THE STREETWEAR CORPORATION.

MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED JUNE 30, 2015

DATED AUGUST 25, 2015

Disclosure Regarding Forward-Looking Statements

This Management Discussion and Analysis contains forward-looking statements that include risks and uncertainties that are disclosed under the section Risk Factors. Other factors that could affect actual results are uncertainties pertaining to government regulations, both domestic as well as foreign, and the changes within the capital markets. Other risks may be disclosed from time to time in The Streetwear Corporation's public disclosures.

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Unless otherwise indicated, all reference to “dollar” or the use of the symbol “$” are to the Canadian dollar and all references to “US dollars” or “US$” are to the United States dollar in this Management Analysis and Discussion.

The preparation of the interim financial statements are in conformity with Canadian Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (“CGAAP”) that have been revised to incorporate International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”) and requires management to make assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities and expenses in addition to the disclosure of contingent liabilities at the date of the interim financial statements and reporting amounts. The Streetwear Corporation (the “Corporation”) bases its estimates on historical experience, current trends and various other assumptions that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results could differ and will most likely differ from those estimates.

ITEM 1 - **<u>Overview</u>**

The Streetwear Corporation (“Corporation”) was incorporated under the laws of the Province of Ontario and is governed by the Business Corporation Art (Ontario).

The Corporation was created by the amalgamation of The Streetwear Corporation and Conquest Capital Corp. continuing under the name of The Streetwear Corporation. The amalgamation was consummated on January 21, 1999.

The Corporation’s common shares traded on the Canadian Dealer Network (“CDNX”) until 1999, when the CDNX closed its operations.

The Corporation had significant losses in both fiscal 2004 and throughout fiscal 2005 due to the drastic rise of the Canadian dollar versus the United States dollar. Due to these losses, during the 2005 fiscal year the Corporation was placed in a difficult situation of either closing its operations or divesting itself of it. Fortunately, the Corporation was able to divest itself of its operation in December 2004, as it was unable to raise funds to finance the losses. Upon this disposition, the Corporation no longer had any operations.

Following the closure of the CDNX, the Corporation continued to meet its continued financial reporting obligations until the disposition of its operations.

In June 2005, the Ontario Securities Commission (“OSC”) issued a Cease Trade Order (“CTO”) for not filing of its audited financial statements for the period ending January 31, 2005 and associated documents.

Mr. Friedrich Pindt joined the board of directors on February 28, 2012.

On November 19, 2012, the OSC issued its revocation of the CTO.

On October 30, 2013, there was a change in the management of the Corporation, Mr. Peter Lukesch, Mr. Warren Hawkins and Mr. Andrew Mcquire joined the board of directors with Mr. Lukesch being appointed as the Chief Executive Officer and Secretary and Mr. McQuire appointed Chief Financial Officer , as Mr. Saul Rajsky as an officer and a director and Mr. Martin Selvin resigned as director.

On December 30, 2013, the Corporation acquired ARC Exploration Inc. (“ARC”). The acquisition of ARC by the Corporation was treated as a Reverse Acquisition in accordance with IFRS rules 2 and 3.

ARC is an exploration company with a 100% interest in the Lac Colombet Property located in Quebec.

In September 2014 the Corporation received the approval to commence trading on the Canadian Securities Exchange (“CSE”) under the symbol ARP.

On October 20, 2014, Mr. Franz Kozich joined the board of directors as Mr. Friedrich Pindt resigned as director. Mr. Kozich was appointed Secretary on October 24, 2014.

On May 21, 2015 an agreement in principle was signed with MobileUp GmbH, an Austrian financial services company, according to which the Corporation would acquire MobileUps wholly owned subsidiary, MezzaCap GmbH. The acquisition of MezzaCap would be treated as a Reverse Acquisition in accordance with IFRS rules 2 and 3.

The shareholders of the Corporation voted for the acquisition of MezzaCap on June 26, 2015. Furthermore, the change of business, the change of name to BitRush Corp. and a 1:3 stock consolidation of the Corporation’s common shares was approved at this annual and special shareholder meeting.

On June 26, 2015 Mr. Warren Hawkins assumed the position as Secretary of the Corporation from Mr. Franz Kozich who remained on the Board of Directors as independent director. Mr. Alfred Dobias, the sole owner of MobileUp joined the Board of Directors as independent director.

On July 15, 2015 the Corporation received the conditional approval by the Canadian Securities Exchange (“CSE”), the successor exchange of the CDNX subject to the completion of the concurrent financing.

On July 31, 2015 the Share Exchange agreement between the Corporation and MobileUp and MezzaCap Investments Ltd, MobileUp’s successor company was signed

ITEM 2 - <u>Selected Annual Information</u>

The following is selected annual information for the preceding three fiscal years:

	December 2014	December 2013	January 2013
Revenues	$ Nil	$ Nil	$ Nil
Operating income	(180,505)	(107,534)	(79,062)
Net income	(180,505)	(637,732)	(81,018)
Total assets	230,606	359,204	143,128
Total liabilities	74,007	122,837	151,422
Shareholders’ equity	156,599	236,679	(8,293)
Loss per share	0.00	0.02	0.00
Dividends per share	0.00	0.00	0.00

For further audited financial information, please refer to the Corporation’s audited financial statements that have been filed on SEDAR.

ITEM 3 - Results of Operations

For the period ended December 31, 2014 versus December 31, 2013

During the year ended December 31, 2014, the Corporation kept pursuing business development activities as it sought to further identify opportunities to increase shareholder value. In November 2014 the Corporation initiated discussions with MobileUp GmbH ("MobileUp") and its sole shareholder, Alfred Dobias, to acquire all or a portion of the shares of MobileUp's wholly owned subsidiary, MezzaCap GmbH ("MezzaCap GmbH"). MezzaCap is in the business of providing payment services through block chain technologies and cryptocurrencies. The negotiations with MobileUp and Mr. Dobias lead into the Agreement in Principle, dated May 21, 2015 .

During the year ended December 31, 2013, the Corporation completed a significant transaction between The Streetwear Corporation (the legal parent) and ARC Exploration Inc. ("ARC") (the legal subsidiary). This transaction was accounted for as a reverse takeover as the former shareholders of ARC acquired the control of the legal parent. Therefore, these consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Corporation and its subsidiary, ARC. Although legally, the Corporation is regarded as the parent or continuing company, ARC, whose shareholders now hold more than 50% of the voting shares of the Corporation at the time of the transaction, is treated as the acquirer under International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"). Consequently, the Corporation is deemed a continuation of ARC and control of the assets and business of the Corporation is deemed to have been acquired in consideration for the issuance of the shares. However, due to the Corporation's new focus on block chain technology and cryptocurrencies it is intended to divest itself from ARC and its exploration property, Lac Colombet.

With the Fundamental Change from minerals exploration to high technology it is anticipated that the Corporation will generate modest revenues during 2015 with expectations to increase revenues significantly in subsequent years in a fast growing market segment.

For the year ended December 31, 2014, the Corporation had administrative expenditures of $100,012 versus $66,534 the year earlier, for an increase of $33,478 or 50.3%. The increase is mainly attributable to an increase of $24,450 in consulting fees, as none was being charged to the Corporation prior to fiscal 2014, as well as an increase of $6,261 in regulatory fees.

For the year ended December 31, 2014, the Corporation had business development expenditures of $7,132 versus $6,945 the year earlier, for an increase of $187 or 2.7%. Management anticipates investing further in business development activities as it seeks to further identify opportunities to build shareholder value.

For the year ended December 31, 2014, the Corporation had professional expenditures of $73,361 versus $34,055 the year earlier, for an increase of $39,306 or 115.4%. The increase is due to significantly higher legal and accounting expenses related to the Fundamental Change to become a high technology issuer.

For the period ended December 31, 2014, the Corporation had an operating loss of $180,505 versus $107,534 the year earlier, an increase of $72,971 or 67,9%. Investors can anticipate this amount to stay about the same or increase slightly as the Corporation intends to generate modest revenues during 2015 which will partially offset increased business development costs and professional fees.

For the period ended December 31, 2014, the Corporation had no foreign exchange activity, unchanged from the prior year. However, management anticipates foreign exchange fluctuations as MezzaCap's revenues and costs are strictly in Euros.

For the period ended December 31, 2014, the Corporation had no other expenses as compared to

$530,198 in 2013 which related to the reverse acquisition of the Corporation by the ARC shareholders. It is anticipated that there will not be any other expenses unless the Corporation decides to acquire further cryptocurrency related projects or companies.

The net loss for the period ended December 31, 2014 was $180,505 for a loss per share of $0.003 based on 70,194,114 weighted average shares outstanding for the period versus $637,732 for a loss per share of $0.020 based on 32,250,828 weighted average shares outstanding for the previous period.

During the period ended December 31, 2014, the Corporation issued 1,500,000 common shares for $30,000 in cash and 3,536,854 common shares for services that it received from various consultants as well as from creditors having converted their receivables into common shares with a combined value of $70,737. During the previous fiscal period, the Corporation issued 44,134,893 common shares for $842,169 in cash, for exploration assets, services as well as for the acquisition of ARC Exploration.

The Corporation's had a cash balance at the end as at December 31, 2014 was $30,667 (2013 - $108,979), with working capital of $74,557 (2014 – $154,325).

ITEM 4 - Summary of Quarterly Results

The following table sets forth the Corporation's revenue, net loss and loss per common share for each quarter ended on the date indicated.

	Revenues	Net loss	Loss/share: basic and diluted
June 30, 2015	- - -	$ 222,480	$ 0.00
March 31, 2015	- - -	52,878	0.00
December 31, 2014	- - -	88,155	0.00
September 30, 2014	- - -	42,379	0.00
June 30, 2014	- - -	38,831	0.00
March 31, 2014	- - -	11,140	0.00
December 31, 2013	- - -	599,859	0.02
September 30, 2013	- - -	23,076	0.00

For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2015 versus June 30, 2014

Due to the focus on the financial technology and providing of payment service through cryptocurrencies the Corporation is expecting modest revenues in the near term.

For the six months ending June 30, 2015 June 30, 2015, the Corporation had administrative expenditures of $116,522 versus $12,491 the year earlier, for an increase of $104,031 due to the implementation of a management fee to two of the Corporation's directors which has been applied to offset receivables from an entity the two directors were associated with. Those receivables were written off at the end of the second quarter as the two directors waved future management fees due them. Also, the fees to pay for the regulatory and shareholder approvals were paid during the second quarter.

For the six months ending June 30, 2015, the Corporation had business development expenditures of $30,305 versus $1,980 the year earlier, for a decrease of $28,325 due to printing and mailing expenses for the annual and special shareholder meeting as well as travel & entertainment expenses.

For the six months ending June 30, 2015, the Corporation had professional expenditures of $46,490 versus $35,500 the year earlier, for an increase of $10,990. The increase is due to higher legal expenses, partially offset by lower accounting expenses, related to the Fundamental Change to become a financial technology issuer.

At the end of the six month period ending June 30, 2015 the book value of $82,042 of the Corporation's exploration property Lac Colombet was completely written off due to the Corporation's Fundamental Change to become a financial technology issuer, and the exploration licenses of Lac Colombet had expired in May 2015 anyway which made the sale of the property virtually impossible.

For the six months ending June 30, 2015, the Corporation had an operating loss of $275,358 versus $49,971 the year earlier, an increase of $225,387. Investors can anticipate this amount to decrease as modest revenues are expected to be partially offset by increased development costs and professional fees. Furthermore, the unusual high operating loss was also due to one-time charges and write-offs.

For the six months ending June 30, 2015, the Corporation did not incur any foreign exchange gain or loss nor for the six months period a year earlier.

The net loss for the six months ending June 30, 2015 was $275,358 for a loss per share of $0.004 based on 74,021,098 weighted average shares outstanding for the period versus $49,971 for a loss per share of $0.001 based on 69,211,230 weighted average shares outstanding for the previous period.

During the six months ending June 30, 2015 and 2014 the Corporation did not raise any funds.

The Corporation's had a cash balance at the end as at June 30, 2015 of $193 (2014 - $489), with a working capital of negative $118,759 (2014 – $21,679).

For the Three Months Ended June 30, 2015 versus June 30, 2014

Due to the focus on the financial technology and providing of payment service through cryptocurrencies the Corporation is expecting modest revenues in the near term.

For the quarter ending June 30, 2015 June 30, 2015, the Corporation had administrative expenditures of $82,960 versus $9,831 the year earlier, for an increase of $73,129 due to the implementation of a management fee to two of the Corporation's directors which has been applied to offset receivables from an entity the two directors were associated with. Those receivables were written off at the end of the quarter as the two directors waved future management fees due them. Also, the fees to pay for the regulatory and shareholder approvals were paid during the quarter.

For the quarter ending June 30, 2015, the Corporation had business development expenditures of $30,305 versus Nil the year earlier, for an increase of $30,305 due to printing and mailing expenses for the annual and special shareholder meeting as well as travel & entertainment expenses.

For the quarter ending June 30, 2015, the Corporation had professional expenditures of $27,174 versus $29,000 the year earlier, for a decrease of $1,826.. The decrease is due to lower accounting expenses as a less expensive accounting firm has been retained. The decrease has been partially offset by higher legal costs.

At the end of the quarter ending June 30, 2015 the book value of $82,042 of the Corporation's exploration property Lac Colombet was completely written off due to the Corporation's Fundamental Change to become a financial technology issuer, and the exploration licenses of Lac Colombet had expired in May 2015 anyway which made the sale of the property virtually impossible.

For the six months ending June 30, 2015, the Corporation had an operating loss of $222,480 versus $38,831 the year earlier, an increase of $183,649. Investors can anticipate this amount to decrease as modest revenues are expected to be partially offset by increased development costs and professional fees. Furthermore, the unusual high operating loss was also due to one-time charges and write-offs.

For the six months ending June 30, 2015, the Corporation did not incur any foreign exchange gain or loss nor for the six months period a year earlier.

The net loss for the six months ending June 30, 2015 was $222,480 for a loss per share of $0.003 based on 74,021,098 weighted average shares outstanding for the period versus $38,831 for a loss per share of $0.001 based on 68,984,244 weighted average shares outstanding for the previous period.

During the quarter ending June 30, 2015 and 2014 the Corporation did not raise any funds.

ITEM 5 - <u>Liquidity</u>

In addition to its cash on hand the Corporation currently has the following warrants issued and outstanding:

Quantity	Type	Exercise Price	Expiry Date
14.584.090	Share Purchase Warrants	$ 0,10	December 31, 2015
1.500.000	Share Purchase Warrants	$ 0,10	December 31, 2016

ITEM 6- Capital Resources

The Corporation will show moderate revenues during the next 12 months generating cash from operations to a limited extent.

Furthermore, the Corporation announced a proposed non-brokered private placement financing of units (each, a "Unit") of securities of the Company for aggregate gross proceeds of up to $500,000 (see ITEM 9 below). The proceeds of the Offering will be used to acquire privately owned companies that are in the business of providing services related to bitcoin applications.

In order to finance the Corporation's future development and expansion, management will be seeking to raise additional funds primarily by way of the issuance of common shares from the treasury or short term debt, which would most likely be from parties related to the new business of the Corporation, which is still not known with certainty. The timing and ability to fulfill these objectives will depend on the liquidity of the financial markets as well as the willingness of investors to finance junior companies and in particular junior companies with no operations or limited history.

Currently, the Corporation does not have any options issued and outstanding.

Management believes that the Corporation will have sufficient cash on hand to meet its current obligations for the following 12 months including capital commitments as discussed herein. However, there is no certainty that it will be successful in raising such funds and therefore the Corporation will be dependent on the management and insiders of the Corporation to advance funds as necessary and assume expenses on behalf of the Corporation.

ITEM 7 - Off-Balance Sheet Arrangement

As of the date of this filing, the Corporation 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 Corporation including, without limitation, such considerations as liquidity and capital resources that have not previously been discussed.

ITEM 8 - Transactions With Related Parties

Amounts due from and to the related parties, are a result of transactions with entities controlled by shareholders, officers or directors of the Corporation. These amounts are non-interest bearing, unsecured and not subject to specific terms of repayment unless stated.

As at June 30, 2015, the Corporation had a loan outstanding to an entity with common directors of $20,000 (2013 – Nil). Included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities is $13,368 owing to a board member.

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

ITEM 9 - Proposed Transactions

The following transactions are currently under consideration and reviewed by the Canadian Securities Exchange ("CSE") and will be submitted to the shareholders of the Corporation for approval:

Acquisition:

As of May 21, 2015 the Corporation announced that it has executed an Agreement in Principle ("AiP") with MezzaCap and its sole shareholder, MobileUp pursuant to which the Corporation will acquire from MobileUp 100% of the issued and outstanding shares of MezzaCap (the "MezzaCap Shares"), a private international investment company concentrating on "block chain" technologies and cryptocurrencies such as bitcoins (the "Transaction"). The Transaction will represent a "fundamental change" pursuant to the policies of the CSE. On May 15, 2015 the AiP was amended to change some of the terms and conditions

Pursuant to the amended AiP, Streetwear will acquire the MezzaCap Shares in consideration of an issuance to MobileUp of 83,287,265 common shares in the capital of the Corporation after completing a one for three share consolidation. Upon completion of the Transaction, the Share Consideration held by MobileUp will represent approximately 70% of the issued and outstanding common shares of the Corporation.

The shareholders of the Corporation voted for the acquisition of MezzaCap on June 26, 2015. Furthermore, the change of business, the change of name to BitRush Corp. and a one for three common shares stock consolidation of the Corporation's common shares was approved at this annual and special shareholder meeting.

Additionally, in connection with the completion of the Transaction, Streetwear will change its business focus to invest in “block chain” technologies and cryptocurrency and attempts to expand on MezzaCap’s recent success with “bitcoin” related projects and ownership of growth-oriented “bitcoin” payment websites.

The Corporation will change its name to “BitRush Corp” upon the completion of the Transaction.

On July 15, 2015 the Corporation received the conditional approval by the CSE subject to the completion of the proposed concurrent financing.

On July 31, 2015 the Share Exchange agreement between the Corporation and MobileUp and MezzaCap Investments Ltd, MobileUp’s successor company was signed.

The Corporation has exited the mining and exploration business and has written off all its mining and exploration assets in its entirety.

Proposed financing:

The Corporation further announces a proposed non-brokered private placement financing of units (each, a “Unit”) of securities of the Corporation for aggregate gross proceeds of up to $500,000 at a price of $0.10 per Unit, after consolidation of the issued and outstanding shares, with each Unit comprising one common share of the Corporation and one warrant to acquire one common share of the Corporation exercisable for a period of two years following the closing of the offering at an exercise price of $0.15 per share. The proceeds of the offering will be used to acquire privately owned companies that are in the business of providing services related to bitcoin applications.

ITEM 10 - Risk Factors

Investment in the Corporation must be considered highly speculative due to the fact that the Corporation's does not have operating experience, and thus should be considered as a new company with limited operating history along with its current formative stage of development, its current financial position and its lack of an earnings record. An investment in any securities of the Corporation should only be considered by those persons who can afford a total loss of their investment. The following is a summary of the risk factors to be considered:

- Price Volatility of Publicly Traded Securities: in recent years and especially in the recent months, the securities markets in Canada and the United States have experienced a high level of price and volume volatility, and the market price of securities of many companies, particularly those considered to be development stage companies, have experienced wide fluctuations in price which have not necessarily been related to the operating performance, underlying asset values or prospects of such companies.

- Possible Failure to Realize Anticipated Benefits of Future Acquisitions: the Corporation is seeking to complete acquisitions. Achieving the benefits of any future acquisitions depends, in part, on successfully consolidating functions and integrating operations, procedures and personnel in a timely and efficient manner, as well as the Corporation’s ability to realize the anticipated growth opportunities and synergies from combining the acquired businesses and operations with its own and other operations that it acquires subsequently.

- Operational Risks: as the Corporation does not currently have any operations it will need to established proper systems and controls as it completes its acquisitions.

- Substantial Capital Requirements; Liquidity: the Corporation may have to make substantial capital expenditures for its acquisition in the future.

- Issuance of Debt: from time to time the Corporation may enter into transactions to acquire assets or shares of other corporations. These transactions may be financed partially or wholly through debt, which may increase debt levels above industry standards that it will be operating within.

- Dilution: the Corporation's common shares, including incentive stock options, rights, warrants, special warrants, subscription receipts and other securities to purchase, to convert into or to exchange into common shares of the Corporation, may be created, issued, sold and delivered on such terms and conditions and at such times as the board of the Corporation may determine.

- Net Asset Value: the Corporation's net asset value will vary dependent upon a number of factors which include but not limited to: number of common shares, value of the assets owned by the Corporation which would be based on the demand and supply of the assets owned by the Corporation.

- Reliance on Management: Shareholders of the Corporation will be dependent on the management of the Corporation in respect of the administration and management of all matters relating to the Corporation and its operations.

- Conflicts of Interest: Certain of the directors and officers of the Corporation may also be directors and officers of other reporting issuers involved in similar activities, and conflicts of interest may arise between their duties as officers and directors of the Corporation, as the case may be, and as officers and directors of such other companies.

- No Dividends: to date, the Corporation has not paid any dividends, and it is not anticipated that the Corporation will pay any dividends in the near future.

- Changes in Legislation: it is possible that the Canadian federal and provincial government or regulatory authorities could choose to change the Canadian federal income tax laws, royalty regimes, environmental laws or other laws applicable to Corporation and that any such changes could materially adversely affect the Corporation and the market value of the Corporation securities.

- Early Stage Development Risks: the Corporation has no certain history of operations.

- Future Financing Requirements: the Corporation may need additional financing to continue in business and there can be no assurance that such financing will be available or, if available, will be on reasonable terms.

The Corporation is mitigating its risks by having identified the acquisition of MezzaCap, an operating business that will facilitate the proposed concurrent financing as well as additional executives and directors to assist the Corporation in its development plans. However, the business of block chain technologies and providing payment services with cryptocurrencies carry their own risks which will be summarized as follows:

- MezzaCap commenced operations in November 2013. Accordingly, the company only has a limited operating history. However, since incorporation, it has grown rapidly and the business model has changed significantly. The company and its business prospects must be viewed against the background of the risks, expenses and problems frequently encountered by companies in the early stages of their development, particularly companies in new and rapidly evolving markets such as the cryptocurrency market.

- MezzaCap has not made profits since its incorporation and it is expected that it will not be profitable for the entire year 2015. Its future profitability will, in particular, depend upon its success in developing and managing a significant number of cryptocurrency internet platforms and to the extent to which any of these platforms themselves are able to generate significant revenues.Because of the limited operating history, the changes in the business and the uncertainties regarding the development of the cryptocurrency market, the company does not believe that the operating results to date should not be regarded as indicators for Mezzacap's future performance.

- Changes in or more aggressive enforcement of laws and regulations could adversely impact the Corporation's business. Failure or delays in obtaining necessary approvals could have a materially adverse effect on the Corporation's financial condition and results of operations. Furthermore, changes in government, regulations and policies and practices could have an adverse impact on the Corporation's future cash flows, earnings, results of operations and financial condition.

- The Corporation may be unable to enforce its legal rights in certain circumstances In the event of disputes arising at or in respect of, the Corporation's foreign or domestic operations the Corporation may be subject to the exclusive jurisdiction of foreign or domestic courts or may not be successful in subjecting foreign persons to the jurisdiction of courts in Canada or other jurisdictions. The Corporation may also be hindered or prevented from enforcing its rights with respect to a governmental entity or instrumentality because of the doctrine of sovereign immunity.

- The Corporation has a limited operating history, and there is no assurance that it will be capable of consistently producing positive cash flows.

- The Corporation's prospects depend on its ability to attract and retain key personnel: Recruiting and retaining qualified personnel is critical to the Corporation's success. The number of persons skilled in the development of cryptocurrency projects is limited and competition for such persons is intense. As the Corporation's business activity grows, it will require additional key financial, administrative, marketing and public relations personnel as well as additional staff on the operations side. Although the Corporation believes that it will be successful in The attracting and retaining qualified personnel, there can be no assurance of such success.

- Difficulties of managing growth: Since commencement of the operations, MezzaCap has experienced rapid growth of revenues and demand for it's services and this growth is expected to continue in future years. Growth and expansion of the business places a continuous and significant strain on management, operational and financial resources. The Corporation's ability to continue to grow will depend on a number of factors, including the following:
  - To attract sufficient numbers of qualified management, technical and other personnel;
  - To establish and manage successfully business relationships with strategic partners, suppliers and customers;
  - To maintain a competitive position through the further development and expansion of the Corporation's range of services;
  - To penetrate new markets; and
  - To finance such growth internally and externally.

  It is not assured that the Corporation will be able to manage and control this expected growth effectively.

- Development of Cryptocurrency: It is intended to focus the business on the development and servicing of cryptocurrency-based platforms. Cryptocurrency is a young and rapidly growing business area. Although it is widely predicted that cryptocurrency will become a leading means of digital payment, it cannot be assured that this will in fact occur. Our future success is dependent on the widespread acceptance of cryptocurrency as a means of payment within the digital economy. For a number of reasons, including, for example, the lack of recognized security technologies, inefficient processing of payment transactions, problems in the handling of warranty claims, limited user-friendliness, inconsistent quality, lack of availability of cost-efficient high-speed services and lack of clear universally applicable regulation as well as uncertainties regarding proprietary rights and other legal issues, it can't be ruled out that such cryptocurrency activities may prove in the long run to be an unprofitable means for businesses.

- Dependence on Third Party Relationships: The Corporation is highly dependent on a number of third party relationships to conduct its business and implement expansion plans. it cannot be assured that all of these partnerships will tum out to be as advantageous as currently anticipated or that other partnerships would not have proven to be more advantageous. In addition, it is impossible to assure that all associated partners will perform their obligations as agreed or that any strategy agreement will be specifically enforceable by the Corporation.

- Corporate liability for online content; legal uncertainties. There is a risk that claims may be made against either of these associated companies for defamation, negligence, copyright or trademark infringement, or other matters based on the nature, content, publication and distribution of information materials provided on their websites. These associated companies may also be exposed to claims made with respect to the offering of third party content that may be accessible through their websites. Even to the extent that any such claim does not result in liability to one of our associated companies, it could incur significant costs in investigating and defending against such claim. Any costs or liability arising from such claims which is not covered by insurance could, through the Corporation's equity holdings in these associated companies, also harm the Corporation's core business, results of operations and financial condition. There is also a risk that similar claims could be made directly against the Corporation in its capacity as application service provider to any of the companies for whom they act as such. Any costs or liability arising from such claims which is not covered by insurance could harm our business, results of operations and financial condition. An increasing number of laws, regulations and directives are being passed which relate to the internet and e-commerce. In addition, efforts are being made to introduce rules and regulations governing the the use of cryptocurrencies. Some legal uncertainty exists concerning the applicability of current legislation to cryptocurrency. In particular in relation to issues such as trade law, intellectual property rights, consumer protection and the protection of personal privacy, and as to the application of the laws of other countries whose citizens use products offered over the internet by companies based outside their jurisdiction.

- Dependence on Internet Infrastructure; Risk of System Failures, Security Risks and Rapid Technological Change: The success as a developer of cryptocurrency-based platforms will depend by and large upon the continued development of a stable public infrastructure, such as a block chain with the necessary speed, data capacity and security, and the timely development of complementary products such as high-speed modems for providing reliable internet access and services. Cryptocurrency has experienced, and is expected to continue to experience significant growth in the number of users, amount of content and bandwidth availability. It cannot be assured that the cryptocurrency infrastructure will continue to be able to support the demands placed upon it by this continued growth or that the performance or reliability of the technology will not be adversely affected by this continued growth. It is further not assured that the infrastructure or complementary products or services necessary to make cryptocurrency a viable medium for digital payments will be developed in a timely manner, or that such development will not result in the requirement of incurring substantial costs in order to adapt the Corporation's services to changing technologies.

- Intellectual Property Rights: The only significant intellectual property rights are certain domain names which Mezzacap owns as well as the licenses which has to be in accordance with certain industry standards. The Corporation does not believe that it is dependent on any of these intellectual property rights; however, the loss of several of them at any one time could harm its business, results of operations and its financial condition. Although the Corporation is not aware of violating commercial and other proprietary rights of third parties it cannot be assured you that all of its r products do not violate proprietary rights of third parties or that third parties will not assert or claim that such violation has occurred. Although no legal disputes in this respect or perceptible detrimental effects on the Mezzacap's business have arisen to date, any such claims and disputes arising may result in liability for substantial damages which in turn could harm our business, results of operations and financial condition.

ITEM 11 - Critical Accounting Estimates

The accounting policies used impacts the Corporation's financial statements, and the estimates and assumptions made, by management during their preparation. The Corporation's accounting policies are described within the financial statements. The accounting estimates considered to be significant to the Corporation include the computations of agents' warrants value, charitable stock option and share-based compensation expense and recovery of deferred income tax assets.

ITEM 12 - Changes in Accounting Policies

The Corporation would like to direct readers to its audited financial statements for the period ending December 31, 2014 which can be found on the regulator's web site at www.sedar.com.

ITEM 13 - Financial Instruments and Other Instruments

The Corporation is not a party to any financial instrument, as the term is defined in National Instrument 51-102F1 paragraph 1.14.

ITEM 14 - Capital Structure

The Corporation is authorized to issue an unlimited number of common shares, where each common share provides the holder with one vote. As of the date of this Management Discussion and Analysis there were 74,021,098 common shares issued and outstanding as well as the following securities:

Quantity	Type	Exercise Price	Expiry Date
14.584.090	Share Purchase Warrants	$ 0,10	December 31, 2015
1.500.000	Share Purchase Warrants	$ 0,10	December 31, 2016

ITEM 15 - Other MD&A Requirements

As defined in Multilateral Instrument 52-109 – Certification of Disclosure in Issuers' Annual and Interim Filings, disclosure controls and procedures require that controls and other procedures be designed to provide reasonable assurance that material information required to be disclosed is duly gathered and reported to senior management in order to permit timely decisions and timely and accurate public disclosure.

The Corporation has evaluated the effectiveness of its disclosure controls and procedures, as defined, and has concluded that they were effective as of the end of the period covered by this report as well as of the date of this report.

The Corporation has evaluated its internal controls and financial reporting procedures and has found them to be effective with the objective of reporting the Corporation’s financial transactions.