Colossal Resources Corp.
(A Development Stage Company)

Financial Statements

Years Ended April 30, 2011 and 2010

K. R. MARGETSON LTD.

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholders of
Colossal Resources Corp.:

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Colossal Resources Corp. (a Development Stage Company), which comprise the balance sheets as at April 30, 2011 and April 30, 2010, and the statement of loss and accumulated deficit and the statement of cash flows for each of the two years then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Colossal Resources Corp. as at April 30, 2011 and April 30, 2010, and its financial performance and its cash flows for each of the two year periods then ended in accordance with Canadian Generally Accepted Accounting Principles.

K R Margetson Ltd.

Chartered Accountant
North Vancouver, B.C.
August 26, 2011

Colossal Resources Corp.

(A Development Stage Company)

BALANCE SHEETS

As of April 30, 2011 and 2010

		2011		2010
ASSETS				
Current				
Cash	$	3,646	$	3,684
Sales tax receivable		4,559		-
Prepaid		833		-
		9,038		3,684
Equipment (Note 5)		-		282
	$	9,038	$	3,966
LIABILITIES				
Current				
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	$	35,727	$	1,379,161
Advances from former related party (Note 6)		-		16,920
Loans payable (Note 7)		5,000		133,366
		40,727		1,529,447
SHAREHOLDERS' DEFICIENCY				
Share capital (Note 8)		17,295,005		15,786,495
Deficit		(17,326,694)		(17,311,976)
		(31,689)		(1,525,481)
	$	9,038	$	3,966

Going concern (Note 1)

Approved by the Board of Directors:

signed "Dennis Mee" signed "Andrew Cheshire"

The accompanying notes are an integral part to these financial statements

Colossal Resources Corp.

(A Development Stage Company)

STATEMENTS OF NET LOSS, COMPREHENSIVE LOSS AND DEFICIT

Years Ended April 30, 2011 and 2010

	2011	2010
Expenses		
Administration fees	$ **24,000**	$ 27,985
Interest and bank charges	**33,295**	45,712
Professional fees	**60,265**	93,287
Office and miscellaneous	**21,358**	25,731
Rent	**20,000**	30,000
Consulting fees	**22,600**	2,500
Amortization	**-**	121
Net loss and comprehensive loss before other items	**(181,518)**	(225,336)
Other items:		
Recovery of previously expensed items	**(167,082)**	(26,458)
Write down for equipment	**282**	-
	(166,800)	(26,458)
Net loss and comprehensive loss for the year	**(14,718)**	(198,878)
Deficit, beginning of year	**(17,311,976)**	(17,113,098)
Deficit, end of year	**$ (17,326,694)**	$ (17,311,976)
Basic and diluted net loss per common share	**$ (0.00)**	$ (0.24)
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding	**8,253,349**	836,760

The accompanying notes are an integral part to these financial statements

Colossal Resources Corp.

(A Development Stage Company)

STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

Years Ended April 30, 2011 and 2010

		2011		2010
OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
Net loss for year	**$**	**(14,718)**	$	(198,878)
Items not affecting cash				
Amortization		**-**		121
Write down for equipment		**282**		-
		(14,436)		(198,757)
Changes in non-working capital item:				
Increase in sales tax receivable		**(4,559)**		-
Increase in prepaid		**(833)**		-
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable and accrued liabilities		**(979,505)**		154,853
		(999,333)		(43,904)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES				
Repayment of advances from directors		**(16,920)**		-
Proceeds from loans payable		**16,215**		46,825
Share subscriptions received		**1,000,000**		-
		999,295		46,825
Increase (decrease) in cash during the year		**(38)**		2,921
Cash, beginning of year		**3,684**		763
CASH, END OF YEAR	**$**	**3,646**	$	3,684

Supplemental disclosure with respect to cash flows (Note 12)

The accompanying notes are an integral part to these financial statements

1. NATURE OF OPERATIONS AND GOING CONCERN

Colossal Resources Corp. (the "Company") currently has no activity and to date has not earned significant revenues and is considered to be in the development stage. The Company has evaluated several oil and gas opportunities in Canada, but has yet to reach the point where the Company can enter into a letter of intent of any kind. The Company is focused on domestic and International oil and gas projects and is eager to take advantage of opportunities in both Canada and emerging oil and gas countries.

The Company changed its trading name and symbol effective June 27, 2010 from Blue Diamond Mining "BDM.H" and now trades under the symbol "CIA.H" on the NEX board, which is a separate board of the TSX Venture exchange.

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles that are applicable to a going concern which assumes that the Company will realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business for the foreseeable future. As at April 30, 2011, the Company is not generating revenue and has a working capital deficiency of $31,689 (2010 - $1,525,763) and deficit of $17,326,694 (2010 - $17,311,976). These conditions create substantial doubt with respect to the going concern assumption. The Company's ability to continue as a going concern is dependent on management's ability to access additional funding to meet existing obligations and to finance future acquisitions. The Company cannot provide assurance that it will be successful in doing so.

These financial statements do not reflect adjustments in the carrying value of the assets and liabilities, the reported expenses and the balance sheet classifications that would be necessary if the going concern assumption was inappropriate. These adjustments could be material.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

a) Use of estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of the 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. The significant areas requiring the use of management estimates are amortization of equipment and valuation allowances for future income tax assets. Actual results could differ from these estimates.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd)

b) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is defined as the amount on deposit with banks. Cash equivalents consist of highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash on demand.

c) Equipment

Equipment is recorded at cost and is amortized using the declining balance method over their estimated useful lives as follows:

Computer equipment	30%

d) Stock based compensation

Stock based compensation is accounted for using the fair value method whereby compensation expense related to these programs is recorded in the statement of net loss, comprehensive loss and deficit with a corresponding increase to contributed surplus. The fair value of options granted is determined at the date of grant and expensed over the vesting period. The value of the warrants issued to agents is recorded as share issue costs with a corresponding increase to contributed surplus

Consideration paid on the exercise of stock options and warrants is credited to share capital. Upon the exercise of the stock options and warrants, consideration received together with the amount previously recognized in contributed surplus is recorded as an increase to share capital. The Company does not incorporate an estimated forfeiture rate for stock options and agents warrants that may not vest, but accounts for forfeitures as they occur.

e) Income taxes

The liability method is used for determining income taxes. Under this method, future income tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the estimated tax recoverable or payable that would arise if assets and liabilities were recovered or settled at the financial statement carrying amounts. Future tax assets and liabilities are measured using substantively enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the year in which temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. Changes to these balances, including changes due to changes in income tax rates, are recognized in income in the period in which they occur. The amount of the future income tax assets recognized is limited to the amount that is more likely than not to be realized.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd)

f) Net loss per common share

Basic net loss per common share is computed by dividing the net loss by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the year. Diluted per share amounts reflect the potential dilution that could occur if convertible securities and convertible debt were converted to common shares. The treasury stock method of calculating diluted per share amounts is used whereby any proceeds from the conversion of convertible securities or convertible debt that are in-the-money are assumed to be used to purchase common shares of the Company at the average market price during the period. When the Company is in a net loss position, the conversion of convertible securities and debt is considered to be anti-dilutive.

g) Asset retirement obligations

The Company recognizes a liability for retirement obligations associated with long-lived assets. Asset retirement obligations are recorded at fair value and recognized in the period incurred, along with a corresponding increase in the carrying value of the related long-lived asset. Fair value is estimated using the present value of the estimated future cash outflows to abandon the asset at the Company's risk free interest rate. The liability is subsequently adjusted for the passage of time, and is recognized as an accretion expense in the statement of net loss, comprehensive loss and deficit. The liability is also adjusted due to revisions in either the timing or the amount of the original estimated cash flows associated with the liability.

The Company currently does not have any asset retirement obligations.

h) Impairment of long lived assets

In the event that the facts and circumstances indicate that the carrying value of the long-lived assets may be impaired, the Company performs a recoverability evaluation. If the evaluation indicates that the carrying value is not recoverable from undiscounted cash flows attributable to the assets, then an impairment loss is measured by comparing the carrying amount of the asset to its fair value.

i) Comprehensive income

Comprehensive income is the change in the Company's net assets arising from transactions, events and circumstances not related to the Company's shareholders; and it includes items that would not normally be included in net earnings or losses such as unrealized gain or losses on available-for-sale securities.

j) Goodwill and Intangible Assets

The Company has adopted revised standards for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of goodwill and intangible assets. The new standards also provide guidance for the treatment of pre-production and start-up costs and require that these costs be expensed as incurred. This adoption did not result in any significant impact on the Company's financial statements.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd)

k) Fair value and liquidity risk

In June 2009, the CICA amended Section 3862, Financial Instruments – Disclosures ("Section 3862"), to include additional disclosure requirements about fair value measurement for financial instruments and liquidity risk disclosures. These amendments require a three level hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the fair value measurements. The amendments to Section 3862 apply for annual financial statements relating to fiscal years ending after September 30, 2009. The three levels of fair value hierarchy under Section 3862 are:

Level 1 – Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;

Level 2 – Inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for assets or liabilities, either directly or indirectly; and

Level 3 – Inputs for assets or liabilities that are not based on observable market data.

The adoption of this policy did not have a significant impact on the financial statements.

3. Changes in Accounting Policy and new accounting pronouncements:

(a) Recent accounting pronouncements:

(i) Business combinations; consolidated financial statements; and non-controlling interests

The CICA issued three new accounting standards in January 2009: Section 1582, Business Combinations, Section 1601, Consolidated Financial Statements, and Section 1602, Non-Controlling Interests. These standards will be effective for fiscal years beginning after January 1, 2011 (the Company's 2012 fiscal year). Early adoption of these standards is permitted. The Company is in the process of evaluating the potential effects of the requirements of these new standards.

Section 1582 replaces Section 1581 and establishes standards for the accounting for a business combination and essentially provides the Canadian equivalent of International Financial Reporting Standards IFRS 3 – Business Combinations.

Sections 1601 and 1602 together replace Section 1600, Consolidated Financial Statements. Section 1601 establishes the standards for the preparation of consolidated financial statements. Section 1602 establishes standards for accounting for a non-controlling interest in a subsidiary within consolidated financial statements subsequent to a business combination and is substantially equivalent to the corresponding provisions of International Financial Reporting Standard IAS 27, Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements. The Company is in the process of evaluating the potential effects of the requirements of these new standards.

3. Changes in Accounting Policy and new accounting pronouncements (cont'd):

(ii) Business Credit risk and the fair value of financial assets and liabilities

In January 2009, the EIC issued EIC-173, Credit risk and the fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities, which provides that an entity's own credit risk and the credit risk of the counterparty should be taken into consideration in determining the fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities, including derivative financial instruments. This new standard is effective for the Company's interim and annual consolidated financial statements commencing September 1, 2009.

The Company is in the process of evaluating the potential effects of the requirements of these new standards and does not expect them to have a material impact on the future consolidated financial statements.

(b) International financial reporting standards ("IFRS"):

In February 2008, the AcSB announced that 2011 is the changeover date for publicly listed companies to use IFRS, replacing Canada's own GAAP. The changeover date is effective for interim and annual financial statements relating to fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2011. The Company's adoption date of May 1, 2011 will require the restatement for comparative purposes of amounts reported by the Company for the year ended April 30, 2011.

In the period leading up to the changeover in 2011, the AcSB has ongoing projects and intends to issue new accounting standards during the conversion period. As a result, the final impact of IFRS on the Company's financial statements can only be measured once all the IFRS accounting standards at the conversion date are known. Management intends to continue to review new standards, as well as the impact of the existing accounting standards, between now and the conversion date to ensure all relevant changes are addressed. The Company is in the process of evaluating the potential effects of the requirements of these new standards.

4. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it, based on the funds available to the Company. The Board of Directors does not establish quantitative return on capital criteria for management, but rather relies on the expertise of the Company's management to sustain future development of the business. The Company has evaluated several oil and gas opportunities in Canada, but has yet to reach the point where the Company can enter into a letter of intent of any kind. The Company will continue to assess new properties and seek to acquire properties if it feels there is economic potential and if it has adequate financial resources to do so.

The Company includes debt and shareholders' deficiency as components of its capital structure. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may attempt to issue new shares or issue new debt. As at April 30, 2011, the debt was $40,727 (2010 - $1,529,447) and shareholders' deficiency was $17,326,694 (2010 - $17,311,976).

The Company is currently dependent upon external financings to fund activities. In order to pay for operating and administrative expenditures, the Company will have to fund these liabilities through the issuance of share capital and loans from related parties.

Management reviews its capital management approach on an ongoing basis and believes that this approach, given the relative size of the Company, is reasonable.

There were no changes in the Company's approach to capital management during the year ended April 30, 2011. The Company is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements.

5. EQUIPMENT

The equipment for the years ended April 30, 2011 and 2010 are as follows:

	Cost	Accumulated amortization	Write down	Net book value
Computer equipment	**$ 1,052**	**$ 770**	**$ 282**	**$ -**

	Cost	Accumulated amortization	Write down	Net book Value
Computer equipment	$ 1,052	$ 770	$ -	$ 282

The Company's review of its long-lived assets resulted in the write down to $nil as the computer equipment did not have economic value.

6. ADVANCES FROM FORMER RELATED PARTY

As of April 30, 2011, amounts due to a company controlled by a former director were $nil (April 30, 2010 - $16,920). These amounts were due on demand, non-interest bearing, unsecured and have no fixed term of repayment.

7. LOANS PAYABLE

As at April 30, 2011, loans payable are $5,000, due on on May 31, 2011 and bears interest of 12% per annum (2010 - $133,366 due on May 31, 2010 bearing an interest of 12% per annum).

8. SHARE CAPITAL

(a) Authorized:

Unlimited common shares without par value

(b) Issued:

Effective June 7, 2010, the Company its share capital on a one for twenty-five basis, reducing outstanding number of common shares to 1,286,442. All references to the issuance, granting and exercising of common stock, stock options and warrants and loss per share amounts in these financial statements have been adjusted to reflect the retro-active effect of the twenty-five for one share consolidation.

	April 30, 2011		April 30, 2010	
	Number of Shares	**Amount**	Number of Shares	Amount
Balance , beginning of year	**1,286,442**	**$ 15,786,495**	698,148	$ 14,271,903
Issued on private placements	**8,333,333**	**1,000,000**	395,081	1,131,560
Private placement issue costs	**-**	**-**	-	(100,000)
Issued for settlement of debt	**2,537,987**	**508,510**	193,213	483,032
Balance, end of year	**12,157,762**	**$ 17,295,005**	1,286,442	$ 15,786,495

For the year ended April 30, 2011

On August 23, 2010, the Company closed a private placement of 8,333,333 fully-paid common shares in the capital stock of the Company at a price of $0.12 per common share for gross proceeds of $1,000,000.

Additionally, on August 23, 2010, the Company issued 498,465 common shares at a price of $0.12 per share to settle $59,816 of debt.

On April 20, 2011, the Company issued 2,039,522 common shares at a price of $0.22 per share to settle $448,694 of debt.

On October 19, 2010, announced during its annual general and special meeting held on October 15, 2010, the shareholders approved a subdivision of the Company's common shares on a basis of 3 post-consolidated shares for every 1 pre-consolidated share (the "Subdivision") subject to discretion of the Board, and subject to the approval of the TSX Venture Exchange. The directors have not implemented the Subdivision at this time.

SHARE CAPITAL – (cont'd)

(c) Stock options

The Company has a stock option plan under which employees, directors, officers, consultants and agents of the Company and its affiliates are eligible to receive stock options. The maximum number of common shares issuable pursuant to the exercise of outstanding options granted under the plan shall be 10% of the issued shares of the Company at the time of granting the options. The maximum number of common shares optioned to any one optionee shall not exceed 5% of the outstanding common shares of the Company. The maximum number of common shares optioned to any one optionee relating to investor relations activities or to a consultant in any 12 month period may not exceed 2% of the outstanding shares at the time of the grant without the prior consent of the stock exchanges on which the Company's common shares are then listed. Options granted under the plan may not exceed five years and vest at terms to be determined by the directors at the time of grant. The exercise price of each option shall be determined by the directors at the time of grant but shall not be less than the price permitted by the policy or policies of the stock exchange(s) on which the Company's common shares are then listed.

As at April 30, 2011 and 2010, there were no stock options outstanding.

9. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

There were no related party transactions for the years ended April 30, 2011 and 2010, other than the repayment of advances from a former related party disclosed in Note 6.

These transactions are in the normal course of operations and are measured at the exchange amount which is the amount of consideration established and agreed to by the related parties.

10. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

All financial instruments are classified into one of the following five categories: held for trading, held-to-maturity, loans and receivables, available for sale financial assets, or other financial liabilities. Initial and subsequent measurement and recognition of change in the value of financial instruments depend on their initial classification.

In accordance with this standard, the Company has classified its financial instruments as follows:

Cash is classified as held for trading; accounts payable and accrued charges, loans payable, advances to related party and advances to directors are classified as other financial liabilities. All are measured at fair value and gains and losses are included in net earnings in the period in which they arise.

The Company's financial instruments consist of cash, accounts payable and accrued liabilities, loans payable, advances from directors and advances from related party. The carrying values of these assets and liabilities approximate their fair values due to their short term nature, unless otherwise disclosed.

10. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS - (cont'd)

The Company's risk exposures and the impact on the Company's financial instruments are summarized below:

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of loss associated with counterparty's inability to fulfill its payment obligations. The Company's believes it has no significant credit risk, as it maintains its bank accounts with highly rated financial institutions.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its obligations as they become due. The Company's approach to managing liquidity risk is to ensure that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet liabilities when due. At April 30, 2011, the Company had a cash balance of $3,646 (2010 - $3,684) to settle current liabilities of $40,727 (2010 - $1,529,447). The Company expects to fund these liabilities through the issuance of share capital and loans from related parties over the coming year.

Market risk

Market risk is the risk of loss that may arise from changes in market factors such as interest rates, foreign exchange rates, and commodity and equity prices

a) Interest rate risk

The Company has cash balances and interest-bearing debt. The Company's current policy is to invest excess cash in investment-grade short-term deposit certificates issued by its banking institutions. The Company periodically monitors the investments it makes and is satisfied with the credit ratings of its banks. As of April 30, 2011, the Company did not have any investments invested in investment-grade short-term deposit certificates. The Company's interest bearing debt is short-term in nature and expected to be settled within one year. As such interst rate risk is significantly reduced.

b) Foreign currency risk

The Company does not have any balances denominated in a foreign currency and believes it has no significant foreign currency risk.

c) Price risk

The Company is exposed to price risk with respect to commodity and equity prices. Equity price risk is defined as the potential adverse impact on the Company's earnings due to movements in individual equity prices or general movements in the level of the stock market. Commodity price risk is defined as the potential adverse impact on earnings and economic value due to commodity price movements and volatilities. The Company closely monitors commodity, individual equity movements, and the stock market to determine the appropriate course of action to be taken by the Company.

11. INCOME TAXES

(a) Income tax reconciliation

The Company's income tax provision differs from that which would be expected from applying the combined effective Canadian federal and provincial income tax rates of 25% (2010 - 29.51%) to net loss before income taxes as follows:

	2011	2010
Expected income tax recovery	$ **3,680**	$ 58,689
Unrecognized benefits from tax losses incurred but not recognized	**586,367**	(59,947)
Decrease from expenses not deductible for income tax	**-**	(36)
Share issuance costs deductible for income tax	**1,096**	1,294
Effect of change in tax rate	**(415,266)**	-
Expiry of non-capital losses	**(175,877)**	-
Income tax recovery	**$ -**	$ -

(b) Exploration and development expenditures

The Company has undeducted exploration and development expenditures of approximately $3,374,100, the benefit of which has not been reflected in these financial statements, which can be carried forward indefinitely to offset future taxable income.

(c) Capital losses

The Company has capital losses of approximately $1,730,000, the benefit of which has not been reflected in these financial statements, which can be carried forward indefinitely to offset future capital gains.

11. INCOME TAXES – (cont'd)

(d) Temporary differences

A future income tax asset reflects the net effect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for income tax purposes. Significant components of the Company's future income tax assets based on the expected income tax rates of 25.0% in 2011 and 29.1% in 2010 are noted below. A valuation allowance to eliminate the recognition of the benefit of these temporary diffierences has been recorded as management believes it is more likely than not that the benefits will never be utilized.

	2011	2010
Income tax effect of deductible temporary differences:		
Exploration and development expenditures deductible for tax in excess of net book value of mineral properties	**$ 843,525**	$ 995, 706
Non-capital losses carried forward	**1,071,096**	1,258,684
Capital losses carried forward	**216,194**	255,196
	2,130,815	2,509,586
Valuation allowance	**(2,130,815)**	(2,509,586)
Net recognized future tax asset	**$ -**	$ -

(e) Non-capital losses

The Company has accumulated non-capital losses carried forward for income tax purposes of approximately $4,284,400, the benefit of which has not been reflected in these financial statements. These losses may be applied against future taxable income within the limitations prescribed by the Income Tax Act (Canada) and expire as follows:

2014	$	873,600
2015	$	931,700
2026	$	802,400
2027	$	787,500
2028	$	432,400
2029	$	234,600
2030	$	203,100
2031	$	19,100
	$	4,284,400

12. SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURE WITH RESPECT TO CASH FLOWS

Significant non-cash transactions during the year ended April 30, 2011 were as follows:

a) Settlement of debt in the amount $508,510 by issuing 2,537,987 common shares

Significant non-cash transactions during the year ended April 30, 2010 were as follows:

a) Issuance of 395,481 shares in settlement of $1,032,000 in subscriptions received.

b) Settlement of debt in the amount $483,032 by issuing 193,213 common shares

13. COMPARATIVE FIGURES

Certain comparative figures have been reclassified to conform with the presentation adopted for the current year.