingly, these estimates are subject to measurement uncertainty.

Digital asset and inventory valuation

Digital assets are measured at fair value using the quoted price on Coinmarketcap. Coinmarketcap is a pricing aggregator, as the principal market or most advantageous market is not always known. The Company believes any price difference amongst the principal market and an aggregated price to be immaterial. Management considers this fair value to be a Level 2 input under IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement fair value hierarchy as the price on this source represents an average of quoted prices on multiple digital currency exchanges.

Earnings per share

The calculation of earnings per common share is based on the reported net income divided by the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period. Diluted earnings per share is calculated on the treasury stock basis. Where potentially dilutive equity instruments are anti-dilutive, basic and diluted earnings per share are the same.

Share based compensation

Estimating fair value for granted stock options, warrants, and other equity instruments, requires determining the most appropriate valuation model which is dependent on the terms and conditions of the grant. The company utilizes the Black-Scholes options pricing model. This estimate also requires determining the most appropriate input to the valuation model including the expected life of the option, volatility, dividend yield, and rate of forfeitures and making assumptions about them. As such, management's assessment of the above inputs could be affected, if material changes in assumptions occurred. Accordingly, these estimates are subject to measurement uncertainty.

Business Combinations

In a business combination, the Company may acquire assets and assume certain liabilities of an acquired entity. Estimates are made as to the fair value of property, plant and equipment, intangible assets, and goodwill, among other items. In certain circumstances, such as the valuation of intangible assets acquired and the measurement of contingent consideration, the Company may rely on independent third-party evaluators. The determination of these fair values involves a variety of assumptions, including revenue growth rates, expected operating income, discount rates, and earnings multiples.

c) Basis of consolidation

These consolidated financial statements incorporate the financial statements of the Company and its wholly owned subsidiaries, Veritas Village Holdings Panama, S.A, and Eco Villages Designs, S.A. Control exists when the Company has the power, directly or indirectly, to govern the financial and operating policies of an entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities. The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its direct wholly-owned subsidiaries. All significant inter-company transactions and balances have been eliminated.

d) Digital Assets

The Company's digital assets consist of bitcoin. Digital assets meet the definition of intangible assets in IAS 38 Intangible Assets as they are identifiable non-monetary assets without physical substance. They are initially recorded at cost and subsequently remeasured using the revaluation method. Under the revaluation method, increases in fair value are recorded in other comprehensive income, while decreases are recorded in profit or loss. The Company revalues its digital assets at the end of each month. There is no recycling of gains from other comprehensive income to profit or loss. However, to the extent that an increase in fair value reverses a previous decrease in fair value that has been recorded in profit or loss, that increase is recorded in profit or loss. Decreases in fair value that reverse gains previously recorded in other comprehensive income are recorded in other comprehensive income.

e) Land, Property and Equipment

The Company's Land, Property and Equipment items are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses with the exception of land, which does not depreciate. Depreciation is recognized using the following annual rates:

	Estimated Useful Lives
Furniture and Fixtures	5 - 10 years
Computer Equipment	3 - 5 years
Vehicles	5 - 10 years

Property and equipment that is withdrawn from use or has no reasonable prospect of being recovered through use or sale, are regularly identified and written off.

The assets' residual values, depreciation methods and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each reporting date.

Subsequent expenditure relating to an item of property and equipment is capitalized when it is probable that future economic benefits from the use of the assets will be increased. All other subsequent expenditures are recognized as repairs and maintenance expenses.

f) **Goodwi**ll

Goodwill is initially measured at cost, being the excess of the consideration transferred over the net identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed in a business combination. If this consideration is lower than the fair value of the net assets acquired, the difference is recognized as a gain for the period. After initial recognition, goodwill is recognized at cost less any accumulated impairment losses.

Goodwill is tested for impairment annually or more frequently when circumstances indicate that the carrying value may be impaired. Impairment is determined by assessing the recoverable amount of each operating segment to which the goodwill relates. Where the recoverable amount of the operating segment (including the carrying value of the allocated goodwill) is less than the carrying value, an impairment loss is recognized. Impairment losses relating to goodwill cannot be reversed in future periods.

As at March 31st, 2024 there was no goodwill recorded on the consolidated financial statements of the corporation.

g) Foreign Currency Translation

The Company’s consolidated financial statements are presented in United States dollars, the parent Company’s functional currency. Each entity in the Company determines its own functional currency and items included in the financial statements of each entity are measured using that functional currency.

h) Non-Monetary Transactions

Where the Company is settling a liability for the purchase of goods and services where the price was established in a fiat currency, the difference between the liability settled and the fair value of the digital assets transferred is recognized as a gain or loss on settlement. Otherwise, the transaction is measured based on the fair value of the digital assets exchanged. Any difference between the fair value of the digital assets exchanged and the carrying amount of the digital assets is recognized in profit and loss.

l) Revenue Recognition

The Company recognizes revenue when it has persuasive evidence of a contract, performance obligations have been identified and satisfied, payment items have been identified, and it is probable that the Company will collect

j) Share Based Transactions

Equity-settled share-based payment transactions with parties other than employees are measured at the fair value of the goods or services received, except where that fair value cannot be estimated reliably, in which case they are measured at the fair value of the equity instruments granted, measured at the date the entity obtains the goods or the counterparty renders the service.

The Company uses a fair value-based method (Black-Scholes Option Pricing Model) for all share options granted to directors, employees and non-employees. For directors and employees, the fair value of the share options is measured at the date of grant. For grants to non-employees where the fair value of the goods or services is not determinable, the fair value of the share options is measured on the date the services are received.

The fair value of share-based payments is charged to profit or loss, with the offsetting credit to contributed surplus. For directors, employees and consultants, the share options are recognized over the vesting period based on the best available estimate of the number of share options expected to vest. If options vest immediately, the expense is recognized

when the options are issued. Estimates are subsequently revised if there is any indication that the number of share options expected to vest differs from previous estimates. Any cumulative adjustment prior to vesting is recognized in the current period. No adjustment is made to any expense recognized in prior periods where the options have vested. For non-employees, the share options are recognized over the related service period. When share options are exercised, the amounts previously recognized in contributed surplus are transferred to share capital.

k) Income Taxes

The Company accounts for income taxes under FASB ASC 740-10, which requires use of the liability method. FASB ASC 740-10-25 provides that deferred tax assets and liabilities are recorded based on the differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes, referred to as temporary differences.

Autris had a previous history of operating losses, however the historical federal net operating loss was lost upon the subsequent reactivation of the company. Accordingly, no provision for income taxes has been recorded. In addition, no benefit for income taxes has been recorded due to the uncertainty of the realization of any tax assets.

l) Related Party Transactions

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

m) Leases

The Company assesses whether a contract is or contains a lease, which is the right to control the leased asset's use, at the inception of a contract. The Company recognizes a ROU asset and a corresponding lease liability with respect to all lease arrangements in which it is the lessee, at the

commencement of the lease, with the following exceptions: (i) the Company has elected not to recognize ROU assets and liabilities for leases where the total lease term is less than or equal to 12 months, or (ii) for leases of low value. The payments for such leases are recognized in the consolidated statement of loss and comprehensive loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

The ROU asset is initially measured based on the present value of lease payments, lease payments made at or before the commencement day, and any initial direct costs. They are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. The ROU asset is depreciated over the shorter of the lease term or the useful life of the underlying asset. The ROU asset is subject to testing for impairment if there is an indicator of impairment.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted by using the rate implicit in the lease. If this rate cannot be readily determined, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate. Lease payments include fixed payments less any lease incentives, and any variable lease payments where variability depends on an index or rate. When the lease contains an extension or purchase option that the Company considers reasonably certain to be exercised, the cost of the option is included in the lease payments.

ROU assets are presented separately from property and equipment, and the lease liability is presented as a separate line in the consolidated statement of financial position. Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or rate are not included in the measurement of the ROU asset and lease liability. The related payments are recognized as an expense in the period in which the triggering event occurs and are included in the consolidated statement of loss and comprehensive loss.

n) Reclassification

Certain amounts in prior periods have been reclassified to better reflect the nature of the expenditures reported.

o) Cash Flow Statement

The Company displays its cash flow statement using the indirect method.

3. CUSTOMER COMMITMENTS

Customer commitments consists of amounts due from customers based upon signed contracts where deposits have been made and work commenced. As at March 31st, 2024 the amounts outstanding were $ 1,377,049.

4 CAPITALIZED DEVELOPMENT AND INFRASTRUCTURE COSTS

Under IFRS the company capitalizes certain costs related to the development of its projects including architectural fees, permitting, appraisals, environmental studies, roads, power systems, etc. As at March 31st, 2024 the company had capitalized development costs of $ 397,043.

5. Property and Equipment

Property and equipment consists of the following as at March 31st, 2024 and June 30th, 2023.

	March-24	June-23
Office Furniture and Equipment	$ 18,145	-
Machinery and Equipment	5,170	
Solar Panel Systems	7,298	
Vehicles	39,240	
Computer Equipment	1,088	
	70,941	-
Less Accumulated Depreciation:	(7,051)	
	$ 63,890	$ -

6. INVESTMENTS

Investments consist of ownership in Teak and Avocado plantations located in Nicaragua and purchased equity in subsidiary companies.

7. CONSTRUCTION IN PROGRESS

During the construction process, the company capitalizes all construction costs relating to its homes, until such time as the home is complete and ready for occupancy. As at March 31st, 2024, the company had $1,510,501 in construction in progress.

8. DIGITAL ASSETS

The Company classifies bitcoin holdings as digital assets. As at March 31, 2024, the price of bitcoin was $71,333.65 which reflected an increase from its price of $30,447.29 on June 30, 2023. The Company recognized an unrealized revaluation gain, net of tax, of $155,937 and an actual gain on the sale of bitcoin of $ 22,946 during the nine month period ended March 31, 2024 (2023 - $0). The companies Digital Assets at March 31st, 2024 consisted of 3.50332530 Bitcoins.

9. Land

The company owns approximately 19.8 hectares of development land located in the Chame district of Panama. The company carries the value of this land at $ 4,500,000 which includes cost plus a surplus valuation.

10. Mortgage Payable

The company through its subsidiary, Veritas Village Holdings, S.A borrowed $ 400,000 to assist it in the purchase of land for future development. The mortgage is payable over 2 years, and the remaining balance at March 31st, 2024 was $150,000. As the mortgage matures in less than 1 year it is included in current liabilities.

11. Deferred Revenue

Deferred Revenue consists of payments paid by customers for future homes or lots according to a contractual agreement. Deferred revenue is converted to actual revenue once the home or lot is delivered to the customer, or substantially all the terms of the contract have been met.

12. Partnership Interests

The company maintains several partnerships involving profit sharing and risk sharing on home and infrastructure construction. The company accounts for this as a liability until the partnership objects are met, or the partnership is dissolved, and profits or losses disbursed. As at March 31st, 2024 the company has $820,000 in partnership interests.

13. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

During the nine month period ended March 31st, 2024 the company or its subsidiaries borrowed $ 735,025 from companies associated with the CEO. These loans are unsecured and without fixed terms of repayment. They are provided to assist the company with the development of its real estate projects in Panama.

14. LOANS FROM DIRECTORS

The company or its subsidiaries have borrowed $ 37,303 as at March 31st, 2024 directly from the CEO. These loans are without fixed terms of repayment.

15. MANAGEMENT OF CAPITAL

The Company's objectives when managing capital are:

- Maintaining adequate liquidity reserves and access to capital.

- Ensuring sufficient liquidity to support its corporate and administrative functions as well as being able to execute on strategic initiatives.

● Minimizing the impact of the current market and economic conditions through active capital management.

The Company manages its capital structure in a manner that provides sufficient funding for operational and capital expenditure activities. Funds are secured, when necessary, through debt funding or equity capital raised by means of private placements. There can be no assurances that the Company will be able to obtain debt or equity capital in the case of working capital deficits

16. RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company may be exposed to various financial risks, which could affect its ability to achieve its strategic objectives. The main objectives of the Company's risk management strategy is to ensure that risks are properly identified and that the capital base is adequate in relation to those risks.

The Company's approach to managing financial risk is to ensure that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet liabilities when due. The Company may seek additional financing through debt or equity offerings, but there can be no assurance that such financing will be available on terms acceptable to the Company or at all. Any equity offering will result in dilution to the ownership interests of the Company's shareholders and may result in dilution to the value of such interests.

17. Management Fees

The company charged Management Fees of $ 75,000 to a company owned by the CEO. These management fees were for support services and provided at fair market value.

18. Fair Values

Assets and liabilities are classified in their entirety based on the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement

Level 1 – Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets that are accessible at the measurement date for identical, unrestricted assets or liabilities.

Level 2 – Quoted prices in markets that are not active, or inputs that are not observable, either directly or indirectly, for substantially the full term of the asset or liability.

Level 3 – Prices or valuation techniques that require inputs that are both significant to the fair value measurement and unobservable (supported by little or no market activity).

19. Share Capital

The authorized share capital consists of 200,000,000 common shares with a par value of $.001 per share, and 1 Special Series “A” 2022 Preferred Share. At at March 31st, 2024 the company had 131,251,359 common shares outstanding and 1 Special Series “A” 2022 Preferred Share outstanding.

20. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

The Company has evaluated subsequent events through the date the financial statements were available for issuance on May 20th, 2024 and there were no reportable events.