

La Jolla Capital Inc.

Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended June 30, 2018

(in Canadian dollars)

UNIT 114B (2nd floor)
8988 FRASERTON COURT
BURNABY, BC, V5J 5H8

T: 604.318.5465
F: 604.239.0866

Adam Kim

ADAM SUNG KIM LTD.
CHARTERED PROFESSIONAL ACCOUNTANT

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To: the Shareholders of
La Jolla Capital Inc.

I have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of La Jolla Capital Inc. (the "Company"), which comprise the consolidated statements of financial position as at June 30, 2018 and June 30, 2017, and the consolidated statements of loss and comprehensive loss, consolidated statements of cash flows and consolidated statements of changes in equity for the years ended June 30, 2018 and June 30, 2017, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility for the Consolidated Financial Statements

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

Auditors' Responsibility

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

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated 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 consolidated 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 consolidated financial statements.

I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained in my audits is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my audit opinion.

Opinion

In my opinion, the consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at June 30, 2018 and June 30, 2017, and its financial performance and its cash flow for the years ended June 30, 2018 and June 30, 2017 in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

Emphasis of Matter

Without qualifying my opinion, I draw attention to Note 2 in the consolidated financial statements which indicates that the Company has incurred losses to date. This condition, along with other matters as set forth in Note 2, indicates the existence of a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

"Adam Sung Kim Ltd."
Chartered Professional Accountant

Burnaby, British Columbia
October 18, 2018

La Jolla Capital Inc.
Consolidated Statements of Financial Position
As at June 30, 2018 and 2017
(in Canadian dollars)

	Notes	2018	2017
ASSETS			
Current			
Cash		\$ 50	\$ 813
Receivables		1,861	2,011
Total assets		\$ 1,911	\$ 2,824
LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL DEFICIT			
Current			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		\$ 655,719	\$ 525,794
Loans payable	5	100,538	86,512
		756,257	612,306
CAPITAL DEFICIT			
Share capital	6	22,240,685	22,240,685
Deficit		(22,896,478)	(22,752,756)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss		(98,553)	(97,411)
		(754,346)	(609,482)
		\$ 1,911	\$ 2,824

Nature of Operations and Going Concern (Note 1 and 2(b))

Approved on behalf of the Board of Directors:

"Eugene Beukman"
Director

"Aman Thindal"
Director

La Jolla Capital Inc.
Consolidated Statements of Loss and Comprehensive Loss
For the year ended June 30, 2018 and 2017
(in Canadian dollars)

	Notes	2018	2017
Expenses			
Investor relations, agents and fees		\$ 3,295	\$ 8,371
Consulting, management and director fees	10	96,000	96,000
Office, premise and other		1,144	3,518
Professional fees	10	43,283	44,745
Loss before other items		(143,722)	(152,634)
Other income			
Write-off of accounts payable		-	12,754
		-	12,754
Net loss for the year		(143,722)	(139,880)
Other comprehensive loss			
Foreign currency translation adjustment		(1,142)	191
Total comprehensive loss		\$ (144,864)	\$ (139,689)
Loss per share, basic and diluted			
		\$ (0.02)	\$ (0.02)
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding, basic and diluted			
		5,983,324	5,983,324

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

La Jolla Capital Inc.
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
For the year ended June 30, 2018 and 2017
(in Canadian dollars)

	Notes	2018	2017
Cash provided by (used in):			
Operating Activities			
Net loss for the year	\$	(143,722)	\$ (139,880)
Items not involving cash:			
Write-off of accounts payable		-	12,754
Unrealized foreign exchange		(1,142)	191
		(144,864)	(126,935)
Change in non-cash working capital:			
Receivables		150	3,222
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		129,925	105,647
		(14,789)	(18,066)
Financing Activities			
Loans received		14,026	5,778
Repayment of loans		-	(2,000)
		14,026	3,778
Decrease in cash		(763)	(14,288)
Cash, beginning of the year		813	15,101
Cash, end of the year	\$	50	\$ 813

Supplemental cash flow information (Note 9)

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

La Jolla Capital Inc.
Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity
For the year ended June 30, 2018 and 2017
(in Canadian dollars)

	Shares	Amount	Deficit	Cumulative other comprehensive loss	Total
Balance, June 30, 2016	5,983,324	\$ 22,240,685	\$ (22,612,876)	\$ (97,602)	\$ (469,793)
Loss for the year	-	-	(139,880)	-	(139,880)
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	191	191
Balance, June 30, 2017	5,983,324	\$ 22,240,685	\$ (22,752,756)	\$ (97,411)	\$ (609,482)
Loss for the year	-	-	(143,722)	-	(143,722)
Other comprehensive loss	-	-	-	(1,142)	(1,142)
Balance, June 30, 2018	5,983,324	\$ 22,240,685	\$ (22,896,478)	\$ (98,553)	\$ (754,346)

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

La Jolla Capital Inc.
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
For the year ended June 30, 2018 and 2017
(in Canadian dollars)

1. NATURE OF OPERATIONS

La Jolla Capital Inc., (formerly MicroCoal Technologies Inc.) (the "Company") was incorporated on April 6, 1990 under the laws of the Province of British Columbia and on June 19, 1997 the Company continued as a federal corporation under the Canada Business Corporation Act. On May 21, 2015, MicroCoal Technologies Inc. ("MicroCoal" or "MTI") completed a Plan of Arrangement (the "Plan of Arrangement" or "Arrangement") with a newly formed company called Targeted Microwave Solutions Inc. ("TMS") pursuant to the British Columbia Business Corporations Act. Under terms of the Arrangement, every MicroCoal shareholder received one share in the Company for every share held in MicroCoal at the effective date. The Company's registered office is located at 810-789 West Pender Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, V6C 1H2. The Company changed its name from MicroCoal Technologies Inc. to La Jolla Capital Inc. on May 21, 2015.

The Company's principal business activity is the exploration and development of mineral properties.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

(a) Statement of Compliance

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") and interpretations issued by the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee ("IFRIC").

These financial statements were reviewed by the Audit Committee and approved and authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on October 18, 2018.

(b) Going Concern

The Company incurred a loss of \$143,722 for the year ended June 30, 2018 (2017 - \$139,880), had a working capital deficit of \$754,346 and has accumulated losses of \$22,896,478 since its inception. The Company expects to incur further losses in the development of its new business. The Company's ability to continue as a going concern is dependent upon its ability to obtain the necessary financing to meet its obligations and repay its liabilities arising from normal business operations when they come due. These circumstances indicate the existence of material uncertainty related to events and conditions that may cast significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern and accordingly, the appropriateness of the use of accounting principles applicable.

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, which assumes that the Company will continue to realize its assets and discharge its obligations and commitments in the normal course of operations. These financial statements do not give effect to any adjustments required to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in other than the normal course of business and at amounts different from those reflected in the accompanying financial statements.

(c) Basis of Measurement

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, except for those assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period. Certain comparative amounts have been re-presented to conform to the current year presentation.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with IFRS requires management to make certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgment in applying the Company's accounting policies. Considering the status of the Company, the only estimate with a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year relates to income taxes. Tax legislation, regulation and interpretation require estimates and judgments which have a bearing on the amounts recorded in the tax provision and income taxes payable. The Company's tax filings are continually subject to review by the applicable tax authorities who make the final determination of the actual amounts of taxes payable or receivable. There are transactions and calculations for which the ultimate tax treatment is uncertain and may be subject to change on assessment with the relevant tax authority.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION (continued)

(d) Basis of Consolidation

These consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its subsidiaries. Subsidiaries are entities controlled by the Company. Control exists when the Company has power over an investee, when the Company is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from the investee and when the Company has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. Subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial results of the Company from the effective date of acquisition up to the effective date of disposition or loss of control. All intercompany transactions and balances between the Company and its subsidiaries are eliminated.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(a) Foreign currency translation

The results and financial position of subsidiaries whose functional currency differs from that of the parent company ("foreign operations") are translated into the Canadian dollar presentation currency as follows: (i) assets and liabilities are translated at the closing rate as at the reporting date, and (ii) income and expenses are translated at the average exchange rate of transactions for the period. All resulting exchange differences are recognized as other comprehensive income (loss).

A foreign currency translation is a transaction denominated or requiring settlement in a foreign currency and is initially recorded in the functional currency of the subsidiary by applying the spot exchange rate on the date of the transaction. At the end of each reporting period, these balances are translated as: (i) foreign currency monetary assets and liabilities are translated using the prevailing exchange rate at the balance sheet date; (ii) non-monetary items that are measured at historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction; (iii) non-monetary items that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate when the fair value was measured; and (iv) income statement items denominated in foreign currencies are translated using the average monthly exchange rates, except for depreciation which is translated at historical exchange rates.

(b) Income taxes

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Current tax and deferred tax are recognized in net income except to the extent that it relates to a business combination or items recognized directly in equity or in other comprehensive income (loss).

Current income taxes are recognized for the estimated income taxes payable or receivable on taxable income or loss for the current year and any adjustment to income taxes payable in respect of previous years. Current income taxes are determined using tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the year-end date.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized where the carrying amount of an asset or liability differs from its tax base, except for taxable temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of goodwill and temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction which is not a business combination and at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss.

Recognition of deferred tax assets for unused tax losses, tax credits and deductible temporary differences is restricted to those instances where it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the deferred tax asset can be utilized. At the end of each reporting year the Company reassesses unrecognized deferred tax assets. The Company recognizes a previously unrecognized deferred tax asset to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profit will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(c) Financial instruments

Financial assets

Financial assets are classified into one of the following categories based on the purpose for which the asset was acquired. All transactions related to financial instruments are recorded on a trade date basis. The Company's accounting policy for each category is as follows:

Loans and receivable

Loans and receivables are financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted on an active market. Such assets are initially recognized at fair value plus any direct attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition loans and receivables are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses. Cash and trade receivables are classified as loans and receivables.

Financial liabilities

Other financial liabilities

Other financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Liabilities in this category include accounts and other payables.

The Company classified its financial liabilities which consisted of accounts payable and accrued liabilities and loans payable as other liabilities.

Derivative financial instruments

Derivative financial instruments are measured at their fair value. For derivative financial instruments that are accounted for as liabilities, the derivative instrument is initially recorded at its fair value and is then re-valued at each reporting date, with changes reported as gains or losses in net income (loss). For warrant-based derivative financial liabilities, the Company uses the Black-Scholes option pricing model to estimate fair value of the derivative instruments. To the extent that the initial fair values of the freestanding and/or bifurcated derivative instrument liabilities exceed the total proceeds received, an immediate charge to income is recognized, in order to initially record the derivative instrument liabilities at their fair value.

(d) Impairment of non-financial assets

Impairment tests on intangible assets with indefinite useful economic lives are undertaken annually at the financial year-end. Other non-financial assets with finite lives, including coal technology and plant prototype assets are subject to impairment tests whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amount may not be recoverable. Where the carrying value of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of value in use and fair value less costs to sell, the asset is written down accordingly.

Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the impairment test is carried out on the asset's cash-generating unit, which is the lowest group of assets in which the asset belongs for which there are separately identifiable cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets. The Company has one cash-generating unit for which impairment testing is performed.

An impairment loss is charged to profit or loss, except to the extent they reverse gains previously recognized in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss).

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(e) Share-based payments

The fair value of equity settled stock options awarded to employees (i.e. employees for legal and tax purpose, directors and certain consultants), determined as of the date of grant, and awarded to non-employees, as of the date of delivery of service, is recognized as share-based compensation expense, included in general and administrative expenses in the Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income (Loss), over the vesting period of the stock options based on the estimated number of options expected to vest, with a corresponding increase to equity. The fair value of stock options is determined using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with market related inputs as of the date of grant or the date of delivery of service. Stock options with graded vesting schedules are accounted for as separate grants with different vesting periods and fair values. Changes to the estimated number of awards that will eventually vest are accounted for prospectively.

(f) Basic and diluted loss per share

Basic earnings or loss per share represents the income or loss for the year, divided by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the year. Diluted earnings or loss per share represents the income or loss for the year, divided by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the year plus the weighted average number of dilutive shares resulting from the exercise of stock options, warrants and other similar instruments where the inclusion of these would not be anti-dilutive.

(b) Changes in Accounting Standards not yet effective

Certain pronouncements were issued by the IASB or the IFRIC that are mandatory for accounting periods beginning after January 1, 2018 or later periods. The following new standards, amendments and interpretations that have not been early adopted in these financial statements:

Effective for annual years beginning on or after January 1, 2018:

IFRS 9, Financial Instruments – Classification and Measurement. IFRS 9 is a new standard on financial instruments that will replace IAS 39, Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement.

IFRS 9 addresses classification and measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities as well as de-recognition of financial instruments. IFRS 9 has two measurement categories for financial assets: amortized cost and fair value. All equity instruments are measured at fair value. A debt instrument is at amortized cost only if the entity is holding it to collect contractual cash flows and the cash flows represent principal and interest. Otherwise it is at fair value through profit or loss. The adoption of this standard is not expected to have a material effect on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

IFRS 15, Revenue from Contracts with Customers. IFRS 15 is a new standard to establish principles for reporting the nature, amount, timing, and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from an entity's contracts with customers. It provides a single model in order to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers. IFRS 15 supersedes IAS 11, Construction Contracts, IAS 18, Revenue, IFRIC 13, Customer Loyalty Programs, IFRIC 15, Agreements for the Construction of Real Estate, IFRIC 18, Transfers of Assets from Customers, and SIC-31, Revenue – Barter Transactions involving Advertising Service. The adoption of this standard is not expected to have a material effect on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

Effective for annual years beginning on or after January 1, 2019:

IFRS 16, Leases. IFRS 16 specifies how an IFRS reporter will recognize, measure, present and disclose leases. The standard provides a single lessee accounting model, requiring lessees to recognize assets and liabilities for all leases unless the lease term is 12 months or less or the underlying asset has a low value. Lessors continue to classify leases as operating or finance, with IFRS 16's approach to lessor accounting substantially unchanged from its predecessor, IAS 17. The extent of the impact of adoption has not yet been determined.

La Jolla Capital Inc.
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
For the year ended June 30, 2018 and 2017
(in Canadian dollars)

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Other accounting standards or amendments to existing accounting standards that have been issued but have future effective dates are either not applicable or not expected to have a significant impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

4. GOLDSMITH PROPERTY ACQUISITION

On July 8, 2015, the Company purchased the Goldsmith Property, a gold exploration property located near Kaslo, British Columbia. The Company acquired the vendor's right, title and interest in the Goldsmith Property for a total of 2,393,334 common shares.

The Company's interest in the Goldsmith Property was subject to an underlying option agreement pursuant to which the Company would be required to make the following payments to maintain its interest: (i) \$35,000 on or before April 30, 2016 (extended for 6 months, not paid); (ii) \$75,000 on or before April 30, 2017; (iii) \$110,000 on or before April 30, 2018; and (iv) \$1,000,000 upon any commencement of commercial production. In addition, the Goldsmith Property was subject to a 3.0% net smelter returns royalty in favour of a prior claimholder, 50% of which may be repurchased for \$1,500,000.

During the year ended June 30, 2016, the option agreement was terminated; subsequently, the Company recorded a provision for write-down of \$50,000 related to the Goldsmith Property.

5. LOANS PAYABLE

As at June 30, 2018, the Company had loans payable of \$82,734 (2017 - \$84,709) to unrelated parties and \$17,804 (2017 - \$1,803) to related parties (Note 10). The loans are unsecured, non-interest bearing and are due on demand.

6. SHARE CAPITAL

(a) Authorized: Unlimited number of common shares, voting

(b) Issued and Outstanding

Share Consolidation

On May 21, 2015, pursuant to the Plan of Arrangement, the Company consolidated its issued and outstanding common shares on a 50:1 basis (the "Share Consolidation"). This Share Consolidation resulted in the pre-consolidation issued and outstanding total shares of 179,500,076 being consolidated on a 50:1 basis. After effecting all transactions, there were 3,589,990 issued and outstanding common shares which became the new share capital of the Company. The Share Consolidation affected all of MTI's issued and outstanding common shares on May 21, 2015. Fractional shares were not issued. Pre-consolidation there were 32,913,886 (post-consolidation 658,278) MTI warrants issued and outstanding. These warrants were transferred to TMS and do not exist post-consolidation. Prior to the Plan of Arrangement, there were pre-consolidation 3,220,000 (post-consolidation 64,400) stock options all of which were cancelled.

No shares were issued for the year ended June 30, 2018 and 2017.

7. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

(a) Fair value information

As at June 30, 2018, the Company's financial instruments consist of cash, accounts payable and loans payable. The carrying values of these financial instruments approximate their fair values because of their current nature. All financial assets and financial liabilities are recorded at fair value on initial recognition. All financial assets and financial liabilities are recorded at fair value on initial recognition.

The categories of the fair value hierarchy that reflect the significance of inputs used in making fair value measurements are as follows:

- Level 1 Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets that are accessible at the measurement date for identical, unrestricted assets or liabilities;
- Level 2 Quoted prices in markets that are not active, or inputs that are observable, either directly or indirectly, for substantially the full term of the asset or liability;
- Level 3 Prices or valuation techniques that require inputs that are both significant to the fair value measurement and unobservable (supported by little or no market activity);

At June 30, 2018 and 2017, cash was classified in the fair value hierarchy as level 1. There were no transfers between levels during the year ended June 30, 2018.

(b) Financial instruments and related risks

Liquidity Risk

At June 30, 2018, the Company held cash of \$50 (2017 - \$813), had negative working capital of \$754,346 (2017 - \$609,482). At June 30, 2018, the Company expects that it will be able to obtain funding from investors in order to meet its obligations.

Interest rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the result that the fair values and future cash flows of the Company's financial instruments will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company was not exposed to significant interest rate risk as loans payable were at fixed interest rates with short-term maturities.

Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. The Company was mainly exposed to credit risk from holding cash, which it mitigates from holding balances with major financial institutions.

Currency Risks

The Company is exposed to currency risk related to certain accounts payable and accrued liabilities and other payable amounts which were denominated in US\$. As at June 30, 2018, there were US\$59,820 denominated in US\$ (2017 – US\$59,820).

La Jolla Capital Inc.
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
For the year ended June 30, 2018 and 2017
(in Canadian dollars)

8. MANAGEMENT OF CAPITAL

The Company's objectives of capital management are to safeguard its ability to support the Company's normal operating requirements on an ongoing basis and to start to development its mining interest. The Company considers its capital to be share capital.

The Company's is currently not generating any cash flows; as such, the Company is dependent on external and related party financing to fund its costs. The Company does not have any working capital and will need to raise additional amount in order to meet its obligations. Companies in this stage typically rely upon equity and debt financing to fund operations. The Company is not listed on a stock exchange at June 30, 2018. There is no certainty with respect to the Company's ability to raise capital.

At June 30, 2018, the Company expects that it will be able to obtain funding from investors in order to meet its obligations. Additional financing will need to be obtained for the planned development and exploration of the mining interest.

At June 30, 2018, there was no externally imposed capital requirement to which the Company is subject.

9. SUPPLEMENTAL CASH FLOW INFORMATION

		2018	2017
Interest paid	\$	-	\$ -
Income taxes paid	\$	-	\$ -

10. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Company entered into the following transactions with related parties:

As at June 30, 2018, the Company owed \$411,475 (2017- \$281,219) to various directors and their companies, which is included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities.

As at June 30, 2018, the Company had loans payable of \$17,804 (2017 - \$1,803) to a director of the Company (Note 5).

The remuneration of directors and key management personnel during the year ended June 30, 2018 and 2017 are as follows:

		2018	2017
Management, consulting, directors' and professional fees	\$	132,000	\$ 132,000
	\$	132,000	\$ 132,000

All related party transactions are in the normal course of operations and have been measured at the agreed to amounts, which is the amount of consideration established and agreed to by the related parties.

La Jolla Capital Inc.
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
For the year ended June 30, 2018 and 2017
(in Canadian dollars)

11. INCOME TAXES

The difference between tax expense for the year and the expected income taxes based on the statutory tax rate arises as follows:

	2018	2017
Loss for the year	\$ (143,722)	\$ (139,880)
Tax recovery based on the statutory rate of 27% (2017: 26%)	(38,805)	(36,369)
Non-deductible and deductible expenses	-	77,990
Change in tax rate	(64,338)	-
Changes in unrecognized deferred tax assets	103,143	(41,621)
	\$ -	\$ -

The nature and tax effect of the temporary differences giving rise to the deferred tax assets and liabilities at June 30, 2018 and 2017 are summarized as follows:

	2018	2017
Tax losses carried forward	\$ 1,716,541	\$ 1,603,022
Capital assets	30,266	29,145
Undeducted financing costs and other tax assets	29,084	40,582
	1,775,891	1,672,749
Unrecognized deferred tax assets	(1,775,891)	(1,672,749)
	\$ -	\$ -

The Company has approximately \$6,357,000 of non-capital losses available, which begin to expire through to 2038 and may be applied against future taxable income. At June 30, 2018, the net amount which would give rise to a deferred income tax asset has not been recognized as it is not probable that such benefit will be utilized in the future years.

12. SEGMENTED INFORMATION

The Company previously operated in one industry segment. At June 30, 2018 and 2017, the Company has no operations and there was no property and equipment in any geographical area.