NEW INTERNATIONAL INFOPET SYSTEMS LTD.

CONDENSED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

THREE AND SIX MONTHS ENDED APRIL 30, 2012

(EXPRESSED IN CANADIAN DOLLARS)

(UNAUDITED)

NOTICE TO READER

The accompanying unaudited condensed interim financial statements of the Company have been prepared by and are the responsibility of management. The unaudited condensed interim financial statements as at and for the three and six months ended April 30, 2012 and April 30, 2011 have not been reviewed by the Company's auditors.

New International Infopet Systems Ltd.
Condensed Interim Statements of Financial Position
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)
(Unaudited)

	As at April 30, 2012	As at October 31, 2011	As at November 1, 2010
Assets			
Current Assets			
Cash	**$ 2,348**	$ 1,259	$ 1,828
	2,348	1,259	1,828
Long-term investment (Note 5)	**1**	1	1
	$ 2,349	$ 1,260	$ 1,829
Liabilities			
Current Liabilities			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	**$ 8,765**	$ 7,861	$ 7,861
Due to related parties (Note 6)	**191,486**	191,486	191,486
	200,251	199,347	199,347
Shareholders' Deficit			
Capital stock (Note 7)	**1,586,504**	1,586,504	1,586,504
Reserve	**224,527**	224,527	224,527
Deficit	**(2,008,933)**	(2,009,118)	(2,008,549)
	(197,902)	(198,087)	(197,518)
	$ 2,349	$ 1,260	$ 1,829

Approved on behalf of the Board

"Jack Greenberg", director
Jack Greenberg

"Zoolficarali Kassum", director
Zoolficarali Kassum

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these unaudited interim financial statements

New International Infopet Systems Ltd.
Condensed Interim Statements of Loss and Comprehensive Loss
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)
(Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended April 30, 2012	Three Months Ended April 30, 2011	Six Months Ended April 30, 2012	Six Months Ended April 30, 2011
Operating expenses				
Office	**$ 1,649**	$ 2,164	**$ 1,680**	$ 2,188
Professional fees	**7,231**	6,328	**8,135**	6,328
Operating loss before the following item:	**8,880**	8,492	**9,815**	8,516
Revenue (Note 6(b))	**10,000**	8,000	**10,000**	8,000
Net income (loss) and comprehensive income (loss) for the period	**$ 1,120**	$ (492)	**$ 185**	$ (516)
Income (loss) per share - basic and diluted	**$ 0.00**	$ (0.00)	**$ 0.00**	$ (0.00)
Weighted average number of shares outstanding - basic and diluted	**1,068,400**	1,068,400	**1,068,400**	1,068,400

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these unaudited interim financial statements

New International Infopet Systems Ltd.
Condensed Interim Statements of Changes in Equity
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)
(Unaudited)

	Capital stock	Reserve	Deficit	Total
Balance, November 1, 2010	**$ 1,586,504**	**$ 224,527**	**$ (2,008,549)**	**$ (197,518)**
Net loss and comprehensive loss for the period	-	-	(516)	(516)
Balance, April 30, 2011	**1,586,504**	**224,527**	**(2,009,065)**	**(198,034)**
Net loss and comprehensive loss for the period	-	-	(53)	(53)
Balance, October 31, 2011	**1,586,504**	**224,527**	**(2,009,118)**	**(198,087)**
Net income and comprehensive income for the period	-	-	185	185
Balance, April 30, 2012	**$ 1,586,504**	**$ 224,527**	**$ (2,008,933)**	**$ (197,902)**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these unaudited interim financial statements

New International Infopet Systems Ltd.
Condensed Interim Statements of Cash Flows
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)
(Unaudited)

	Six Months Ended April 30, 2012	Six Months Ended April 30, 2011
Operating Activities		
Net loss	**$ 185**	$ (516)
Changes in non-cash working capital balances:		
Increase in accounts payable and accrued liabilities	**904**	-
Cash flows provided by (used in) operations	**1,089**	(516)
Change in cash	**1,089**	(516)
Cash, beginning of period	**1,259**	1,828
Cash, end of period	**$ 2,348**	$ 1,312

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these unaudited interim financial statements

1. Nature of operations and going concern

New International Infopet Systems Ltd. (the "Company") was incorporated under the laws of the Province of Ontario on March 9, 1965. The Company has no operations and is currently seeking new business opportunities. The Company has limited working capital to pursue such business opportunities. To date, activities have been funded by loans from related parties (Note 6). There can be no assurance that should additional financing from the related parties or others be required, it will be available or on terms acceptable to the Company. The ability of the Company to continue as a going concern is dependent upon, among other things, its being able to obtain additional financing, and maintaining positive operating cash flows. The Company's discretionary activities do have considerable scope for flexibility in terms of the amount and timing of expenditure, and expenditures may be adjusted accordingly.

The primary office is located at Suite 204, 181 Eglinton Avenue East, Toronto, Ontario, Canada, M4P 1J4.

The Company's financial year ends on October 31.

The financial statements were authorized by the Board of Directors on June 26, 2012.

2. Significant accounting policies

(a) Conversion to International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS")

These are the Company's second financial statements prepared in accordance with IFRS. Previously, the Company prepared its financial statements in accordance with Canadian Generally Accepted Accounting Principles ("Canadian GAAP"). The disclosures required by the provisions of IFRS 1, "First-time adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards", explaining how the transition to IFRS has affected the reported financial performance, cash flows and financial position of the Company, are presented in Note 8.

These unaudited condensed interim financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Accounting Standard 34, Interim Financial Reporting. Accordingly, they do not include all of the information required for full annual financial statements required by IFRS as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") and interpretations of the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee ("IFRIC").

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these unaudited condensed interim financial statements. They also have been applied in preparing an opening IFRS balance sheet at November 1, 2010 (Note 8) for the purposes of the transition to IFRS, as required by IFRS 1.

These unaudited condensed interim financial statements have been prepared on the basis of IFRS standards that are expected to be effective or available for early adoption by the Company on October 31, 2012, the Company's first annual reporting date under IFRS. The Company has made certain assumptions about the accounting policies expected to be adopted when the first IFRS annual financial statements are prepared for the year ended October 31, 2012.

(b) Basis of presentation

These unaudited condensed interim financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis except for the revaluation of certain financial instruments. In addition, these unaudited condensed interim financial statements have been prepared using the accrual basis of accounting except for cash flow information.

In the preparation of these unaudited condensed interim financial statements, management is required to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of expenses during the period. Actual results could differ from these estimates. Of particular significance are the estimates and assumptions used in the recognition and measurement of items included in Note 2(h).

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(c) Financial assets

The Company's financial instruments consist of the following:

Financial assets:	**Classification:**
Cash	Fair value through profit and loss ("FVTPL")

Financial liabilities:	**Classification:**
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	Other financial liabilities
Due to related parties	Other financial liabilities

Fair value through profit and loss:

Financial assets are classified as FVTPL when acquired principally for the purpose of trading, if so designated by management (fair value option), or if they are derivative assets that are not part of an effective and designated hedging relationship. Financial assets classified as FVTPL are measured at fair value, with changes recognized in the statements of income (loss).

The Company's financial assets classified as FVTPL include cash. The Company does not currently hold any derivative instruments or apply hedge accounting.

Other financial liabilities:

Other financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value net of any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, these financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortized cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest and any transaction costs over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments through the expected life of the financial liability or (where appropriate) to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Other financial liabilities are de-recognized when the obligations are discharged, cancelled or expired.

Impairment of financial assets:

Financial assets are assessed for indicators of impairment at the end of each reporting period. Financial assets are impaired when there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial assets, the estimated future cash flows of the investments have been negatively impacted. Evidence of impairment could include:

- significant financial difficulty of the issuer or counterparty; or
- default or delinquency in interest or principal payments; or
- the likelihood that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or financial re-organization.

The carrying amount of financial assets is reduced by any impairment loss directly for all financial assets with the exception of accounts receivable, where the carrying amount is reduced through the use of an allowance account. When an account receivable is considered uncollectible, it is written off against the allowance account. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited against the allowance account. Changes in the carrying amount of the allowance account are recognized in profit or loss.

If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognized, the previously recognized impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss to the extent that the carrying amount of the investment at the date the impairment is reversed does not exceed what the amortized cost would have been had the impairment not been recognized.

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(c) Financial assets (continued)

Financial instruments recorded at fair value:

Financial instruments recorded at fair value on the condensed statement of financial position are classified using a fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements. The fair value hierarchy has the following levels:

- Level 1 - valuation based on quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- Level 2 - valuation techniques based on inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices); and
- Level 3 - valuation techniques using inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

As of April 30, 2012, October 31, 2011 and November 1, 2010, other than cash, none of the Company's financial instruments are recorded at fair value on the unaudited condensed interim statement of financial position. Cash is considered as a Level 1 financial instrument.

(d) Impairment of non-financial assets

At the end of each reporting period, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its non-financial assets with finite lives to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. Where such an indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less cost to sell or its value in use. In addition, long-lived assets that are not amortized are subject to an annual impairment assessment.

(e) Cash

Cash in the statements of financial position comprises cash at banks.

(f) Earnings (loss) per share

Basic earnings (loss) per share is calculated using the weighted average number of shares outstanding. Diluted earnings (loss) per share is calculated using the treasury stock method. In order to determine diluted earnings (loss) per share, the treasury stock method assumes that any proceeds from the exercise of dilutive stock options and warrants would be used to repurchase common shares at the average market price during the period, with the incremental number of shares being included in the denominator of the diluted earnings (loss) per share calculation. The diluted earnings (loss) per share calculation excludes any potential conversion of options and warrants that would increase earnings per share or decrease loss per share.

(g) Investments

Investments in entities not controlled but subject to significant influence are accounted for using the equity method.

(h) Critical accounting estimates

Significant assumptions about the future that management has made 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, but are not limited to, the following:

- management's position that the Company will continue as a going concern; and
- management's position that there are no income tax considerations required within these unaudited condensed interim financial statements.

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(i) Income taxes

Income tax on the profit or loss for the periods presented comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax is recognized in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in equity, in which case it is recognized in equity.

Current tax expense is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at period end, adjusted for amendments to tax payable with regards to previous years.

Deferred tax is provided using the balance sheet liability method, providing for temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. The following temporary differences are not provided for: goodwill not deductible for tax purposes and the initial recognition of assets or liabilities that affect neither accounting nor taxable profit. The amount of deferred tax provided is based on the expected manner of realization or settlement of the carrying amount of assets and liabilities, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the financial position reporting date.

A deferred tax asset is recognized only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the asset can be utilised. To the extent that the Company does not consider it probable that a future tax asset will be recovered, it provides a valuation allowance against that excess.

(j) Recent accounting pronouncements

Certain pronouncements were issued by the IASB or the IFRIC that are mandatory for accounting periods after April 30, 2012. Many are not applicable or do not have a significant impact to the Company and have been excluded from the table below. The following have not yet been adopted and are being evaluated to determine their impact on the Company.

(i) IFRS 9 – Financial instruments (“IFRS 9”) was issued by the IASB in October 2010 and will replace IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement (“IAS 39”). IFRS 9 uses a single approach to determine whether a financial asset is measured at amortized cost or fair value, replacing the multiple rules in IAS 39. Most of the requirements in IAS 39 for classification and measurement of financial liabilities were carried forward unchanged to IFRS 9. The new standard also requires a single impairment method to be used, replacing the multiple impairment methods in IAS 39. IFRS 9 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2015.

(ii) IFRS 10 – financial statements (“IFRS 10”) was issued by the IASB in May 2011. IFRS 10 is a new standard which identifies the concept of control as the determining factor in assessing whether an entity should be included in the financial statements of the parent company. Control is comprised of three elements: power over an investee; exposure to variable returns from an investee; and the ability to use power to affect the reporting entity’s returns. IFRS 10 is effective for annual period beginning on or after January 1, 2013. Earlier adoption is permitted.

(iii) IFRS 11 – Joint arrangements (“IFRS 11”) was issued by the IASB in May 2011. IFRS 11 is a new standard which focuses on classifying joint arrangements by their rights and obligations rather than their legal form. Entities are classified into two groups: parties having rights to the assets and obligations for the liabilities of an arrangement, and rights to the net assets of an arrangement. Entities in the former case account for assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses in accordance with the arrangement, whereas entities in the latter case account for the arrangement using the equity method. IFRS 11 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013. Earlier application is permitted.

(iv) IFRS 12 – Disclosure of interests in other entities (“IFRS 12”) was issued by the IASB in May 2011. IFRS 12 is a new standard which provides disclosure requirements for entities reporting interests in other entities, including joint arrangements, special purpose vehicles, and off balance sheet vehicles. IFRS 12 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013. Earlier application is permitted.

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(j) Recent accounting pronouncements (continued)

(v) IFRS 13 – Fair value measurement ("IFRS 13") was issued by the IASB in May 2011. IFRS 13 is a new standard which provides a precise definition of fair value and a single source of fair value measurement considerations for use across IFRSs. The key points of IFRS 13 are as follows:

- fair value is measured using the price in a principal market for the asset or liability, or in the absence of a principal market, the most advantageous market;
- financial assets and liabilities with offsetting positions in market risks or counterparty credit risks can be measured on the basis of an entity's net risk exposure;
- disclosures regarding the fair value hierarchy has been moved from IFRS 7 to IFRS 13, and further guidance has been added to the determination of classes of assets and liabilities;
- a quantitative sensitivity analysis must be provided for financial instruments measured at fair value;
- a narrative must be provided discussing the sensitivity of fair value measurements categorised under Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy to significant unobservable inputs; and
- information must be provided on an entity's valuation processes for fair value measurements categorized under Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy.

IFRS 13 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013. Earlier application is permitted.

(vi) IAS 1 – Presentation of financial statements ("IAS 1") was amended by the IASB in June 2011 in order to align the presentation of items in other comprehensive income with US GAAP standards. Items in other comprehensive income will be required to be presented in two categories: items that will be reclassified into profit or loss and those that will not be reclassified. The flexibility to present a statement of comprehensive income as one statement or two separate statements of profit and loss and other comprehensive income remains unchanged. The amendments to IAS 1 are effective for annual periods beginning on or after July 1, 2012.

3. Capital 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 business opportunities, and pursuit of business or asset acquisitions; and
- To maximize shareholder return.

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 capital stock, reserve and deficit which at April 30, 2012 totaled a deficit balance of $197,902 (October 31, 2011 - deficit balance of $198,087 and November 1, 2010 - deficit balance of $197,518).

The Company manages capital through its financial and operational forecasting processes. The Company reviews its working capital and forecasts its future cash flows based on operating expenditures, and other investing and financing activities. Selected information is provided to the Board of Directors of the Company. The Company's capital management objectives, policies and processes have remained unchanged during the three and six months ended April 30, 2012. The Company is not subject to any capital requirements imposed by a lending institution.

4. Financial Instruments

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

Credit Risk

The Company is exposed to credit risk through its cash, which is held at a Canadian chartered bank. The Company believes this credit risk is insignificant.

Liquidity Risk

The Company's approach to managing liquidity risk is to ensure that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet liabilities as they become due. As at April 30, 2012, the Company had a cash balance of $2,348 (October 31, 2011 - $1,259 and November 1, 2010 - $1,828) to settle current liabilities of $200,251 (October 31, 2011 - $199,347 and November 1, 2010 - $199,347). Most of the Company's financial liabilities have contractual maturities of less than 30 days and are subject to normal trade terms.

It is expected the Company will render one invoice annually for consulting fees to the President/Chief Executive Officer of the Company in an amount sufficient to cover its ongoing operating expenses.

Fair Values

The fair values of cash, accounts payable, accrued liabilities and due to related parties approximate their carrying values due to the short-term to maturity of these financial instruments.

Sensitivity analysis

The Company does not have significant financial instruments as at April 30, 2012. A one percentage point increase or decrease in the Company's financial instruments would not have a significant impact on profit or loss.

5. Long term investment

The Company owns 1,000 common shares of International Infopet Systems Inc., a privately owned company registered in Delaware, United States. This holding represents a one-third interest in that corporation.

The Company exercises significant influence over the investee and uses the equity method to account for its investment. During 2004, the investment became permanently impaired and was written down to a nominal amount of $1. Any subsequent increase in value will be recognized only when the investment becomes profitable.

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

6. Due to Related Parties and Related Party Transactions

(a) The following amounts were due to related parties:

	As at April 30, 2012	As at October 31, 2011	As at November 1, 2010
Depaul Management Limited (as trustee) (i)	**$ 157,586**	$ 157,586	$ 157,586
857710 Ontario Limited (ii)	**32,445**	32,445	32,445
Due to president (iii)	**1,455**	1,455	1,455
	$ 191,486	$ 191,486	$ 191,486

(i) The president of the Company owns 100% of Dapaul Management Limited. The amount due is non-interest bearing and payable on demand.

(ii) 857710 Ontario Limited is a corporation controlled by a director and officer of the Company. The amount is unsecured, non-interest bearing, and without definite terms of repayment.

(iii) The amount is due to the president of the Company. The amount is unsecured, non-interest bearing, and without definite terms of repayment.

(b) During the three and six month periods ended April 30, 2012, the Company received $10,000 from the Company's president for consulting services rendered to him (three and six month periods ended April 30, 2011 - $8,000).

7. Capital Stock

(a) Authorized

Unlimited number of common shares

(b) Common shares issued

	Number of common shares	Stated value
Balance at November 1, 2010, April 30, 2011, October 31, 2011, and April 30, 2012	**1,068,400**	**$ 1,586,504**

(c) Other

The Company had no convertible shares, stock options or warrants outstanding during the current or prior years.

8. Conversion to IFRS

(i) Overview

As stated in significant accounting policies (Note 2), these are the Company's second unaudited condensed interim financial statements prepared in accordance with IFRS as issued by the IASB.

The policies set out in the significant accounting policies section have been applied in preparing the financial statements for the three and six months ended April 30, 2012, including comparatives, and in the preparation of an opening IFRS balance sheet at November 1, 2010 (the Company's Transition Date).

(ii) First-time adoption of IFRS

The adoption of IFRS requires the application of IFRS 1, which provides guidance for an entity's initial adoption of IFRS. IFRS 1 generally requires retrospective application of IFRS as effective at the end of its first annual IFRS reporting period. However, IFRS 1 also provides certain optional exemptions and mandatory exceptions to this retrospective treatment.

The Company has elected to apply the following optional exemptions in its preparation of an opening IFRS statement of financial position as at the "Transition Date".

- To apply IFRS 3 Business Combinations prospectively from the Transition Date, therefore not restating business combinations that took place prior to the Transition Date.

IFRS 1 does not permit changes to estimates that have been made previously. Accordingly, estimates used in the preparation of the Company's opening IFRS statement of financial position as at the Transition Date are consistent with those that were made under Canadian GAAP.

The Company's Transition Date IFRS unaudited statement of financial position is included as comparative information in the unaudited condensed interim statements of financial position in these financial statements.

(iii) Changes to accounting policies

The Company has changed certain accounting policies to be consistent with IFRS as is expected to be effective or available on October 31, 2012, the Company's first annual IFRS reporting date. The changes to its accounting policies have not resulted in any changes to the recognition and measurement of assets, liabilities, equity, and expenses within its financial statements.

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

8. Conversion to IFRS (continued)

(iv) Presentation

No amounts in the unaudited condensed interim statements of financial position, statements of loss and comprehensive loss and statements of cash flows have been reclassified to conform to the presentation adopted under IFRS.

(v) Reconciliation between IFRS and Canadian GAAP

The November 1, 2010 Canadian GAAP balance sheet has been reconciled to IFRS as follows:

November 1, 2010	**Canadian GAAP**	**Effect of transition to IFRS**	**IFRS**
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash	$ 1,828	$ -	**$ 1,828**
	1,828	-	**1,828**
Long-term investment	1	-	**1**
	$ 1,829	$ -	**$ 1,829**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	$ 7,861	$ -	**$ 7,861**
Due to related parties	191,486	-	**191,486**
	199,347	-	**199,347**
Equity			
Capital stock	1,586,504	-	**1,586,504**
Reserves	224,527	-	**224,527**
Deficit	(2,008,549)	-	**(2,008,549)**
	(197,518)	-	**(197,518)**
	$ 1,829	$ -	**$ 1,829**

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

8. Conversion to IFRS (continued)

(v) Reconciliation between IFRS and Canadian GAAP (continued)

The April 30, 2011 Canadian GAAP balance sheet has been reconciled to IFRS as follows:

April 30, 2011	Canadian GAAP	Effect of transition to IFRS	IFRS
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash	$ 1,312	$ -	**$ 1,312**
	1,312	-	**1,312**
Long-term investment	1	-	**1**
	$ 1,313	$ -	**$ 1,313**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	$ 7,861	$ -	**$ 7,861**
Due to related parties	191,486	-	**191,486**
	199,347	-	**199,347**
Equity			
Capital stock	1,586,504	-	**1,586,504**
Reserves	224,527	-	**224,527**
Deficit	(2,009,065)	-	**(2,009,065)**
Total equity	(198,034)	-	**(198,034)**
	$ 1,313	$ -	**$ 1,313**

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

8. Conversion to IFRS (continued)

(v) Reconciliation between IFRS and Canadian GAAP (continued)

The October 31, 2011 Canadian GAAP balance sheet has been reconciled to IFRS as follows:

October 31, 2011	Canadian GAAP	Effect of transition to IFRS	IFRS
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash	$ 1,259	$ -	**$ 1,259**
	1,259	-	**1,259**
Long-term investment	1	-	**1**
	$ 1,260	$ -	**$ 1,260**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	$ 7,861	$ -	**$ 7,861**
Due to related parties	191,486	**-**	**191,486**
	199,347	**-**	**199,347**
Equity			
Capital stock	1,586,504	-	**1,586,504**
Reserves	224,527	-	**224,527**
Deficit	(2,009,118)	-	**(2,009,118)**
Total equity	(198,087)	-	**(198,087)**
	$ 1,260	$ -	**$ 1,260**

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

8. Conversion to IFRS (continued)

(v) Reconciliation between IFRS and Canadian GAAP (continued)

The Canadian GAAP interim statement of loss and comprehensive loss for the six month period ended April 30, 2011 has been reconciled to IFRS as follows:

Six months ended April 30, 2011	Canadian GAAP	Effect of transition to IFRS	IFRS
Operating expenses			
Office	$ 2,188	$ -	**$ 2,188**
Professional fees	6,328	-	**6,328**
	8,516	-	**8,516**
Operating loss before the following item:	(8,516)	-	**(8,516)**
Revenue	8,000	-	**8,000**
Net loss and compressive loss for the period	$ (516)	$ -	**$ (516)**

The Canadian GAAP interim statement of loss and comprehensive loss for the three month period ended April 30, 2011 has been reconciled to IFRS as follows:

Three months ended April 30, 2011	Canadian GAAP	Effect of transition to IFRS	IFRS
Operating expenses			
Office	$ 2,164	$ -	**$ 2,164**
Professional fees	6,328	-	**6,328**
	8,492	-	**8,492**
Operating loss before the following item:	(8,492)	-	**(8,492)**
Revenue	8,000	-	**8,000**
Net loss and compressive loss for the period	$ (492)	$ -	**$ (492)**

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

8. Conversion to IFRS (continued)

(v) Reconciliation between IFRS and Canadian GAAP (continued)

The Canadian GAAP statement of loss and comprehensive loss for the year ended October 31, 2011 has been reconciled to IFRS as follows:

Year ended October 31, 2011	Canadian GAAP	Effect of transition to IFRS	IFRS
Operating expenses			
Office	$ 2,241	$ -	**$ 2,241**
Professional fees	6,328	-	**6,328**
	8,569	-	**8,569**
Operating loss before the following item:	(8,569)	-	**(8,569)**
Revenue	8,000	-	**8,000**
Net loss and comprehensive loss for the period	$ (569)	$ -	**$ (569)**

The Canadian GAAP interim statement of cash flows for the six months ended April 30, 2011 has been reconciled to IFRS as follows:

Six months ended April 30, 2011	Canadian GAAP	Effect of transition to IFRS	IFRS
Operating			
Net loss	$ (516)	$ -	**$ (516)**
Cash flows used in operations	(516)	-	**(516)**
Decrease in cash	(516)	-	**(516)**
Cash, beginning of period	1,828	-	**1,828**
Cash, end of period	$ 1,312	$ -	**$ 1,312**

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

8. Conversion to IFRS (continued)

(v) Reconciliation between IFRS and Canadian GAAP (continued)

The Canadian GAAP statement of cash flows for the year ended October 31, 2011 has been reconciled to IFRS as follows:

Year ended October 31, 2011	Canadian GAAP	Effect of transition to IFRS	IFRS
Operating			
Net loss	$ (569)	$ -	**$ (569)**
Cash flows used in operations	(569)	-	**(569)**
Decrease in cash	(569)	-	**(569)**
Cash, beginning of period	1,828	-	**1,828**
Cash, end of period	$ 1,259	$ -	**$ 1,259**