SENTERNET PHI GAMMA INC.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018

(EXPRESSED IN CANADIAN DOLLARS UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED)

Introduction

The following Management's Discussion & Analysis ("MD&A") of the financial condition and results of the operations of Senternet Phi Gamma Inc. (the "Company") constitutes management's review of the factors that affected the Company's financial and operating performance for the year ended December 31, 2018. This MD&A has been prepared in compliance with the requirements of National Instrument 51- 102 – Continuous Disclosure Obligations. This discussion should be read in conjunction with the audited annual financial statements of the Company for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017, together with the notes thereto. Results are reported in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise noted. In the opinion of management, all adjustments (which consist only of normal recurring adjustments) considered necessary for a fair presentation have been included. The results for the year ended December 31, 2018 are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for any future period. Information contained herein is presented as at April 30, 2019, unless otherwise indicated.

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

For the purposes of preparing this MD&A, management, in conjunction with the Board of Directors, considers the materiality of information. Information is considered material if: (i) such information results in, or would reasonably be expected to result in, a significant change in the market price or value of the Company's common shares; or (ii) there is a substantial likelihood that a reasonable investor would consider it important in making an investment decision; or (iii) it would significantly alter the total mix of information available to investors. Management, in conjunction with the Board of Directors, evaluates materiality with reference to all relevant circumstances, including potential market sensitivity.

Further information about the Company and its operations can be obtained from the offices of the Company or on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

Cautionary Note Regarding Forward-Looking Information

This MD&A contains certain forward-looking information and forward-looking statements, as defined in applicable securities laws (collectively referred to herein as "forward-looking statements"). These statements relate to future events or the Company's future performance. All statements other than statements of historical fact are forward-looking statements. Often, but not always, forward-looking statements can be identified by the use of words such as "plans", "expects", "is expected", "budget", "scheduled", "estimates", "continues", "forecasts", "projects", "predicts", "intends", "anticipates" or "believes", or variations of, or the negatives of, such words and phrases, or statements that certain actions, events or results "may", "could", "would", "should", "might" or "will" be taken, occur or be achieved. Forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause actual results to differ materially from those anticipated in such forward-looking statements. The forward-looking statements in this MD&A speak only as of the date of this MD&A or as of the date specified in such statement. The following table outlines certain significant forward-looking statements contained in this MD&A and provides the material assumptions used to develop such forward-looking statements and material risk factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from the forward-looking statements.

(Expressed In Canadian Dollars Unless Otherwise Noted)

Forward-looking statements	Assumptions	Risk factors
The Company's cash balance at December 31, 2018, is sufficient to fund its operating expenses at current levels. At the date hereof, the Company's cash balance has diminished as a result of normal business operations and management is attempting to defer payments, to the extent practical	The operating activities of the Company for the twelve-month period ending December 31, 2019, and the costs associated therewith, will be dependent on raising sufficient capital consistent with the Company's current expectations; debt and equity markets, exchange and interest rates and other applicable economic conditions are favourable to the Company	Adverse changes in debt and equity markets; timing and availability of external financing on acceptable terms; increases in costs; interest rate and exchange rate fluctuations; changes in economic conditions
Management's outlook regarding future trends	Financing will be available for the Company's future business or property acquisition and operating activities	Changes in debt and equity markets; interest rate and exchange rate fluctuations; changes in economic and political conditions

Inherent in forward-looking statements are risks, uncertainties and other factors beyond the Company's ability to predict or control. Please also make reference to those risk factors referenced in the "Risk Factors" section below. Readers are cautioned that the above chart does not contain an exhaustive list of the factors or assumptions that may affect the forward-looking statements, and that the assumptions underlying such statements may prove to be incorrect. Actual results and developments are likely to differ, and may differ materially, from those expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements contained in this MD&A.

Forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause the Company's actual results, performance or achievements to be materially different from any of its future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by forward-looking statements. All forward-looking statements herein are qualified by this cautionary statement. Accordingly, readers should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements. The Company undertakes no obligation to update publicly or otherwise revise any forward-looking statements whether as a result of new information or future events or otherwise, except as may be required by law. If the Company does update one or more forward-looking statements, no inference should be drawn that it will make additional updates with respect to those or other forward-looking statements, unless required by law.

Description of Business

The Company currently has no business activity and is focused on identifying a new project. The head office of the Company is located at 501-80 Richmond Street West, Toronto, Ontario M5H 2A4.

Operation Highlights

On May 2, 2018, the Company announced Moe Wortzman and Abraham Arnold Mohamed resigned as directors of the Company; and Moe Wortzman resigned as Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer and Secretary of the Company. Binyomin Posen and Yaron Conforti were appointed as directors of the Company to fill the vacancies created by the foregoing resignations. Yaron Conforti was appointed to the positions of Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer and Secretary of the Company.

On May 4, 2018, the Company closed a non-brokered private placement of 445,000,000 units of the Company (each, a "Unit") at $0.001 per Unit for gross proceeds of $445,000 (the "Offering"). Each Unit consisted of one common share in the share capital of the Company and one common share purchase warrant of the Company. Each warrant will entitle the holder thereof to acquire one additional common share at a price of $0.002 for a period of eighteen months from grant. All of the securities issued in connection with the Offering are subject to a statutory hold period under applicable securities laws for a minimum period of four months and one day after the date of issuance.

Proposed Transactions

The Company is focused on the identification and evaluation of a suitable project. Although there are projects that are extremely promising, the Company will likely have to raise additional capital to fund any new project.

On January 8, 2019, the Company entered into a non-binding letter of intent with Cura Partners, Inc. ("Cura Partners") (the "LOI"). The LOI outlines certain mutual understandings and principal terms and conditions pursuant to which the Company and Cura Partners intend to effect a possible transaction that will result in a reverse takeover of the Company by the shareholders of Cura and the listing of the Company common shares on the Canadian Securities Exchange (the "CSE") (the "Transaction").

Cura Partners, the parent company of Cura Cannabis Solutions and its affiliates, is one of the largest cannabis companies in the world and on a mission to be the leading provider of cannabis oil in legal U.S. and international markets. Makers of the Select Oil and Select CBD brands, Cura Partners strives to provide patients and customers with the cleanest, most flavorful, highquality cannabis oils, with the safest delivery methods available. Cura Partners was established in 2015 in Portland, Oregon and has expanded into Nevada, California, and Arizona with plans to expand into additional states and locations across North America and around the world.

The Transaction is proposed to be completed by way of share exchange, merger, amalgamation, arrangement or other similar form of transaction to be agreed to by the parties. The parties have agreed on the valuation of the Company for the purposes of the Transaction and the ownership ratio for the respective securityholders of the Company and Cura Partners will be subject to the final valuation of Cura Partners on the closing of the Transaction, which will be based on a private placement to be undertaken by Cura Partners concurrently with the Transaction.

Closing of the Transaction is subject to negotiation, completion and execution of all definitive transaction documents as well as customary conditions, including consolidation of the Company's existing share capital on a basis mutually determined by Cura Partners and the Company, receipt of all required shareholder, board, third party and regulatory consents and approvals, the listing of the Company's post-consolidation common shares on the CSE, and the satisfaction of other closing conditions.

Trends

Management regularly monitors economic conditions and estimates their impact on the Company's operations and incorporates these estimates in both short-term operating and longer-term strategic decisions. Strong equity markets are favourable conditions for completing a public merger or acquisition transaction. Apart from these and the risk factors noted under the heading "Risk Factors" and "Cautionary Note Regarding Forward-Looking Information", management is not aware of any other trends, commitments, events or uncertainties that would have a material effect on the Company's business, financial condition or results of operations.

Off-Balance-Sheet Arrangements

As of the date of this filing, the Company does not have any off-balance-sheet arrangements that have, or are reasonably likely to have, a current or future effect on the results of operations or financial condition of the Company, including, and without limitation, such considerations as liquidity and capital resources.

(Expressed In Canadian Dollars Unless Otherwise Noted)

Selected Annual Financial Information

	Years Ended December 31		
	2018 ($)	**2017 ($)**	**2016 ($)**
Net (loss) income for the year	(271,282)	191,698	(38,057)
Basic and diluted (loss) income per share	(0.00)	0.00	(0.00)
Total assets	105,725	1,368	3,464

Selected Quarterly Financial Information

As the Company has no revenue, the Company's ability to fund its operations is dependent upon its ability to secure financing through equity issues or the sale of assets. See "Trends" above and "Risk Factors" below.

A summary of selected information for each of the eight most recent quarters is as follows:

Three Months Ended	Total Revenue ($)	Loss (Income) Total ($)	Loss (Income) Per Share ($)	Total Assets ($)
2018-December 31	Nil	100,493	0.00	105,725
2018-September 30	Nil	38,053	0.00	128,464
2018-June 30	Nil	124,446	0.00	175,318
2018-March 31	Nil	9,490	0.00	4,775
2017-December 31	Nil	(199,348)	(0.00)	1,368
2017-September 30	Nil	1,218	0.00	4,182
2017-June 30	Nil	2,909	0.00	4,044
2017-March 31	Nil	3,523	0.00	3,892

Discussion of Operations

Financial Performance

Three months ended December 31, 2018 compared with three months ended December 31, 2017

For the three months ended December 31, 2018, the Company's realized a net loss of $100,493, with basic and diluted loss per share of $0.00. This compares with a net income of $199, 348, with basic and diluted income per share of $0.00, the three months ended December 31, 2017. The increase of $299,841 in net loss was principally because:

- For the three months ended December 31, 2018, gain on de-recognition of accounts payable and accrued liabilities was $nil, compare to $210,992 for the three months ended December 31, 2017.

- Professional fees and corporate services for the three months ended December 31, 2018 was $47,571 compared to $6,206 for the three months ended December 31, 2017 due increase corporate activity.

- During the three months ended December 31, 2018, transfer agent fees and expenses increased to $43,016 due to an increase corporate activity.

<u>Year ended December 31, 2018 compared with year ended December 31, 2017</u>

For the year ended December 31, 2018, the Company had a net loss of $271,282, with basic and diluted loss per share of $0.00. This compares with a net income of $191,698, with basic and diluted income per share of $0.00, the year ended December 31, 2017. The increase of $462,980 in net loss was principally because:

- For the twelve months ended December 31, 2018, gain on de-recognition of accounts payable and accrued liabilities was $nil, compare to $210,992 for the twelve months ended December 31, 2017.

- Professional fees and corporate services for the twelve months ended December 31, 2018 was $166,892 compared to $10,256 for the twelve months ended December 31, 2017 due increase in corporate activity and revitalization of corporation.

- During the twelve months ended December 31, 2018, transfer agent fees and expenses increased to $92,251 due to an increase corporate activity and a termination fee paid to transfer agent.

Cash Flow

At December 31, 2018, the Company had cash of $105,724. The increase in cash of $105,695 from the December 31, 2017 cash balance of $29 was as a result of net cash inflows from financing activities of $288,563, offset by cash used in operating activities of $182,868. Financing activities were affected by proceeds from private placement, net of costs, of $437,500 and decrease in due to related parties of $148,937. Operating activities were affected by a net loss of $271,282 and net change in non-cash working due to increases of $1,338 in amounts receivable; $47,281 in accounts payable and accrued liabilities and sales tax payable of $39,795.

Liquidity and Financial Position

As of December 31, 2018, the Company had a working capital of $6,649 (December 31, 2017 – working capital deficit of $159,569), consisting of current assets of $105,725 (December 31, 2017 - $1,368) and current liabilities of $99,076 (December 31, 2017 - $160,937). The Company's working capital at December 31, 2018 represents an increase in its working capital of $166,218 from December 31, 2017. The increase is due to the May 2018 private placement which raised gross proceeds of $445,000, offset by ongoing corporate overhead charges to keep the Company compliant with its public company reporting and disclosure obligations and for the investigation and negotiation of prospective merger and acquisition opportunities.

The Company has financed all of its operations since inception through the sale of common stock and warrants and expects that to be the case for the foreseeable future. The Company's long term ability to carry out its business plan is dependent on its achieving profitable operations or obtaining additional financing.

(Expressed In Canadian Dollars Unless Otherwise Noted)

The Company's outstanding warrants and stock options may provide some additional capital. If all those warrants and stock options are exercised, of which there is no assurance, the Company would obtain additional proceeds of $890,000.

The Company's cash balance at December 31, 2018, is sufficient to fund its operating expenses at current levels (see "Operational Highlights" above).

Related Party Transactions

	December 31, 2018 $	December 31, 2017 $
Advances from Heritage Transfer Agency Inc. ("Heritage") (i)	Nil	99,729
Advances from former director (ii)	Nil	49,208
Total	**Nil**	**148,937**

(i) A company controlled by a former director of the Company, due on demand, unsecured and non-interest bearing. The amount is without interest. The amount was repaid during the year ended December 31, 2018.

(ii) The advances were unsecured with no stated terms of repayment. The amount was repaid during the year ended December 31, 2018.

Disclosure of Internal Controls

Management has established processes to provide them with sufficient knowledge to support representations that they have exercised reasonable diligence to ensure that (i) the financial statements do not contain any untrue statement of material fact or omit to state a material fact required to be stated or that is necessary to make a statement not misleading in light of the circumstances under which it is made, as of the date of and for the periods presented by the financial statements; and (ii) the financial statements fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the Company, as of the date of and for the periods presented.

In contrast to the certificate required for non-venture issuers under National Instrument 52-109 Certification of Disclosure in Issuers' Annual and Interim Filings ("NI 52-109"), the Company uses the Venture Issuer Basic Certificate, which does not include representations relating to the establishment and maintenance of disclosure controls and procedures ("DC&P") and internal control over financial reporting ("ICFR"), as defined in NI 52-109. In particular, the certifying officers filing this certificate are not making any representations relating to the establishment and maintenance of:

i) controls and other procedures designed to provide reasonable assurance that information required to be disclosed by the issuer in its annual filings, interim filings or other reports filed or submitted under securities legislation is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in securities legislation; and

ii) a process to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with the issuer's generally accepted accounting principles (IFRS). The Company's certifying officers are responsible for ensuring that processes are in place to provide them with sufficient knowledge to support the representations they are making in this certificate.

Investors should be aware that inherent limitations on the ability of certifying officers of a venture issuer to design and implement on a cost effective basis DC&P and ICFR as defined in NI 52-109 may result in additional risks to the quality, reliability, transparency and timeliness of interim and annual filings and other reports provided under securities legislation.

New Accounting Standards Adopted

IFRS 15 – Revenue from Contracts with Customers ("IFRS 15")

In May 2014, the IASB issued IFRS 15, Revenue from Contracts with Customers. IFRS 15 specifies how and when to recognize revenue as well as requires entities to provide users of financial statements with more informative, relevant disclosures. The standard supersedes IAS 18, Revenue, IAS 11, Construction Contracts, and a number of revenue-related interpretations. Application of the standard is mandatory for all IFRS reporters and it applies to nearly all contracts with customers: the main exceptions are leases, financial instruments and insurance contracts. On January 1, 2018, the Company adopted these amendments. However, the Company has not earned any revenue under either standard. Therefore, the revenue requirements under the new standard did not have any impact on the Company's financial statements.

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments ("IFRS 9")

The Company adopted IFRS 9 Financial Instruments ("IFRS 9") with a date of initial application of January 1, 2018. The requirements of IFRS 9 represent a significant change from IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement ("IAS 39"). IFRS 9 specifies the accounting for financial instruments, including: classification and measurement, impairment and hedge accounting. The adoption of IFRS 9 has been applied retrospectively. The nature and effects of the key changes to the Company's accounting policy are summarized below.

Classification and measurement of financial assets and liabilities

IFRS 9 contains three principal classifications categories for financial assets: measured at amortized cost, FVOCI and FVTPL. The classification of financial assets under IFRS 9 is generally based on the business model under which a financial asset is managed and its contractual cash flow characteristics. The Company may also, at initial recognition, irrevocable designated a financial asset as measured at FVTPL when doing so results in more relevant information. IFRS 9 eliminates the previous IAS 39 categories of held to maturity, loans and receivables and available-for sale.

A financial liability is generally measured at amortized cost, with exception that may allow for classification as FVTPL. These exceptions include financial liabilities that are mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss, such as derivative liabilities. The Company may also, at initial recognition irrevocably designate a financial liability as measured at FVTPL when doing so results in more relevant information.

The adoption of IFRS 9 did not result in any measurement differences in the Company's financial assets and liabilities at the transition date. There was no change in measurement of financial assets and liabilities as a result of the implementation of IFRS 9.

Impairment of financial assets

IFRS 9 replaces the 'incurred loss' model in IAS 39 with an ECL model with respect to financial assets measured at amortized cost. The Company's amounts receivable are measured at amortized cost and are subject to the ECL model. The Company estimated a valuation policy that is based on its historical credit loss experience adjusted for forward-looking factors or other considerations as appropriate. The impact of the provision is not considered to have a significant impact on the financial statements.

Hedge accounting

As permitted by IFRS 9, an election is available to continue to apply the hedge accounting requirements of IAS 39. However, the Company has not applied hedge accounting under either standard. Therefore, the hedge accounting requirements under the new standard did not have any impact on the Company's financial statements.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

Certain pronouncements were issued by the IASB or the IFRIC that are mandatory for accounting periods commencing on or after January 1, 2019. Many are not applicable or do not have a significant impact to the Company and have been excluded. The following have not yet been adopted and are being evaluated to determine their impact on the Company.

IFRS 16 Leases ("IFRS 16"), was issued in January 2016 and it replaces IAS 17 Leases. IFRS 16 requires entities to recognize lease assets and lease obligations on the balance sheet. IFRS 16 eliminates the classification of leases as either operating leases or finance leases for a lessee. Instead leases are "capitalized" by recognizing the present value of the lease payments and showing them either as lease assets (right-of-use assets) or together with property, plant and equipment. If lease payments are made over time, a company also recognizes a financial liability representing its obligations to make future lease payments. IFRS 16 is effective for fiscal periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019. Based on the Company's assessment, the Company has determined that this standard will not have a significant impact on its financial statements.

IAS 1 – Presentation of Financial Statements ("IAS 1") and IAS 8 – Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors ("IAS 8") were amended in October 2018 to refine the definition of materiality and clarify its characteristics. The revised definition focuses on the idea that information is material if omitting, misstating or obscuring it could reasonably be expected to influence decisions that the primary users of general purpose financial statements make on the basis of those financial statements. The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2020. Earlier adoption is permitted. Based on the Company's assessment, the Company has determined that this standard will not have a significant impact on its financial statements

IFRIC 23 – Uncertainty Over Income Tax Treatments ("IFRIC 23") concluded that an entity shall consider whether it is probable that a taxation authority will accept an uncertain tax treatment. If an entity concludes it is probable that the taxation authority will accept an uncertain tax treatment, then the entity shall determine taxable profit (tax loss), tax bases, unused tax losses and credits or tax rates consistently with the tax treatment used or planned to be used in its income tax filings. If an entity concludes it is not probable that the taxation authority will accept an uncertain tax treatment, the entity shall reflect the effect of uncertainty in determining the related taxable profit (tax loss), tax bases, unused tax losses and credits or tax rates. IFRIC 23 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019. Based on the Company's assessment, the Company has determined that this interpretation will not have a significant impact on its financial statements.

Critical Accounting Estimates

The preparation of the Company's financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities at the date of the financial statements and reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Estimates and assumptions are continuously evaluated and are based on management's experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. However, actual outcomes can differ from these estimates.

Significant assumptions about the future and other sources of estimation uncertainty that management has made at the end of the reporting period, that could result in a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the event that actual results differ from assumptions made, relate to:

- Stock-based compensation is subject to estimation of the value of the award at the date of grant using pricing models such as the Black-Scholes Option Pricing Model;
- Warrant valuation;
- Income taxes;
- Amounts of accounts payable and accrued liabilities;
- Assets' carrying values and impairment charges.

Capital Risk Management

The Company manages its capital with the following objectives:

- to ensure sufficient financial flexibility to achieve the ongoing business objectives including funding of future growth opportunities, and pursuit of accretive acquisitions; and
- to maximize shareholder return through enhancing the share value.

The Company monitors its capital structure and makes adjustments according to market conditions in an effort to meet its objectives given the current outlook of the business and industry in general. The Company may manage its capital structure by issuing new shares, repurchasing outstanding shares, adjusting capital spending, or disposing of assets. The capital structure is reviewed by management and the Board of Directors on an ongoing basis.

The Company considers its capital to be equity, which comprises share capital, reserves and deficit, which at December 31, 2018 had a of $6,649 (December 31, 2017 - deficiency $159,569). The Company's capital management objectives, policies and processes have remained unchanged during the year ended December 31, 2018.

Financial Risk Management

Financial instruments measured at fair value are classified into one of three levels in the fair value hierarchy according to the relative reliability of the inputs used to estimate the fair values. The three levels of the fair value hierarchy 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 the asset or liability either directly or indirectly; and
- Level 3 - Inputs that are not based on observable market data.

At December 31, 2018 and 2017 the Company's financial instruments consist of cash, amounts receivable, marketable securities, accounts payable and accrued liabilities and due to related parties. The fair values of cash and cash equivalents, amounts receivable and accounts payable and accrued liabilities approximate their carrying values due to the relatively short-term maturity of this instrument. The fair value of cash is based on level 1 inputs of the fair value hierarchy.

Financial risk

The Company is exposed to a variety of financial instrument related risks. 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 financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its obligations. The Company's maximum exposure to credit risk at December 31, 2018 under its financial instruments is approximately $105,725.

All of the Company's cash and cash equivalents are held with a major financial institution in Canada and management believes the exposure to credit risk with respect to such institutions is not significant.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Company currently settles its financial obligations out of cash. The ability to do this relies on the Company raising equity financing in a timely manner and by maintaining sufficient cash in excess of anticipated needs. The Company's cash and cash equivalents are currently invested in business accounts which are available on demand by the Company for its operations. The Company's all liabilities are current and carrying amounts in the statement of the financial position reflect the maximum obligation.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. With respect to financial assets, the Company is not exposed to significant interest rate risk

Share Capital

As of the date of this MD&A, the Company had 500,485,248 issued and outstanding common shares. The Company had also 445,000,000 warrants outstanding.

Risk Factors

An investment in the securities of the Company is highly speculative and involves numerous and significant risks. Such investment should be undertaken only by investors whose financial resources are sufficient to enable them to assume these risks and who have no need for immediate liquidity in their investment. Prospective investors should carefully consider the risk factors that have affected, and which in the future are reasonably expected to affect, the Company and its financial position.

The Company's financial condition, results of operation and business are subject to certain risks, certain of which are described below (and elsewhere in this MD&A):

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Additional Funding Requirements

The Company is reliant upon additional equity financing in order to continue its business and operations, because it is in the business of mineral exploration and at present does not derive any income from its mineral assets. There is no guarantee that future sources of funding will be available to the Company. If the Company is not able to raise additional equity funding in the future, it will be unable to carry out its business.

Potential Dilution

The issue of common shares of the Company upon the exercise of the options and warrants will dilute the ownership interest of the Company's current shareholders. The Company may also issue additional options and warrants or additional common shares from time to time in the future. If it does so, the ownership interest of the Company's then current shareholders could also be diluted.

Directors' and Officers' Involvement in Other Projects

The directors and officers of the Company will only devote a small portion of their time to the business and affairs of the Company and some of them are or will be engaged in other projects or businesses such that conflicts of interest may arise from time to time.

Additional Disclosure for Venture Issuers without Significant Revenue

General and Administrative

	Year Ended December 31,	
Names	**2018 ($)**	**2017 ($)**
Office and general	12,138	4,238
Professional and corporate fees	166,892	10,256
Transfer agent fees and expenses	92,251	4,800
Total	**271,282**	**19,294**