Senternet Technologies Inc.

CONDENSED INTERIM STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION

(Unaudited without review by auditor)

	September 30, 2013	December 31, 2012
Assets		
Current:		
Cash	$ 75	$ 25
Accounts receivable	466	486
	541	511
Marketable Securities (100,000 common shares – All World Resources Corp. at nominal value)	1	1
	$ 542	$ 512
Liabilities:		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	$236,896	$215,308
Capital Deficiency:		
Capital Stock		
Authorized:		
Unlimited common shares		
Issued:		
6,694,330 common shares	3,036,071	3,036,071
Deficit	(3,272,425)	(3,250,867)
	(236,354)	(214,796)
	$ 542	$ 512

Senternet Technologies Inc.

CONDENSED INTERIM STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE LOSS

For the Nine Month Period Ended September 30, 2013

(Unaudited without review by auditor)

	2013	2012
Expenses:		
Corporate services and accommodation	$ 5,400	$ 5,400
Shareholders' information	10,752	3,602
Transfer agent's fees and expenses	3,606	3,600
Legal and audit	-	2,743
Office and general	1,800	-
Net loss and comprehensive loss for the period	$ 21,558	$ 15,345
Loss per common share	$ 0.004	$ 0.003
Weighted average of common shares outstanding	6,694,330	6,694,330

Senternet Technologies Inc.

CONDENSED INTERIM STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE LOSS

For the Three Month Period Ended September 30, 2013

(Unaudited without review by auditor)

	2013	2012
Expenses:		
Corporate services and accommodation	$ 1,800	$ 1,800
Transfer Agent's fees and expenses	1,200	1,200
Shareholders' information	585	416
Legal and audit	-	497
Office and general	53	-
Net loss and comprehensive loss for the period	$ 3,638	$ 3,913
Loss per common share	$ 0.001	$ 0.001
Weighted average of common shares outstanding	6,694,330	6,694,330

Senternet Technologies Inc.

CONDENSED INTERIM STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

For the Nine Month Period Ended September 30, 2013

(Unaudited without review by auditor)

	2013	2012
Cash Provided by (Used in):		
Operating Activities:		
Net loss	$ (21,558)	$ (3,913)
Decrease (increase) in accounts receivable	20	(216)
Increase in accounts payable	21,588	3,916
Increase (decrease) in cash	50	(213)
Cash, beginning of period	25	228
Cash, end of period	$ 75	$ 15

Senternet Technologies Inc.

Condensed Interim Statements of Changes in Equity
For the Nine month period ended September 30, 2013
(Unaudited without review by auditor)

	Common Shares	Amount	Deficit	Total
Balance, January 1, 2013	6,694,330	$3,036,071	$(3,250,867)	$(214,796)
Net loss and comprehensive loss	-	-	(21,558)	(21,558)
Balance, September 30, 2013	6,694,330	$3,036,071	$(3,272,425)	$(236,354)
Balance, January 1, 2012	6,694,330	$3,036,071	$(3,221,199)	$(185,128)
Net loss and comprehensive Loss	-	-	(15,345)	(15,345)
Balance, September 30, 2012	6,694,330	$3,036,071	$(3,236,544)	$(200,473)

1. BASIS OF PREPARATION

These condensed interim financial statements are prepared in accordance with IAS 34 Interim Financial Reporting ("IAS 34"). The Board of Directors approved these condensed interim financial statements on November 8, 2013.

The Company has consistently applied the same accounting policies from the opening IFRS statement of financial position as at January 1, 2010 (the Company's "Transition Date") and throughout all periods presented, as if these policies had always been in effect. These condensed consolidated interim financial statements should be read in conjunction with the Company's audited financial statements dated December 31, 2012.

2. FUTURE OPERATIONS

These financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, which assumes the realization of assets and liquidation of liabilities in the normal course of business. The Company has sustained losses in recent years and has accumulated a deficit of $3,272,425 at September 30, 2013. The ability of the Company to continue as a going concern is dependent on the Company's ability to generate future profitable operations and receive the continued financial support of the shareholders and obtain additional financing.

The financial statements do not reflect adjustments that would be necessary if the "going concern" assumption were not appropriate. If the "going concern" basis was not appropriate for these financial statements, then adjustments would be necessary in the carrying values of the assets and liabilities, the reported revenue and expenses and the balance sheet classifications used.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Changes in accounting policy and disclosures (IAS 8)

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year except as follows:

- *Earnings per Share* [replacement of IAS 33].
- *First-time Adoption of IFRS* [amendment of IFRS 1].
- *Management Commentary.*

Future changes in accounting policies

The following standards have been issued but are not yet effective:

- *Financial Statement Presentation* [amendment of IAS 1]

- *Liabilities and Equity* [replacement of IAS 32]
- *Revenue Recognition* [replacement of IAS 11 and IAS 18]

The Company is currently evaluating the impact of the above standards on its financial performance, position and financial statement disclosures but expects that such impact will not be material.

Foreign currency translation (IAS 21)

Foreign currency transactions are initially recorded in the functional currency at the transaction date exchange rate. At closing date, monetary assets and liabilities denominated in a foreign currency are translated into the functional currency at the closing date exchange rate. All foreign currency adjustments are expensed, apart from adjustments on borrowing in foreign currencies, constituting a hedge for the net investment in a foreign entity. These adjustments are allocated directly to equity until the divestiture of the net investment.

Financial statements of subsidiaries, affiliates and joint ventures for which the functional currency is not the Canadian dollar are translated into Canadian dollar as follows: all asset and liability accounts are translated at the period-end exchange and all earnings and expense accounts and cash flow statement items are translated at average exchange rates for the period. The resulting translation gains and losses are recorded as foreign currency translation adjustments in equity.

Trade and other receivables

Trade and other receivables are stated at their cost less impairment losses.

Cash and cash equivalents (IAS 7)

The "cash and cash equivalents" category consists of cash in banks, call deposits and other highly liquid investments with initial maturities of three months or less. Investments in securities, investments with initial maturities greater than three months without early redemption feature and bank accounts subject to restrictions, other than restrictions due to regulations specific to a country or activity sector (exchange controls, etc.) are not presented as cash equivalents but as financial assets. Bank overdrafts that are repayable on demand and form an integral part of the Company's cash management are included as a component of cash and cash equivalents for the purpose of the statement of cash flows.

Derivative financial instruments (IAS 39)

The Company infrequently uses derivative financial instruments to hedge its exposure to foreign exchange and interest rate risks arising from operational, financing and investment activities. In accordance with its treasury policy, the Company does not hold or issue derivative financial instruments for trading purposes. However, derivatives are accounted for as trading instruments as they do not qualify for hedge accounting.

Derivative financial instruments are recognized initially at cost. Subsequent to initial recognition, derivative financial instruments are stated at fair value. The gain or loss on remeasurement to fair value is recognized immediately in profit or loss. However, where derivatives qualify for hedge accounting, recognition of any resultant gain or loss depends on the nature of the item being hedged.

Derivatives embedded in other financial instruments or other host contracts are treated as separate derivatives when their risks and characteristics are not closely related to those of host contracts and the host contracts are not measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in profit or loss.

Share capital (IAS 1)

When share capital recognized as equity is repurchased, the amount of the consideration paid, including directly attributable costs, is recognized as a deduction from total equity.

Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables are stated cost.

Loss Per Share

Basic loss per share is computed using the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the year. Diluted loss per share is computed using the weighted average number of common and potential common shares outstanding during the year. Potential common shares consist of the incremental common shares issuable upon the exercise of stock options using the treasury stock method.

Measurement Uncertainty

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the year. Actual results would differ from those estimates.

Share-based compensation (IFRS 2)

The Company maintains stock option incentive plans that grant subscription and purchase options on its common shares to certain senior executives and employees and also to certain employees of equity affiliates. The purpose of these stock option plans is to align management interests with those of the shareholders by providing an additional incentive to improve company performance and increase the share price on a long-term basis. The grant of stock option plans represents a benefit given to management, employees and retirees and constitutes additional compensation borne by the Company. This is valued at the fair value of the Company's stock options. The compensation expense is equal to the value of the option at grant date, measured using a binomial model. This compensation paid is recorded as an employee cost, offset against equity, and recognized over the vesting period of the benefit granted.

The dilutive effect of the stock option plans in the process of vesting for management and employees is reflected in the calculation of the diluted earnings per share.

Deferred taxes (IAS 12)

Differences existing at closing date between the tax base value of assets and liabilities and their carrying amount in the consolidated balance sheet form temporary differences. Pursuant to the liability method, these temporary differences impact the accounting as follows:

- Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the expected tax rates for the year during which the asset will be realized or the liability settled, based on tax rates (and tax regulations) enacted or substantially enacted by the closing date. They are reviewed at the end of each year, in line with any changes in applicable tax rates.

- Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences, carry-forward of tax losses and unused tax credits, insofar as it is probable that a taxable profit will be available, or when a current tax liability exists, to make use of those deductible temporary differences, tax loss carry-forwards and unused tax credits, except where the deferred tax asset associated with the deductible temporary difference is generated by initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction which is not a business combination, and which, at the transaction date, does not impact neither earnings, nor tax income or loss.

- For deductible temporary differences arising from investments in subsidiaries, affiliates and joint ventures, deferred tax assets are recorded to the extent that it is probable that the temporary difference will reverse in the foreseeable future, and that taxable profit will be available against which the temporary difference can be utilized.

- The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each closing date, and revalued or reduced to the extent that it is more or less probable that a taxable profit will be available to allow the deferred tax asset to be utilized. When assessing the probability of a taxable profit being available, account is notably taken of prior year results, forecast future results, non-recurring items unlikely to occur in the future and the tax strategy. As such, the assessment of the Company's ability to utilize tax losses carried forward is to a large extent judgment-based. If the future taxable results of the Company prove significantly different to those expected, the Company will be obliged to increase or decrease the carrying amount of deferred tax assets, with a potentially material impact on the balance sheet and the income statement of the Company. Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences, except tax purposes, or initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction which is not a business combination, and which, at the transaction date, does not impact neither earnings, nor tax income or loss.

- For taxable temporary differences arising from investments in subsidiaries, affiliates and joint ventures, deferred tax liabilities are recorded except to the extent that both of the following conditions are satisfied:
  the parent, investor or venture is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference, and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

- Current tax and deferred tax shall be charged or credited directly to equity if the tax relates to items that are credited or charged directly to equity.

4. INCOME TAXES

The company has losses for income tax purposes which are available to reduce taxable income in future periods. Such benefits will be recorded as an adjustment to the income tax provision in the year realized.
- Non-capital losses of $184,831 available for application against future years' income, which will expire over the years to 2032

- Capital losses of $917,398 available for application against future years' capital gains, with no expiry date.
- Resource expenditures of $1,264,962 available for application against future years' income, with no expiry date.

5. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

During the period, the company paid $9,006 to companies controlled by directors for administration, accounting and office services (2012- $9,000)

6. STOCK OPTIONS

The company maintains a share option plan (the "Plan") for the benefit of management, directors, officers and employees. The Plan provides that the aggregate number of common shares available for issuance pursuant to options granted under the Plan is limited to 2,000,000 common shares. In general, the maximum number of common shares reversed for issuance in respect of any one individual may not exceed 5.0%, or in respect of insiders of the company, may not exceed 10.0% of the number of common shares issued and outstanding.

Options are granted under the Plan at the discretion of the Board of Directors at exercise prices determined as the trading prices of the company's common shares on the day preceding the effective date of the grant. In general, options granted under the Plan vest over the period of up to a maximum of five years from the grant date and expire no later than the fifth anniversary of the date of grant. As of the balance sheet date, there are no stock options issued or outstanding.