ADDED CAPITAL INC.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION & ANALYSIS
FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2015

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

August 19, 2015

This Management's Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A") of the financial condition and results of operations of the Company are the views of management and should be read in conjunction with the financial statements and related notes for the three months ended June 30, 2015 and 2014, which are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"). All figures are expressed in Canadian dollars unless otherwise indicated.

The Company's Audit Committee and Board of Directors have reviewed and approved the MD&A on August 19, 2015.

Overview

Added Capital Inc. ("Added" or the "Company") wholly owns Northern Securities Inc. ("Northern Securities" or "NSI"), a suspended member firm of the Investment Industry Regulatory Organization of Canada ("IIROC"). Prior to December 31, 2012, the Company carried on a traditional brokerage and investment banking business. Effective December 31, 2012, NSI ceased carrying on its brokerage business because it could not secure an alternative carrying broker when Penson Financial Services Canada ("Penson") terminated its carrying brokerage business in Canada. NSI reached arrangements to transfer its client accounts and investment advisors to other IIROC dealer members by December 31, 2012.

As a result of the termination of its brokerage business, NSI developed a capital deficiency which resulted in NSI being suspended as an IIROC dealer member on March 19, 2013. As a result of the suspension, the Company carried on the business of mergers and acquisitions ("M&A"), restructurings, proxy solicitations and merchant banking as and from March 19, 2013.

Added also provides services to Jaguar Financial Corporation ("Jaguar"), a merchant bank in which Vic Alboini ("Alboini"), Chairman and CEO of the Company, is also the Chairman and CEO and Andrew Hilton, CFO of the Company since December 30, 2013 is also the CFO.

On March 28, 2012, the common shares of the Company commenced trading on the TSX Venture Exchange under the trading symbol "NFC". The Company is listed on the TSX Venture Exchange as a Tier 2 Industrial Issuer. Prior to this date the Company's shares were traded on the Toronto Stock Exchange. On July 2, 2014, the Company changed its name to Added Capital Inc. On July 23, 2014, the Company consolidated its common shares on the basis of one new common share for each ten old common shares. Effective the same date, the shares began trading under the symbol "AAD". The effects of the share consolidation have been reflected in this MD&A.

On May 22, 2014, the Company announced that the Toronto Dominion Bank ("TD Bank") had demanded payment of the Company's approximately $300,000 loan by June 20, 2014. In May, 2015 the Company settled the $300,000 principal plus accrued interest that was owing to the TD Bank at the mutual satisfaction of both parties. Alboini advanced $213,462 to Added to facilitate the settlement and the Company recorded a gain on settlement of debt in the amount of $103,961.

Need for Profitable Operations

Due to a lack of investor interest in small-cap stocks, numerous small cap companies are unable to execute on their growth plans in the manner they have in the past. Many of these companies are in need of assistance in areas such as finance, operations, investor relations, and governance. The Company has acted as an involved investor, assisting companies to improve their ability to meet their growth targets, carry out their capital market objectives and implement appropriate value creation strategies.

The best example in the team's history of this involved ownership is Lakeside Steel Inc. ("Lakeside"), where an investor group led by the Company purchased shares of Lakeside, then a private company, and the team arranged for turnaround management to be put in place and took an active role on the Board. Lakeside was taken public by NSI in a financing that strengthened Lakeside's balance sheet. After the turnaround, Lakeside subsequently hired a very good CEO with the substantial involvement of the Company, and raised $45 million in two rounds of financing, led by a highly respected independent investment bank, which allowed Lakeside to pursue an aggressive growth plan in the United States. Subsequently, Lakeside was sold to a large steel company in the U.S.

The Company has substantial experience in M&A, restructurings and proxy solicitations. Traditional M&A includes acting as an advisor to any party to an M&A transaction or acting for the Board of Directors or management or any shareholder. Any M&A service may also involve the preparation of a fairness opinion or valuation.

The team has considerable experience in financial restructurings. More and more companies will require this service if capital markets continue to remain unfavourable to small cap companies.

Proxy solicitation is a low margin business and labour intensive; however, from time to time this service can generate reasonable work and success fees.

Business Environment

The Company's corporate client base consists of small cap mining, technology and special situation companies. In the past few years the capital markets have not been receptive to small cap mining companies that do not have producing or near producing assets. Commodity prices have weakened and mining company share prices have plummeted.

The downturn has, however, created selective positive acquisition opportunities for the Company and its clients. Weaker capital markets for small cap mining companies also create opportunities for the Company to act as a financial advisor to restructure the invested capital of such companies. Declining small cap share prices present opportunities for increasing shareholder involvement or shareholder catalysts. The Company is involved in acting as a financial advisor either for companies or for shareholders in dealing with catalytic investments. The Company is substantially active in the M&A advisory business with a number of M&A engagements with small cap companies.

Results of Operations for the Three Months Ended June 30, 2015

The Company reports consolidated net income of $116,326 for the three months ended June 30, 2015, compared to net income of $169,802. Included in net income was a gain of $Nil (2014 - $2,338) representing the Company's share of the financial results of Jaguar and a loss on sale of its investment in Jaguar in the amount of $Nil (2014 - $3,255). The Company has sold its Jaguar shares in May 2014 and no longer takes into account the financial results of Jaguar.

Revenue

Total revenue for the three months ended June 30, 2015 was $61,971, compared with $264,958 in 2014.

Financial advisory revenue for the three months ended June 30, 2015 decreased to $62,500 from $274,585 in 2014. The Company recorded a valuation gain on its broker warrants in the amount of $134 compared to a loss of $3,321 in 2014. The Company recorded a loss on investments of $939 (2014 – $6,635). Other income for the three months ended June 30, 2015 amounted to $276 (2014 - $329).

Revenue of the Company is dependent upon the strength of the commodities markets and the general condition of the financial markets. Fluctuations in the financial markets will have a significant adverse effect on the financial results of the Company as will the Company's ability to enter into successful advisory arrangements.

Expenses

Total expenses for the three months ended June 30, 2015 were $49,606 (2014 - $94,239). General and administrative expenses are the operating expenses of the Company which includes compensation and general overhead. The Company had general and administrative expenses of $43,081 as compared to $84,254 in 2014 as the Company continues to reduce its overhead. General and administrative expenses include $16,516 (2014 - $39,909) in management fees and salaries, $304 (2014 - $Nil) in mailing and shareholder communication costs, $6,089 (2014 - $11,772) in travel, $8,400 (2014 - $7,675) in audit and legal fees, $5,625 (2014 - $6,375) in director's fees, $2,430 (2014 - $17,943) in office and general expenses and $3,717 (2014 - $850) in listing and filing fees. The Company plans to reduce general and administrative expenses where possible in future periods. Interest expense decreased to $6,525 from $9,985 in 2014. Interest expense is expected to be reduced in future periods as interest-bearing debt is reduced.

Also included in net income for the three months ended June 30, 2015 was the gain on the settlement of the TD Bank debt in the amount of $103,961 (2014 - $Nil).

Regulatory Matters

As a result of an IIROC enforcement proceeding brought against NSI and certain senior executives (collectively the "Applicants") regarding alleged improper trading, failures to correct alleged deficiencies and an incorrect recording of leasehold improvements, the IIROC Hearing Panel issued its decision without reasons on July 23, 2012, ruling against the Company and its senior executives on these matters. Two of the matters in the IIROC Proceeding were dropped by IIROC staff on the first day of the hearing. Subsequently the IIROC Hearing Panel issued its reasons for the decision and imposed various sanctions against NSI and its senior executives. On application by NSI and the executives, the OSC held a hearing and review of the IIROC Hearing Panel's decision in February 2013. In December 2013 the OSC dismissed all of the

sanctions imposed on NSI and the executives and dismissed the IIROC Hearing Panel findings of compliance deficiencies as described below.

The OSC decided that "the IIROC Panel should have provided reasons on the merits prior to the sanctions and costs hearing in order to permit the Applicants to effectively make submissions." The OSC decided that "the conduct of the sanctions and costs hearing was procedurally unfair to the Applicants," constituted an error in law and the OSC "set aside the IIROC Panel's sanctions and costs imposed on the Applicants."

The OSC decided that it would hold "a hearing de novo solely on the question of the appropriate sanctions and costs to be imposed on the Applicants."

The OSC also set aside the IIROC decision that Alboini and Mr. Vance "repeatedly failed to ensure that NSI corrected deficiencies found in three business conduct compliance reviews and one trading conduct review, thereby engaging in conduct unbecoming or detrimental to the public interest". The OSC decided that "the IIROC Panel made an error in law in failing to make independent findings on the alleged deficiencies and in concluding that it could overturn an IIROC Staff decision or interpretation only if the interpretation was “unreasonable, arbitrary, contrary to law or beyond its jurisdiction.” The OSC stated that "no deference was owed by the IIROC Panel to the decisions and interpretations of IIROC Staff." Accordingly the OSC dismissed the IIROC Hearing Panel findings of compliance deficiencies.

The OSC also decided that, with reference to the IIROC decision that Alboini engaged in a trading practice which improperly obtained access to credit for his client and in doing so risked the capital of both NSI and its carrying broker, "the IIROC Panel was entitled to conclude, as it did, that Alboini's conduct constituted conduct unbecoming or detrimental to the public interest contrary to IIROC Rule 29.1" There were no losses incurred by anyone in the trading by Alboini. The clients of NSI, NSI and Penson all made money on the investments.

With reference to the IIROC decision that Alboini and Mr. Chornoboy filed or permitted to be filed inaccurate monthly financial reports which failed to account for leasehold improvement costs, thereby misstating NSI's risk adjusted capital, the OSC deferred to the IIROC panel's decision on this matter.

In September, 2014 the OSC released its decision in its sanctions hearing held in June 2014 involving NSI and Alboini. The OSC imposed a fine of $50,000 and costs of $10,000 on NSI, a reduction from $450,000 in the IIROC sanction. In the case of Alboini, the OSC imposed a fine of $250,000, a reduction from the $625,000 IIROC fine and the OSC imposed costs of $62,500, a reduction from the IIROC costs of $125,000. The OSC reprimanded and suspended Alboini from registration for one year, a reduction from the two year IIROC Panel suspension. The OSC also suspended Alboini as UDP for two years, a reduction from the permanent UDP ban from the IIROC Panel. The OSC also required Alboini to disgorge commissions of $244,985 which was similar to the disgorgement required by the IIROC Panel. On September 25, the Company announced the OSC had issued an order staying the sanctions and costs pertaining to Alboini and NSI for 90 days from the September 11, 2014 date the Commission issued its sanctions and costs order. An appeal of the OSC decision to the Divisional Court was dismissed in June, 2015. NSI and Alboini have sought leave to appeal the Ontario Divisional Court decision to the Ontario Court of Appeal.

Liquidity, Capital Resources and Cash Flows

The Company had cash of $3,141 as at June 30, 2015 compared to $19,343 as at March 31, 2015.

The Company had $69,952 in operating cash flow the three months ended June 30, 2015 (2014 - $142,574).

The Company’s working capital deficiency at June 30, 2015 is $3,058,236. The Company also has certain loans that have matured and have not been repaid. However, lenders of all but one of the matured loans have waived all historical and future interest and there is no date for repayment.

Overall because of the materially adverse events that have occurred in fiscal 2013 including the loss of NSI’s brokerage business and its suspension as an IIROC Dealer Member, the Company’s assets, revenue and ongoing expenses have all dropped considerably, and its liabilities have increased substantially to the point of testing the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern.

While the Company has prepared its consolidated financial statements on the basis of accounting principles applicable to a going concern, certain adverse conditions create some uncertainty relating to this assumption. While the Company has been profitable in recent quarters, the Company continues to have substantial debt. The Company's continued operation is dependent upon its ability to maintain profitable operations and continue a positive financial restructuring of its debt. The settlement of the bank debt of $300,000 is a positive step towards a financial restructuring. In addition three lenders including Alboini have waived all interest both historical and going forward, and there are no fixed dates for repayment. These three lenders with loans totaling approximately $1.0 million are cooperating with the Company.

A portion of the cash of the Company is maintained by NSI, the Company's wholly owned subsidiary. The Company must receive consent from IIROC prior to the repatriation of any cash.

Outlined below are the contractual obligations as of June 30, 2015 including payments due for each of the next five years and thereafter:

Payments Due by Period

Contractual Obligations	**Total**	**Less than 3 months**	**3 months to less than 6 months**	**6 months to 1 year**	**1 to 3 years**	**4 to 5 years**	**After 5 years**
Short-term loans	$1,176,252	$1,176,252	-	-	-	-	-
Total	$1,176,252	$1,176,252	-	-	-	-	-

Quarterly Financial Information [(1)]

For the quarters ended	Jun 30/15	Mar 31/15	Dec 31/14	Sep 30/14
Total revenue	$ 61,971	$ 195,686	$ 140,813	$ 126,394
Net income (loss) from discontinued operations	-	(20,000)	30,000	(60,000)
Net income (loss) from continued operations	116,326	78,347	19,471	(9,103)
Net income (loss)	116,326	58,347	49,471	(69,103)
Net income (loss) per share	$ 0.02	$ 0.01	$ 0.01	$ (0.01)

For the quarters ended	Jun 30/14	Mar 31/14	Dec 31/13	Sep 30/13
Total revenue	$ 264,958	$ (36,634)	$ 88,322	$ 126,879
Net income from discontinued operations	-	176,000	-	-
Net income (loss) from continuing operations	169,802	(132,490)	367,031	762,644
Net income	169,802	7,510	367,031	762,644
Net income per share	$ 0.04	$ 0.00	$ 0.08	$ 0.17

1. Prior quarter numbers have been adjusted to reflect audit adjustments

Management of Capital

The Company requires capital to fund existing and future operations and meet regulatory capital requirements. The Company's policy is to maintain adequate levels of capital at all times.

The Company's capital structure includes the following:

	June 30, 2015	March 31, 2015
Short-term loans payable	$ 1,176,252	$ 1,348,942
Shareholders' deficiency comprised of:		
Share capital	3,767,056	3,767,056
Warrants	210,809	210,809
Contributed surplus	1,782,128	1,780,826
Deficit	(8,805,315)	(8,921,641)
	($ 1,869,070)	($ 1,814,008)

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to (i) provide financial capacity and flexibility in order to preserve its ability to meet its strategic objectives and financial obligations and continue as a going concern; (ii) maintain a capital structure which allows the Company to respond to changes in economic and marketplace conditions and affords the Company the ability to participate in new investments; (iii) optimize the use of its capital to provide an appropriate investment return to its shareholders equal with the level of risk; and (iv) maintain a flexible capital structure which optimizes the cost of capital at acceptable levels of risk.

The Company's financial strategy is formulated and adapted according to market conditions in order to maintain a flexible capital structure that is consistent with its objectives and the risk characteristics of its underlying assets. The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it in light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of its underlying assets. The Company maintains or adjusts its capital level to enable it to meet its objectives by: (i) realizing proceeds from the disposition of its investments; (ii) utilizing leverage in the form of margin loans on its investments; (iii) raising capital through loans from third party investors who seek to participate in investment opportunities; and (iv) raising capital through the issuance of securities.

The Company's subsidiary, NSI, was required to maintain a certain level of regulatory capital under the IIROC rules. IIROC Dealer Member Rule 17.1 sets a minimum capital requirement for each firm based on its size and business model to ensure that the investment dealer not only has capital available to cover known risks but also excess capital to cover unforeseen risks. IIROC's minimum capital requirements are aimed at ensuring that investment dealers do not assume excessive leverage or engage in business practices which expose them to too much risk. This capital was provided by the Company and is eliminated upon consolidation as a loan between the parent and subsidiary. As at June 30, 2015, the amount of this loan was $8,600,000 (March 31, 2015 - $8,600,000).

To date, the Company has not declared any cash dividends to its shareholders as part of its capital management program. The Company's management is responsible for the management of capital and monitors the Company's use of various forms of leverage on a daily basis.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

The Company had no off-balance sheet arrangements at June 30, 2015.

Critical Accounting Estimates

Significant judgments, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the Company's consolidated financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the consolidated financial statements and the reported amount of revenues and expenses during the year.

The areas which require management to make significant judgments, estimates and assumptions in determining carrying values include, but are not limited to:

Valuation of financial instruments

The financial instruments of the Company are measured at fair value or amortized cost. Fair value is determined on the basis of market prices from independent sources, if available. If there is no available market price, fair value is determined using the Black-Scholes model. The inputs to the Black-Scholes model are derived from observable market data where possible, but where observable data is not available, judgment is required to establish fair value. There is inherent uncertainty and imprecision in estimating the factors that can affect fair value when observable data is not available.

Income and other taxes

Accruals for tax liabilities require management to make estimates and judgments with respect to the ultimate outcome of tax filings and assessments. Actual results could vary from these estimates. Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that the Company believes it is probable that the assets can be recovered. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recorded using substantively enacted future tax rates. Accordingly, the actual income tax liabilities and deferred tax assets may differ significantly from that estimated and recorded.

Impairment

The carrying value of investment in associated company, and property and equipment is reviewed each reporting period to determine whether there is an indication of impairment. If the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is impaired and an impairment loss is recognized in net income. The assessment of recoverable amount requires the use of estimates and assumptions for discount rates, future capital requirements and operating performance. Changes in any of the assumptions or estimates used in determining the fair value of the assets could impact the impairment analysis.

Provisions and contingencies

Provisions are recorded by the Company when it has determined that it has a present obligation, whether legal or constructive, and that it is probable that an 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 recorded based on management's best estimates of timing, and quantum of future outflows. See Note 12 of the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

Going concern

For further information regarding going concern refer to Note 1 of the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

Significant influence in associated company

For further information regarding the Company's significant influence in an associated company see note 5 of the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

Financial Instruments

Financial instruments – recognition and measurement

All financial instruments are classified into one of five categories: fair value through profit and loss, held to maturity, loans and receivables, available-for-sale financial assets and other financial liabilities. Financial instruments are measured on initial recognition at fair value, and, in the case of financial instruments other than those classified as ''fair value through profit and loss'', directly attributable transaction costs.

Subsequent measurement and changes in fair value will depend on their initial classification, as follows:

- Fair value through profit and loss financial instruments are measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognized through profit or loss;
- Available-for-sale financial assets are measured at fair value with changes in fair value recorded in other comprehensive income until the financial asset is derecognized or impaired at which time the amounts would be recorded in profit or loss; or
- Loans and receivables, held to maturity investments, and other financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method.

The Company has classified its financial instruments as follows:

Cash and cash equivalents and accounts receivable are classified as loans and receivables. Securities owned and derivatives are classified as fair value through profit and loss. Short-term loans payable, and accounts payable and accrued liabilities are classified as other financial liabilities.

The following is a description and analysis of the risks associated with financial instruments that may affect the Company:

Fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities

Unless otherwise noted, it is management's opinion that the Company is not exposed to significant interest rate, currency or credit risks arising from its financial instruments. The fair values of the Company's financial assets and financial liabilities approximate their carrying amounts due to their imminent or short-term maturity.

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that a change in market prices, interest rate levels, indices, liquidity and other market factors will result in losses. The Company is exposed to market risk as a result of its principal trading in equity securities and fixed income securities. Securities held for trading are valued at market and as such, changes in market value affect earnings (losses) as they occur. The Company mitigates its market risk exposure through controls to limit concentration levels. As at June 30, 2015, based on a 1% change in the fair value of the Company's securities, the estimated sensitivity of the Company's net income was ($490) (March 31, 2015 – ($490)), based on a decrease and $490 (March 31, 2015 – $490), based on an increase.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk arises from the possibility that changes in interest rates will affect the value of financial instruments and fixed income securities held by the Company. The Company holds minimal fixed income securities and does not hedge its exposure to interest rates since the risk is very low. The Company also has issued borrowings that are interest bearing. As at June 30, 2015, based on a 1% change in interest rates, the estimated sensitivity of the Company's net income was ($1,600) (March 31, 2015 – ($1,600)), based on an increase and $1,600 (March 31, 2015 - $1,600) based on a decrease.

Foreign exchange risk

Foreign exchange risk is the risk that the market value of financial instruments and the associated revenues will fluctuate due to changes in exchange rates. The Company does not use derivatives to modify the foreign exchange risk. The Company holds minimal financial instruments in foreign currencies.

Liquidity risk
Liquidity risk is the risk that results from the Company's potential inability to meet its financial obligations as they come due. The Company generates cash flow primarily from its commission and fee based businesses as well as its investments.

The Company manages liquidity risk by reviewing the amount of cash available, on a daily basis, to ensure that it can meet its current obligations. There is no guarantee that the Company will be able to continue to meets its current obligations.

Share Capital Information
Outlined below is selected current share capital information related to the Company as at August 19, 2015:

Description	Number
Common shares issued and outstanding	6,692,077
Common share purchase warrants issued and outstanding	2,260,000
Common share purchase options issued and outstanding	570,000

On September 25, 2006, the shareholders of the Company approved the establishment of an employee share purchase plan ("ESPP"). The ESPP allows qualifying employees to purchase common shares of the Company equal to 8% of their annual compensation to a maximum amount of $8,000 per year, unless the Board of Directors waives the individual maximum. The Company matches the number of shares purchased at no additional cost to the employee over a three-year vesting period or such other period determined by the Board of Directors.

In February 2014, directors and officers invested $10,474 under the ESPP. The Company intends to satisfy its ESPP obligation including matching shares by acquiring shares in the market on behalf of such directors and officers. There were no purchases under the ESPP for the year ended March 31, 2015 (2014-$10,474). The Company intends to satisfy its historic ESPP obligation of 195,094 shares which include matching shares by acquiring shares in the market on behalf of participants in the ESPP.

Subsequent Event

There were no subsequent events that would have a material impact on this report.

Related Party Transactions

The Company had related party transactions with directors or officers of the Company, or companies with which they were associated, as follows:

The Company entered into a management services agreement with Jaguar in April, 2014. For the three months ended June 30, 2015, the Company earned $50,000 (June 30, 2014 - $206,250).

During the three months ended June 30, 2015 Alboini and Stature made net advances of $127,308 to the Company (June 30, 2014 – received net repayments of $120,611), resulting in a balance of $316,251 owing to them as at June 30, 2015 (March 31, 2015 - $188,942). The net advances includes $213,462 advanced to the Company in connection with the TD Bank settlement. During the year ended March 31, 2014, Alboini and Stature waived all historical and future interest on their total loans to the Company. The amount is due on demand.

As at June 30, 2015, the Company had $500,000 (March 31, 2015 - $500,000) in loans payable to a former director of the Company.

Under the governance terms and conditions of transactions with Jaguar, the Company could receive, at the discretion of Jaguar, certain investment override payments of up to 25% on any realized gains from any investment made by Jaguar, such decisions to be approved by the Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors of Jaguar consisting of independent directors of Jaguar. For the three months ended June 30, 2015 the Company received fees in the amount of $Nil (June 30, 2014 - $68,335) pertaining to certain investments by Jaguar. As at June 30, 2015 accounts receivable includes $Nil (March 31, 2015 - $81,215) in connection with these fees. Investment override payments were discontinued effective April 1, 2015.

Accounts payable and accrued liabilities includes an advance from Jaguar of $18,833 as at June 30, 2015 (March 31, 2015 - $18,833).

Accounts payable and accrued liabilities includes $83,145 in fees due to officers and current and former directors as at June 30, 2015 (March 31, 2015 - $69,987).

Compensation to key management personnel

Compensation paid or payable during the three months ended June 30, 2015 and 2014 to persons and corporation in charge of the planning, direction and control of the Company, including executive and non-executive directors, is as follows:

		2015		2014
Fees	$	29,625	$	21,625
Total	$	29,625	$	21,625

Commitments, Provisions and Contingencies

In November 2012, an IIROC Hearing Panel imposed a fine of $300,000 and costs of $150,000 against NSI for alleged compliance deficiencies and therefore the Company had previously recorded a provision of $450,000. The IIROC Hearing Panel also imposed sanctions on certain senior executives of NSI. The Ontario Securities Commission ("OSC") held a hearing and review of the Hearing Panel's decision in February 2013 and in December 2013 decided that "the IIROC Panel should have provided reasons on the merits prior to the sanctions and costs hearing in order to permit the Applicants to effectively make submissions." The OSC decided that "the conduct of the sanctions and costs hearing was procedurally unfair to the Applicants," constituted an error in law and the OSC "set aside the IIROC Panel's sanctions and costs imposed on the Applicants." The OSC also dismissed the alleged compliance failures. As a result of the OSC decision, the provision of $450,000 was reversed during the fiscal year ended March 31, 2014. In June, 2014 the OSC held a new sanction hearing and imposed a fine of $50,000 plus costs of $10,000 on NSI. Accordingly a provision of $60,000 was recorded as at March 31, 2015. In September 2014, the OSC issued an order staying the sanctions and costs for 90 days from the September 11, 2014 date on which the OSC issued its sanction and costs order. The OSC has reprimanded and suspended Mr. Alboini from registration for one year, a reduction from the two-year IIROC panel suspension. The OSC also required Mr. Alboini to disgorge commissions of $244,985, which was similar to the disgorgement required by the IIROC panel. An appeal of the OSC decision to the Divisional Court was dismissed in June, 2015. In connection with the appeal, the Division Court imposed costs of $20,000 which has been included in provisions as at June 30, 2015. NSI and Mr. Alboini have sought leave to appeal the Ontario Divisional Court decision to the Ontario Court of Appeal.

The Company recorded a provision of $Nil as at June 30, 2015 (March 31, 2015 - $Nil) relating to a civil action against IPO Capital Inc.("IPO Capital"), a former Dealer Member at IIROC which was acquired by the Company in 2003. IPO Capital has no net assets and the Company is not a party to the civil action by the plaintiff. In May of 2011 the plaintiff commenced a new action against the Company, NSI and Alboini. None of the Company, NSI and Alboini was involved in the dispute between IPO Capital and the plaintiff as the dispute occurred prior to the acquisition of IPO Capital by the Company and the Company did not assume any liability for the dispute as part of the acquisition of IPO Capital in 2003. The Company reduced the provision to $nil as the outcome of the new action cannot be determined at this time.

The Company recorded a provision of $171,726 as at June 30, 2015 (March 31, 2015 - $171,726) relating to a penalty assessed by the Financial Transactions and Reports Analysis Centre of Canada ("FINTRAC"). The penalty relates to the findings of non-compliance during a Compliance Examination that took place on November 2, 2012. The Company has submitted an appeal of the penalty, which FINTRAC has stated was made after the period in which an appeal is permitted. The Company maintains it has properly appealed FINTRAC's decision.

The Company had previously entered into a retainer agreement for certain services. During the year ended March 31, 2014 the Company failed to make certain of the scheduled payments. As at June 30, 2015 a total of $285,498 (March 31, 2015 - $285,498) has been included in accounts payables and accrued liabilities. Pursuant to the retainer agreement unbilled services may become due on a failure to make scheduled payments. The service provider has noted that these amounts may total an additional $242,771 which is disputed by the Company. The Company is in discussions with the service provider on the amounts owing and has not provided for these additional amounts.

There were no changes to the provisions during the three month periods ended June 30, 2015 and 2014.

The Company is party to legal proceedings and other claims in the ordinary course of its operations. Litigation and other claims are subject to many uncertainties and the outcome of individual matters is not predictable. Where management can estimate that there is a loss probable, a provision has been recorded in its financial statements, where proceedings

are at a premature stage or the ultimate outcome is not determinable, then no provision is recorded. It is possible that the final resolution of these matters may require the Company to make expenditures over an extended period of time and in a range of amounts that cannot be reasonably estimated and may differ significantly from any amounts recorded in these consolidated financial statements. Should the Company be unsuccessful in its defense or settlement of one or more of these legal actions, there could be a materially adverse effect on the Company's financial position, future expectations, and cash flows.

Future Accounting Policies

Certain pronouncements were issued by the IASB or the IFRIC that are mandatory for accounting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2016 or later periods. Many are not applicable or do not have a significant impact to the Company and have been excluded. The following have not yet been adopted and are being evaluated to determine their impact on the Company.

IFRS 9 – Financial Instruments ("IFRS 9") was issued by the IASB in November 2009 with additions in October 2010 and May 2013 and will replace IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement ("IAS 39"). IFRS 9 uses a single approach to determine whether a financial asset is measured at amortized cost or fair value, replacing the multiple rules in IAS 39. The approach in IFRS 9 is based on how an entity manages its financial instruments in the context of its business model and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets. Most of the requirements in IAS 39 for classification and measurement of financial liabilities were carried forward unchanged to IFRS 9, except that an entity choosing to measure a financial liability at fair value will present the portion of any change in its fair value due to changes in the entity's own credit risk in other comprehensive income, rather than within profit or loss. The new standard also requires a single impairment method to be used, replacing the multiple impairment methods in IAS 39. IFRS 9 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018. Earlier adoption is permitted.

IFRS 10 – Consolidated Financial Statements ("IFRS 10") and IAS 28 – Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures ("IAS 28") were amended in September 2014 to address a conflict between the requirements of IAS 28 and IFRS 10 and clarify that in a transaction involving an associate or joint venture, the extent of gain or loss recognition depends on whether the assets sold or contributed constitute a business. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2016. Earlier adoption permitted.

IAS 1 – Presentation of Financial Statements ("IAS 1") was amended in December 2014 in order to clarify, among other things, that information should not be obscured by aggregating or by providing immaterial information, that materiality consideration apply to all parts of the financial statements and that even when a standard requires a specific disclosure, materiality considerations do apply. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2016. Earlier adoption permitted.

IFRS 15 - Revenue from Contracts with Customers ("IFRS 15") proposes to replace IAS 18 - Revenue, IAS 11 - Construction contracts, and some revenue-related interpretations. The standard contains a single model that applies to contracts with customers and two approaches to recognizing revenue: at a point in time or over time. The model features a contract-based five-step analysis of transactions to determine whether, how much and when revenue is recognized. New estimates and judgmental thresholds have been introduced, which may affect the amount and/or timing of revenue recognized. IFRS 15 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018. Earlier adoption is permitted.

Forward-Looking Statements

This MD&A contains "forward-looking statements" that reflect Added's current expectations and projections about its future results. When used in this MD&A, forward looking statements can be identified by the use of words such as "estimate", "consider", "expect", "anticipate", "objective" and similar expressions or variations of such words. Forward looking statements are, by their very nature, not guarantees of the Company's future operational or financial performance, and are subject to risks and uncertainties and other factors that could cause Added's actual results, performance, prospects or opportunities to differ materially from those expressed in, or implied by, these forward looking statements. No representation or warranty is intended with respect to anticipated future results, that estimates and projections will be sustained or that any project will otherwise prove to be economic.

Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements, which speak only as of the date of this MD&A or as of the date otherwise specifically indicated herein. Due to risks and uncertainties, including the risks and uncertainties elsewhere in this MD&A, actual events may differ materially from current expectations. The Company disclaims any intention or obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, except as required by securities law.

Additional Information

Additional information on the Company has been filed electronically through the System for Document Analysis and retrieval ("SEDAR") and is available online at www.sedar.com.