BLOCKCHAIN INDUSTRIES, INC.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED JULY 31, 2021 AND 2020
(UNAUDITED)

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BLOCKCHAIN INDUSTRIES, INC.
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(UNAUDITED)

	July 31, 2021		April 30, 2021	
Assets				
Total assets	**$**	-	**$**	-
Liabilities and Stockholders' Deficit				
Current Liabilities				
Due to related parties	**$**	127,075	$	102,075
Total current liabilities		127,075		102,075
Total Liabilities		127,075		102,075
Stockholders' deficit				
Preferred stock, $0.01 par value, 5,000,000 shares authorized, 0 issued and outstanding at July3, 2021 and April 30, 2021, respectively	**$**	-	$	-
Common stock, $0.01 par value, 400,000,000 shares authorized, 39,999,686 issued and outstanding at July 31, 2021 and April 30, 2021, respectively.	**$**	40,000	$	40,000
Additional paid-in capital		(40,000)		(40,000)
Accumulated deficit		(127,075)		(102,075)
Total stockholders' deficit		(127,075)		(102,075)
Total liabilities and stockholders' deficit	$	-	$	-

The accompanying footnotes are in integral part of these financial statements.

BLOCKCHAIN INDUSTRIES, INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
(UNAUDITED)

	For the Three Months Ended July 31,	
	2021	**2020**
Revenue	$ -	$ -
Operating expenses		
Selling, general and administrative expenses	25,000	6,200
Operating loss	25,000	6,200
Net loss	**$** (25,000)	**$** (6,200)
Loss per common share - basic and diluted	**$** (0.00)	$ (0.00)
Weighted average common shares:		
Basic and diluted	39,999,686	39,999,686

The accompanying footnotes are in integral part of these financial statements.

BLOCKCHAIN INDUSTRIES, INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' DEFICIT
(UNAUDITED)

For the three-month period ended July 31, 2021

	Preferred stock		Common shares				
	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount	Additional paid in Capital	Accumulated deficit	Total stockholders' deficit
Balance April 30, 2021	-	-	39,999,686	40,000	(40,000)	(102,075)	(102,075)
Net loss						(25,000)	(25,000)
							-
Balance July 31, 2021	-	-	39,999,686	40,000	(40,000)	(127,075)	(127,075)
					-		

For the three-month period ended July 31, 2020

	Preferred stock		Common shares				
	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount	Additional paid in Capital	Accumulated deficit	Total stockholders' deficit
Balance April 30, 2020	-	-	39,999,686	40,000	(40,000)	$ (57,500)	(57,500)
Net loss						(6,200)	(6,200)
							-
Balance July 31, 2020	-	-	39,999,686	40,000	(40,000)	$ (63,700)	(63,700)

The accompanying footnotes are in integral part of these financial statements.

BLOCKCHAIN INDUSTRIES, INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(UNAUDITED)

	For the Three Months Ended	
	July 31, 2021	**July 31, 2020**
Operating Activities		
Net loss	$ (25,000)	$ (6,200)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash used in operating activities:		
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Operating expenses paid on behalf of the Company	25,000	6,200
Net cash used in operating activities	-	-
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	-	-
Cash at beginning of period	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	$ -	$ -
Supplementary disclosure of cash flow information		
Cash paid during the year for:		
Interest	$ -	$ -
Taxes	$ -	$ -

The accompanying footnotes are in integral part of these financial statements.

BLOCKCHAIN INDUSTRIES, INC.
NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED APRIL 30, 2021 AND 2020

NOTE 1. ORGANIZATION AND DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS

Unless the context otherwise requires, the terms "we", "our", "us", the “Company” or "Blockchain" refers to Blockchain, Industries, Inc. (formerly Omni Global Technologies, Inc.). On November 13, 2017, the Company filed a Certificate of Amendment to its Articles of Incorporation with the State of Nevada for the purpose of changing the name of the Company from Omni Global Technologies, Inc. (“OMNI”) to Blockchain Industries, Inc. (” Blockchain”). The Certificate of Amendment was filed based upon the Joint Written Consent of the Registrant's Board of Directors and Majority Consenting Stockholder.

Although we continue to operate and believe we can monetize assets related to our Hotels.VN travel business; our primary near-term corporate objective is to build a diversified financial technology company focused on blockchain. Our core objectives are as follows: 1) building a state chartered bank to facilitate crypto currency related merchant banking activities; 2) financing and operating a cryptomining operation; 3) making strategic and diversified investments in promising emerging companies across the blockchain industry; 4) establishing a net-long position in various crypto-currencies and digital assets; and 5) participating in, originating, and promoting domestic and foreign coin offerings in a manner fully compliant with U.S. Federal, state and other applicable securities laws.

Blockchain was originally formed on September 15, 1995 as Interactive Processing, Inc., a Nevada corporation, to market high-tech consumer electronics through television home-shopping networks, retail stores, catalog companies and their website remotecontrols.com. In March 1999, the Company changed its name to Worldtradeshow.com, Inc. In April, 1999, the Company acquired intellectual property rights to a database and business plan and significantly changed its business plan to develop tradeshow software and market both physical and virtual tradeshow space through the Company's website.

The Company was dormant from October 2008 through May 15, 2016 until it was placed under the control of a Receiver in Nevada’s Eighth Judicial District pursuant to Case #A14-715484-P (“the Case”). On March 23, 2017 we entered into a share purchase agreement described below. On June 13, 2017, pursuant to an order by the judge presiding over this Case, OMNI emerged from receivership and substantially all liabilities that had been outstanding since 2009 were officially discharged.

SHARE PURCHASE AGREEMENT

From the period from May 15, 2016 through March 22, 2017 we were under the control of a court appointed Receiver. During that period the Receiver ran the Company and incurred expenses to maintain its status as public company and to locate a potential buyer for the Company. On May 23, 2017, the Company entered into a Share Purchase Agreement (“SPA”) with JOJ Holdings (the “Purchaser”, LLC maintaining an address at 53 Calle Palmeras, San Juan Puerto Rico. Under the terms of the SPA, the Purchaser agreed to purchase 20,000,000 of our $0.001 par value common stock; and to assume the liability of a judgement creditor in the amount of $25,690.41. Additionally, and concurrent with the signing of the SPA by the Company; the Receiver resigned from the Company, and the Purchaser elected Olivia Funk as the sole officer and director of the Company. On November 15, 2017, Patrick Moynihan replaced Ms. Funk as the sole officer and director of the Company.

The $150,000 received at closing was distributed by an escrow agent and was used to cover Receiver expenses incurred during the receivership period, and other company expenses. All $150,000 was disbursed prior to April 30, 2017. During the six-month period ended October 31, 2017, the Purchaser has loaned the Company $28,098 to pay certain professional fees to maintain the company’s status as a public company.

Reverse Split and Name Change

On November 18, 2016, the Company effected a 1 for 150 reverse split and changed its name from Business.vn, Inc., to Omni Global Technologies, Inc., and the Company’s trading symbol changed from “BVNI” to “OMGT”. Under the guidelines of Staff Accounting Bulletin 4c, a capital structure change such as a stock split that occurs after the date of the most recent balance sheet must be given retroactive effect in the balance sheet. Accordingly, all references to the numbers of Common Shares and per share data in the accompanying financial statements have been adjusted to reflect this forward split on a retroactive basis, unless indicated otherwise.

Going Concern

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("GAAP"), assuming the Company will continue as a going concern, which contemplates the realization of assets and satisfaction of liabilities in the normal course of business. For the three-months ended April 30, 2021, the Company had a net loss of approximately $25,000. As of April 30, 2021, the Company had an accumulated deficit of approximately $127,075 and a working capital deficit of approximately $127,075. These factors raise substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, within one year from the issuance date of the financial statements. Management plans to raise equity capital and/or additional debt financing to fund the Company's long-term operating requirements. The Company's ability to continue as a going concern is dependent on its ability to raise the required additional capital or debt financing to meet short and long-term operating requirements. The Company may also encounter business endeavors that require significant cash commitments or unanticipated problems or expenses that could result in a requirement for additional cash. Additional financing may not be available upon acceptable terms, or at all. If adequate funds are not available or are not available on acceptable terms, the Company may not be able to take advantage of prospective business endeavors or opportunities, which could significantly and materially restrict our operations. The Company continues to pursue external financing alternatives to improve its working capital position. If the Company is unable to obtain the necessary capital, the Company may have to cease operations.

NOTE 2 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of Presentation

The accompanying financial statements are presented in conformity with GAAP.

Use of Estimates

Preparing financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Basic and Diluted Earnings/Loss per Common Share

Basic and diluted earnings or loss per share ("EPS") amounts in the financial statements are computed in accordance with ASC 260 – 10 "*Earnings per Share*", which establishes the requirements for presenting EPS. Basic EPS is based on the weighted average number of shares of common stock outstanding. Diluted EPS is based on the weighted average number of shares of common stock outstanding and dilutive common stock equivalents. Basic EPS is computed by dividing net income or loss available to common stockholders (numerator) by the weighted average number of shares of common stock outstanding (denominator) during the period. Potentially dilutive securities are excluded from the calculation of diluted loss per share if their effect would be anti-dilutive. For periods in which the Company reports net losses, diluted net loss per share is the same as basic net loss per share because potentially dilutive common shares are not assumed to have been issued if their effect is anti-dilutive. As of April 30, 2021 and 2020, the Company did not have any dilutive securities and other contracts that could, potentially, be exercised or converted into common stock and then share in the earnings of the Company. As a result, diluted loss per share is the same as basic loss per share for the periods presented.

Fair Value Measurements

ASC Topic 820, "*Fair Value Measurement"*, requires that certain financial instruments be recognized at their fair values at the balance sheet dates. However, other financial instruments, such as debt obligations, are not required to be recognized at their fair values, but GAAP provides an option to elect fair value accounting for these instruments. GAAP requires the disclosure of the fair values of all financial instruments, regardless of whether they are recognized at their fair values or carrying amounts in the balance sheets. For financial instruments recognized at fair value, GAAP requires the disclosure of their fair values by type of instrument, along with other information, including changes in the fair values of certain financial instruments recognized in income or other comprehensive income. For financial instruments not recognized at fair value, the disclosure of their fair values is provided below under *"Financial Instruments."*

Nonfinancial assets, such as property, plant and equipment, and nonfinancial liabilities are recognized at their carrying amounts in the Company's balance sheets. GAAP does not permit nonfinancial assets and liabilities to be remeasured at their fair values. However, GAAP requires the remeasurement of such assets and liabilities to their fair values upon the occurrence of certain events, such as the impairment of property, plant and equipment. In addition, if such an event occurs, GAAP requires the disclosure of the fair value of the asset or liability along with other information, including the gain or loss recognized in income in the period the remeasurement occurred.

Fair value is the exchange price that would be received for an asset or paid to transfer a liability (an exit price) in the principal or most advantageous market for the asset or liability in an orderly transaction between market participants on the measurement date. The Company applies the following fair value hierarchy, which prioritizes the inputs used to measure fair value into three levels and bases the categorization within the hierarchy upon the lowest level of input that is available and significant to the fair value measurement:

- Level 1 inputs: Based on unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2 inputs: Based on observable inputs other than Level 1 prices such as quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities; quoted prices in markets with insufficient volume or infrequent transactions (less active markets); or model-derived valuations in which all significant inputs are observable or can be derived principally from or corroborated by observable market data for substantially the full term of the assets or liabilities.
- Level 3 inputs: Based on unobservable inputs to the valuation methodology that are significant to the measurement of fair value of assets or liabilities, and typically reflect management's estimates of assumptions that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability.

The Company did not have any Level 1, Level 2 or Level 3 assets and liabilities as of April 30, 2021 and 2020.

Financial Instruments

The Company's financial instruments include cash, payables, and debt and are accounted for under the provisions of ASC Topic 825, "*Financial Instruments"*. The carrying amount of these financial instruments as reflected in the balance sheets approximates fair value.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

For the purpose of the statements of cash flows, the Company considers all highly liquid instruments purchased with a maturity of three months or less to be cash equivalents. There were no cash equivalents at July 31, 2021 and April 30, 2021.

Commitments and Contingencies

Certain conditions may exist as of the date the consolidated financial statements are issued, which may result in a loss to the Company but which will only be resolved when one or more future events occur or fail to occur. The Company's management and its legal counsel assess such contingent liabilities, and such assessment inherently involves an exercise of judgment. In assessing loss contingencies related to legal proceedings that are pending against the Company or unasserted claims that may result in such proceedings, the Company's legal counsel evaluates the perceived merits of any legal proceedings or unasserted claims as well as the perceived merits of the amount of relief sought or expected to be sought therein.

If the assessment of a contingency indicates that it is probable that a material loss has been incurred and the amount of the liability can be estimated, then the estimated liability would be accrued in the Company's consolidated financial statements. If the assessment indicates that a potentially material loss contingency is not probable, but is reasonably possible, or is probable but cannot be estimated, then the nature of the contingent liability, together with an estimate of the range of possible loss if determinable and material, would be disclosed.

Loss contingencies considered remote are generally not disclosed unless they involve guarantees, in which case the nature of the guarantee would be disclosed.

Stock-based Compensation

The Company measures compensation expense for all stock-based payment awards, including stock options and restricted stock units granted to employees, directors, and nonemployees, based on the estimated fair value of the awards on the date of grant. The compensation expense is adjusted based on actual forfeitures as necessary.

Income Taxes

The Company records income taxes under the asset and liability method, whereby deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized based on the future tax consequences attributable to temporary differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases, and attributable to operating loss and tax credit carryforwards. The carrying amounts of deferred tax assets are reduced by a valuation allowance if, based on available evidence, it is more likely than not that such assets will not be realized. Accordingly, the need to establish valuation allowances for deferred tax assets is assessed periodically based on the more-likely-than-not recognition threshold. This assessment considers, among other matters, the nature, frequency, and severity of current and cumulative losses, the duration of statutory carryforward periods, and tax planning alternatives. The Company assesses the likelihood that uncertain tax positions will be accepted by the applicable taxing authority based on the technical merits of the position. Tax positions meeting the more-likely-than-not recognition threshold are measured and recognized in the financial statements at the largest amount of benefit that has a greater than 50% likelihood of being realized upon measurement of a tax position taken in a prior annual period, including interest and penalties, and are recognized during the period in which the change occurs. This evaluation is required to be performed for all open tax years, as defined by the various statutes of limitations, for federal and state purposes. No uncertain tax position has been identified in 2020 and 2019. There were no unrecognized tax benefits and no amounts accrued for interest and penalties as of April 30, 2021 and 2020.

Risks and Uncertainties

On January 30, 2020, the World Health Organization (“WHO”) announced a global health emergency because of a new strain of coronavirus (the “COVID-19 outbreak”). In March 2020, the WHO classified the COVID-19 outbreak as a pandemic, based on the rapid increase in exposure globally. The full impact of the COVID-19 outbreak continues to evolve. The impact of the COVID-19 outbreak on the Company’s financial position will depend on future developments, including the duration and spread of the outbreak and related advisories and restrictions. These developments and the impact of the COVID-19 outbreak on the financial markets and the overall economy are highly uncertain and cannot be predicted. If the financial markets and/or the overall economy are impacted for an extended period, the Company’s financial position may be materially adversely affected.

NOTE 3 – RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The management and shareholders of the Company have advanced total proceeds of $127,075 and $102,075 as of July 31, 2021, and April 30, 2021, respectively, to cover operating expenses of the Company. The funds were paid directly to the service providers on behalf of the Company, are non-interest bearing and are due on demand.

NOTE 4 – SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Management evaluated subsequent events through the date of these financials and determined that there were no events that would require additional disclosure.