

# **WAMCO TECHNOLOGY GROUP LTD.**

## **MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF OPERATING RESULTS FOR THE PERIODS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2011**

This Management Discussion and Analysis (“MD&A”) of the financial condition and results of operations of Wamco Technology Group Ltd. (“Wamco” or the “Company”) should be read in conjunction with the Company’s unaudited interim financial statements for the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2011, including the related notes thereto and the Company’s audited financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009, including the related notes thereto. The unaudited interim financial statements have been using International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”) and the year ended audited financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles (“GAAP”). This MD&A is presented as of October 12, 2011. Unless otherwise noted, the currency used is Canadian dollars. This MD&A contains “forward-looking” statements that are subject to risk factors set out in a cautionary note contained herein.

### **Cautionary Note Regarding Forward Looking Statements**

This Management’s Discussion and Analysis includes “forward-looking statements”, within the meaning of applicable securities legislation, which are based on the opinions and estimates of Management and are subject to a variety of risks and uncertainties and other factors that could cause actual events or results to differ materially from those projected in the forward looking statements. Forward-looking statements are often, but not always, identified by the use of words such as “seek”, “anticipate”, “budget”, “plan”, “continue”, “estimate”, “expect”, “forecast”, “may”, “will”, “project”, “predict”, “potential”, “targeting”, “intend”, “could”, “might”, “should”, “believe” and similar words suggesting future outcomes or statements regarding an outlook. Such risks and uncertainties include, but are not limited to, risks associated with the mining industry (including operational risks in exploration development and production; delays or changes in plans with respect to exploration or development projects or capital expenditures; the uncertainty of reserve estimates; the uncertainty of estimates and projections in relation to production, costs and expenses; the uncertainty surrounding the ability of the Company to obtain all permits, consents or authorizations required for its operations and activities; and health safety and environmental risks), the risk of commodity price and foreign exchange rate fluctuations, the ability of the Company to fund the capital and operating expenses necessary to achieve the business objectives of the Company, the uncertainty associated with commercial negotiations and negotiating with foreign governments and risks associated with international business activities, as well as those risks described in public disclosure documents filed by the Company. Due to the risks, uncertainties and assumptions inherent in forward-looking statements, prospective investors in securities of the Company should not place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements. Statements in relation to “resources” are deemed to be forward-looking statements, as they involve the implied assessment, based on certain estimates and assumptions, that the reserves described can be profitably produced in the future.

Readers are cautioned that the foregoing lists of risks, uncertainties and other factors are not exhaustive. The forward-looking statements contained in this management discussion and analysis are made as of the date hereof and the Company undertakes no obligation to update publicly or revise any forward-looking statements or in any other documents filed with Canadian securities regulatory authorities, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, except in accordance with applicable securities laws. The forward-looking statements are expressly qualified by this cautionary statement.

# **WAMCO TECHNOLOGY GROUP LTD.**

## **CORPORATE OVERVIEW**

Wamco Technology Group Ltd. (the "Company") was incorporated under the laws of the Province of British Columbia on December 14, 1995. The Company's last operation was that of an online gaming website and wireless connectivity services. The business ventures were discontinued in the year ended December 31, 2010. The Company is currently seeking project opportunities.

On June 4, 2003, the TSX Venture Exchange ("Exchange") issued a Cease Trade Order ("CTO") against the Company for failing to file annual audited financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2002. On July 18, 2003 and May 11, 2009, respectively, the Alberta Securities Commission ("ASC") and British Columbia Securities Commission ("BCSC") issued a CTO against the Company for failing to file the annual audited financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2002 and December 31, 2008, respectively.

In July of 2009 a director of the Company formally asked the ASC and BCSC for a temporary revocation of the Cease Trade Orders in effect so that a private placement could be arranged to fund the updating of all necessary financial statements, an audit of the 2008 financial statements, and the legal costs associated with the full revocation of each of the 2009 CTO and the Alberta CTO. The Company was granted an order to undertake a private placement to fund working capital requirements. The Company raised \$45,000 by way of a private placement in exchange for shares at \$0.05.

In November 2010 the Company brought its financial reporting obligations up to date and on November 30, 2010 the Company received full revocation orders from the BCSC and ASC.

## **OUTLOOK**

The mission of the Company is to enhance shareholder value through actively seeking project opportunities. The Company is currently investigating opportunities in order to fulfill its mission statement.

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## SELECTED ANNUAL INFORMATION

The following tables summarize selected annual and quarterly financial data of the Company for the eight most recent quarters ended:

	For the nine month period ended September 30, 2011	For the year ended December 31, 2010	For the year ended December 31, 2009 (CDN GAAP)
Total revenues	\$Nil	\$Nil	\$Nil
Loss for the period/year	(28,911)	(24,356)	(16,830)
Basic and fully diluted loss per share	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.01)
Total assets	188	1,510	29,957
Total long-term financial liabilities	Nil	Nil	Nil
Cash dividends declared per share	Nil	Nil	Nil

## RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

	Q3 Sept 2011	Q2 Jun 2011	Q1 Mar 2011	Q4 Dec 2010
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Expenses	1,130	29,553	8,228	7,525
Net income/(loss)	(1,130)	(29,553)	1,772	(7,525)
Net income (loss) per share (basic and diluted) \$	(0.000)	(0.003)	0.000	(0.001)

	Q3 Sept 2010	Q2 Jun 2010	Q1 Mar 2010	Q4 Dec 2009 (CDN GAAP)
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Expenses	3,946	12,873	12	13,995
Net loss	(3,946)	(12,873)	(12)	(13,995)
Net loss per share (basic and diluted) \$	(0.000)	(0.002)	(0.000)	(0.01)

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## **OPERATIONAL REVIEW & RESULTS OF OPERATIONS**

### *THREE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2011*

Net loss for the three month period ended September 30, 2011 was \$1,130 as compared to a net loss of \$3,946 in 2010. The loss is attributable to filing and transfer agent fees as the Company is dormant and just keeping up with regulatory requirements. During 2010, the Company was also dormant and incurred minor bank charges, office expenses and legal and accounting costs.

Accounting, audit and legal fees were \$(726) in the three month period ended September 30, 2011 as compared to \$nil in 2010. The Company has been dormant over the last year and thus incurs minor charges in the form of legal and accounting. The negative expense is as a result of actual costs as compared to management estimates of these costs.

Filing and transfer agent fees were \$1,848 in the three month period ended September 30, 2011 as compared to \$3,892 in 2010. During 2010, the Company incurred major filing and transfer agent fees to try and get re-listed. Filing and transfer agent fees are expected to increase going forward.

General and administrative fees were \$8 in the three month period ended September 30, 2011 as compared to \$54 in 2010. These fees relate to bank charges and other office expenses and are expected to increase going forward.

### *NINE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2011*

Net loss for the nine month period ended September 30, 2011 was \$28,911 as compared to a net loss of \$16,831 in 2010. The loss is attributable to an increase in accounting, audit and legal fees offset by a gain on forgiveness of debt of \$10,000. During 2010, the Company was dormant and incurred minor bank charges.

Accounting, audit and legal fees were \$29,904 in the nine month period ended September 30, 2011 as compared to \$5,120 in 2010. During 2010, the Company was dormant and as such, did not incur any major accounting and legal fees. Legal fees have increased as the Company looked to at ways to settle debts and raise finances and pursue potential business opportunities.

Filing and transfer agent fees were \$8,916 in the nine month period ended September 30, 2011 as compared to \$9,536 in 2010. During 2010, the Company was dormant and as such, did not incur any major filing and transfer agent fees. Filing and transfer agent fees are expected to increase going forward.

General and administrative fees were \$91 in the nine month period ended September 30, 2011 as compared to \$2,175 in 2010. These fees relate to bank charges and other office expenses and are expected to increase going forward.

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## **FINANCINGS**

### ***Private Placements – 2011***

On June 29, 2011, the Company closed a share for debt private placement at a price of \$0.03 per share by issuing 5,752,134 shares in order to settle \$172,564 of debt owing by the Company.

## **LIQUIDITY**

### **Operating Activities**

Cash flow used by operating activities during the nine month period ended September 30, 2011 was \$10,280 compared to cash flow used of \$38,214 during the same period 2010.

### **Financing Activities**

During the during the nine month period ended September 30, 2011, cash flow provided in financing activities was \$10,000 (2010 – \$10,000) as a result of \$10,000 (2010 - \$10,000) advance from related parties.

### **Liquidity Outlook**

Wamco had cash of \$nil available at September 30, 2011, a decrease of \$280 from the balance at December 31, 2010 of \$280.

As at September 30, 2011, the Company had a working capital deficiency of \$29,895, an increase of \$143,653 from the working capital deficiency of \$173,548 at December 31, 2010.

Notwithstanding success to date in acquiring equity financing on acceptable terms, there is no guarantee of obtaining future equity financings or on what terms any such equity capital may be available to the Company and, as such, alternative funding programs are also being pursued by the Company.

The Company must utilize its current cash reserves, issue shares for financing, and other financing transactions to maintain the Company's capacity to meet working capital requirements, and ongoing discretionary and committed exploration programs, and to fund any further development activities. The Company anticipates that it will raise additional capital when and if the opportunity arises. See "Risk Factors".

The Company believes that it will be able to raise funds in the short-term. Management will monitor the current market situation and make prudent business decisions as they are required. See "Risk Factors".

On the date of this MD&A, the cash resources of the Company are held in cash with a major Canadian financial institution.

HST recoverable is comprised of sales tax receivables from the Government of Canada.

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## **OFF STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION TRANSACTIONS**

During nine month period ended September 30, 2011, there were no off-statement of financial sheet transactions. The Company has not entered into any specialized financial agreements to minimize its investment risk, currency risk or commodity risk.

## **PROPOSED TRANSACTIONS**

On the date of this MD&A, there are no proposed transactions.

## **DIVIDENDS**

The Corporation has neither declared nor paid any dividends on its common shares. The Corporation intends to retain its earnings, if any, to finance growth and expand its operations and does not anticipate paying any dividends on its common shares in the foreseeable future.

## **CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS**

On the date of this MD&A, there are no outstanding contingencies or commitments outside of normal working capital obligations.

## **RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS**

As at September 30, 2011, the Company had an amount due to Joe Whipple (President, CEO and CFO) of \$nil (2010 - \$152,959). The amount is unsecured, bears no interest and has no specified terms of repayment.

During the nine month period ended September 30, 2011, the as part of the Company's shares for debt private placement the Company settled \$162,959 in debts owing to Joe Whipple (President, CEO and CFO) through the issuance of 5,431,967 common shares.

All transactions were conducted in the normal course of operations and are measured at the exchange amounts.

## **SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

### **Share based payments**

#### ***Share based payment transactions***

Employees (including directors and senior executives) of the Company receive a portion of their remuneration in the form of share-based payment transactions, whereby they render services as consideration for equity instruments ("equity-settled transactions").

In situations where equity instruments are issued to non-employees and some or all of the goods or services received by the entity as consideration cannot be specifically identified, they are measured at fair value of the share-based payment.

#### ***Equity settled transactions***

The costs of equity-settled transactions with employees are measured by reference to the fair value at the date on which they are granted.

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The costs of equity-settled transactions are recognized, together with a corresponding increase in equity, over the period in which the performance and/or service conditions are fulfilled, ending on the date on which the relevant employees become fully entitled to the award (“the vesting date”). The cumulative cost is recognized for equity-settled transactions at each reporting date until the vesting date reflects the Company’s best estimate of the number of equity instruments that will ultimately vest. The profit or loss charge or credit for a period represents the movement in cumulative expense recognized as at the beginning and end of that period and the corresponding amount is represented in share option reserve.

The costs of equity-settled transactions are recognized, together with a corresponding increase in equity, over the period in which the performance and/or service conditions are fulfilled, ending on the date on which the relevant employees become fully entitled to the award (“the vesting date”). The cumulative cost is recognized for equity-settled transactions at each reporting date until the vesting date reflects the Company’s best estimate of the number of equity instruments that will ultimately vest. The profit or loss charge or credit for a period represents the movement in cumulative expense recognized as at the beginning and end of that period and the corresponding amount is represented in share option reserve.

No expense is recognized for awards that do not ultimately vest.

Where the terms of an equity-settled award are modified, the minimum expense recognized is the expense as if the terms had not been modified. An additional expense is recognized for any modification which increases the total fair value of the share-based payment arrangement, or is otherwise beneficial to the employee as measured at the date of modification.

The dilutive effect of outstanding options is reflected as additional dilution in the computation of earnings per share.

### **Taxation**

Income tax expense represents the sum of tax currently payable and deferred tax.

#### ***Current income tax***

Current income tax assets and liabilities for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted by the date of the statement of financial position.

#### ***Deferred income tax***

Deferred income tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences at the date of the statement of financial position between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes.

Deferred income tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences, except:

- where the deferred income tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss; and

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- in respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, where the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred income tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences, carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses, to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilized except:

- where the deferred income tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss; and
- in respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, deferred income tax assets are recognized only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilized.

The carrying amount of deferred income tax assets is reviewed at each date of the statement of financial position and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred income tax asset to be utilized. Unrecognized deferred income tax assets are reassessed at each date of the statement of financial position and are recognized to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profit will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the year when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the date of the statement of financial position.

Deferred income tax relating to items recognized directly in equity is recognized in equity and not in the statement of comprehensive income.

Deferred income tax assets and deferred income tax liabilities are offset if, and only if, a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities which intend to either settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis, or to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously, in each future period in which significant amounts of deferred tax assets or liabilities are expected to be settled or recovered.

### **Loss per share**

The basic loss per share is computed by dividing the net loss by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. The diluted loss per share reflects the potential dilution of common share equivalents, such as outstanding stock options and share purchase warrants, in the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the year, if dilutive. The “treasury stock method” is used for the assumed proceeds upon the exercise of the options and warrants that are used to purchase common shares at the average market price during the year.



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## **Financial assets**

All financial assets are initially recorded at fair value and designated upon inception into one of the following four categories: held-to-maturity, available-for-sale, loans-and-receivables or at fair value through profit or loss (“FVTPL”).

Financial assets classified as FVTPL are measured at fair value with unrealized gains and losses recognized through earnings. The Company’s cash is classified as FVTPL.

Financial assets classified as loans-and-receivables and held-to-maturity are measured at amortized cost. The Company’s trade and other receivables are classified as loans-and-receivables.

Financial assets classified as available-for-sale are measured at fair value with unrealized gains and losses recognized in other comprehensive income (loss) except for losses in value that are considered other than temporary. At September 30, 2011 the Company has not classified any financial assets as available-for-sale.

Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the marketplace (regular way trades) are recognized on the settlement date.

Transactions costs associated with FVTPL financial assets are expensed as incurred, while transaction costs associated with all other financial assets are included in the initial carrying amount of the asset.

## **Financial liabilities**

All financial liabilities are initially recorded at fair value and designated upon inception as FVTPL or other-financial-liabilities.

Financial liabilities classified as other-financial-liabilities are initially recognized at fair value less directly attributable transaction costs. After initial recognition, other-financial-liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortized cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments through the expected life of the financial liability, or, where appropriate, a shorter period. The Company’s trade and other payables are classified as other-financial-liabilities.

Financial liabilities classified as FVTPL include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as FVTPL. Derivatives, including separated embedded derivatives are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments. Fair value changes on financial liabilities classified as FVTPL are recognized through the statement of comprehensive income. At September 30, 2011 the Company has not classified any financial liabilities as FVTPL.

## **Impairment of financial assets**

The Company assesses at each date of the statement of financial position whether a financial asset is impaired.

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### ***Assets carried at amortized cost***

If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss on assets carried at amortized cost has been incurred, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate. The carrying amount of the asset is then reduced by the amount of the impairment. The amount of the loss is recognized in profit or loss.

If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognized, the previously recognized impairment loss is reversed to the extent that the carrying value of the asset does not exceed what the amortized cost would have been had the impairment not been recognized. Any subsequent reversal of an impairment loss is recognized in profit or loss.

In relation to trade receivables, a provision for impairment is made and an impairment loss is recognized in profit and loss when there is objective evidence (such as the probability of insolvency or significant financial difficulties of the debtor) that the Company will not be able to collect all of the amounts due under the original terms of the invoice. The carrying amount of the receivable is reduced through use of an allowance account. Impaired debts are written off against the allowance account when they are assessed as uncollectible.

### ***Available-for-sale***

If an available-for-sale asset is impaired, an amount comprising the difference between its cost and its current fair value, less any impairment loss previously recognized in profit or loss, is transferred from equity to profit or loss. Reversals in respect of equity instruments classified as available-for-sale are not recognized in profit or loss.

### **Impairment of nonfinancial assets**

At each date of the statement of financial position, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is an indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the assets belong.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognized immediately in the statement of comprehensive loss.

For assets excluding goodwill, an assessment is made at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that previously recognised impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. If such indication exists, the Company estimates the asset's or cash-generating unit's recoverable amount. A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior

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years. Such reversal is recognised in profit or loss and the carrying amount of the asset (cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount.

### **Provisions**

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

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

### **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. Related party transactions that are in the normal course of business and have commercial substance are measured at the exchange amount.

### **Significant accounting judgments and estimates**

The preparation of these financial statements requires management to make judgements and estimates and form assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. On an ongoing basis, management evaluates its judgements and estimates in relation to assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses. Management uses historical experience and various other factors it believes to be reasonable under the given circumstances as the basis for its judgements and estimates. Actual outcomes may differ from these estimates under different assumptions and conditions. The most significant estimates relate to asset retirement obligations; capital assets, including gold reserves and resources, depreciation and depletion; recoverability of trade and other receivables, valuation of deferred income tax amounts, impairment testing and the calculation of share-based payments. The most significant judgements relate to recognition of deferred tax assets and liabilities, determination of the commencement of commercial production and the determination of the economic viability of a project.

## **TRANSITION TO IFRS**

### ***Transition to IFRS from GAAP***

In February 2008, the Canadian Accounting Standards Board confirmed that Canadian publicly accountable enterprises will be required to adopt International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”) for financial periods beginning on and after January 1, 2011.

The Company has adopted IFRS with an adoption date of January 1, 2011 and a transition date of January 1, 2010.

### ***IFRS Conversion***

The Company’s IFRS conversion plan was comprehensive and addressed matters including changes in accounting policies, restatement of comparative periods, organizational and internal

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controls and any required changes to business processes. To facilitate this process and ensure the full impact of the conversion was understood and managed reasonably, the Company hired an IFRS conversion project manager. The accounting staff attended several training courses on the adoption and implementation of IFRS. Through in-depth training and the preparation of reconciliations of historical Canadian GAAP financial statements to IFRS, the Company believes that its accounting personnel have obtained a thorough understanding of IFRS.

In conjunction with the adoption of IFRS the Company has implemented a new accounting system, which will satisfy all the information needs of the Company under IFRS. The Company has also reviewed its current internal and disclosure control processes and believes they will not need significant modification as a result of our conversion to IFRS.

### ***Impact of IFRS***

IFRS employs a conceptual framework that is similar to Canadian GAAP; however significant differences exist in certain matters of recognition, measurement and disclosure. While the adoption of IFRS will not change the actual cash flows of the Company, the adoption will result in changes to the reported financial position and results of operations of the Company. In order to allow the users of the financial statements to better understand these changes, we have provided the reconciliations between Canadian GAAP and IFRS for the total assets, total liabilities, equity and net earnings in Note 3 to the interim consolidated financial statements. The adoption of IFRS has had no significant impact on the net cash flows of the Company. The changes made to the statements of financial position and comprehensive income have resulted in reclassifications of various amounts on the statements of cash flows, however as there has been no change to the net cash flows, no reconciliations have been presented.

In preparing the reconciliations, the Company applied the principles and elections of IFRS 1, with a transition date of January 1, 2010. As the Company has adopted IFRS effective January 1, 2010, it will apply the provisions of IFRS 1 as described under the section entitled “Initial Adoption – IFRS 1”, with a January 1, 2010 transition date. The Company will also apply IFRS standards in effect at December 31, 2011 as required by IFRS 1.

### ***Initial Adoption of International Accounting Standards***

IFRS 1 “First Time Adoption of International Accounting Standards” sets forth guidance for the initial adoption of IFRS. Under IFRS 1 the standards are applied retrospectively at the transitional date of the statement of financial position with all adjustments to assets and liabilities as stated under GAAP taken to retained earnings unless certain exemptions are applied. The Company has chosen to take the following exemptions under IFRS 1:

- to apply the requirements of IFRS 3, *Business Combinations*, prospectively from the Transition Date;
- to apply the requirements of IFRS 2, *Share-based payments*, only to equity instruments granted after November 7, 2002 which had not vested as of the Transition Date; and

### ***Comparative Information***

The Company has restated all prior period figures in accordance with IFRS.

### **Financial Instruments and other Instruments**

#### **Fair Value of Financial Assets and Liabilities**

The Company’s financial instruments comprise cash, trade and other receivables, trade and other payables, due to related parties and loan payable.

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The Company's financial instruments as at September 30, 2011 include cash, trade and other payables, due to related parties and note payable. Fair value of cash is determined based on transaction value and is categorized as Level 1 measurement. Fair value of trade and other payables, due to related parties and loan payable are determined from transaction values which were derived from observable market inputs. Fair values of these financial instruments are based on Level 2 measurements. The Company records its financial instruments at their carrying amounts which approximates fair value, unless otherwise disclosed in the financial statements. The carrying amounts approximate fair values due to the short-term maturities of these financial instruments.

As at September 30, 2011, the carrying and fair value amounts of the Company's financial instruments are approximately equivalent.

### **Financial Instrument Risk Exposures**

It is management's opinion that the Company is not exposed to significant interest or credit risks arising from its financial instruments and that their fair values approximate their carrying value unless otherwise noted. Fluctuation in currency exchange rates, principally the Canadian/US dollar exchange rate, can impact the Company's earnings and cash flows.

### **Risks and Uncertainties**

#### **Interest Rate Risk**

The Company invests cash surplus to its operational needs in investment-grade short term deposits certificates issued by the bank where it keeps its Canadian bank accounts. The Company periodically assesses the quality of its investments with this bank and is satisfied with the credit rating of the bank and the investment grade of its short term deposits certificates.

#### **Business Risk**

The Company's business is highly uncertain and risky by its very nature. Future business opportunities pursued by the Company may be in other fields, and are also likely to be risky. In addition, the ability to raise funding in the future to maintain the Company's search for new business opportunities, and to carry through with the ensuing activities is dependant on financial markets that often fail to provide necessary capital.

Regulatory standards continue to change making the review process longer, more complex and more costly. Even if an apparently successful business proposal is developed, there is no assurance that it will ever be carried out or be profitable, as its potential economics are influenced by many key factors such as the general state of the economy, foreign exchange rates, equity markets and political interference, permitting approvals, which can not be controlled by management.

#### **Additional Capital**

The exploration activities of the Company may require substantial additional financing. Failure to obtain sufficient financing may result in delaying or indefinite postponement of any potential project opportunities. There can be no assurance that additional capital or other types of financing will be available if needed or that, if available, the terms of such financings will be favourable to the Company.

#### **Internal Control over Financial Reporting**

Internal controls over financial reporting are procedures designed to provide reasonable assurance that transactions are properly authorized, assets are safeguarded against unauthorized or improper use, and transactions are properly recorded and reported. A control system, no matter how well

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designed and operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance with respect to the reliability of financial reporting and financial statement preparation.

### **DISCLOSURE OF OUTSTANDING SHARE DATA**

#### **SHARE CAPITAL**

The following table sets forth information concerning the outstanding securities of the Company as at October 12, 2011:

<b>Common Shares of no par value</b>	<b>Number</b>
Shares	14,494,088
Warrants	Nil
Options	Nil

See note 9 to the unaudited interim financial statements for the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2011 and 2010 for more detailed disclosure of outstanding shares data.

#### **OTHER INFORMATION**

This MD&A of the financial position and results of operations as at September 30, 2011, should be read in conjunction with the unaudited interim financial statements for the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2011 and 2010 and the audited financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009. Additional information will be accessible through the Company's public filings at [www.sedar.com](http://www.sedar.com).

### **MANAGEMENT'S REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING**

The Company's financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management, and have been approved by the Board. The financial statements were prepared by the Company's management in accordance with GAAP. The financial statements include certain amounts based on the use of estimates and assumptions. Management has established these amounts in a reasonable manner, in order to ensure that the financial statements are presented fairly in all material respects.

The Company has designed appropriate internal controls over financial reporting ("ICFR") for the nature and size of the Company's business, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with GAAP.

The Company's ICFR are intended to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with applicable Canadian GAAP. ICFR should include those policies and procedures that establish the following inter-related, non-discrete results:

- maintenance of records in reasonable detail, that accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the Company's assets;

## **WAMCO TECHNOLOGY GROUP LTD.**

- reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with GAAP;
- receipts and expenditures are only being made in accordance with authorizations of management and the Board ; and
- reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use or disposition of the Company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

There have been no changes in ICFR during the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2011 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's ICFR.

### **MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY**

Management is responsible for all information contained in this MD&A. The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles and include amounts based on management's informed judgments and estimates. The financial and operating information included in this MD&A is consistent with that contained in the financial statements in all material aspects.

Management maintains internal controls to provide reasonable assurance that financial information is reliable and accurate and assets are safeguarded.

External auditors, appointed by the shareholders, have not audited or reviewed the financial statements for the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2011 and did not performed the tests deemed necessary to enable them to express an opinion on these unaudited financial statements.

The Audit Committee has reviewed the financial statements with management. The Board of Directors has approved these financial statements on the recommendation of the Audit Committee.

"Joe Whipple"

Joe Whipple  
President  
October 12, 2011