PLUS8 GLOBAL VENTURES, LTD. (formerly Royal Monashee Gold Corp.) ("the Company")

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

September 30, 2012

Head Office
P.O. Box 17509, The Ritz P.O.
1202 West Pender Street
Vancouver, BC
V6E 2S8

Registered and Records Office
Suite 2600 Oceanic Plaza
1066 West Hastings Street
Vancouver, BC
V6E 3X1

D+H Group LLP
Chartered Accountants

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholders of
Plus8 Global Ventures, Ltd. (formerly Royal Monashee Gold Corp.)

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Plus8 Global Ventures, Ltd. (formerly Royal Monashee Gold Corp.), which comprise the consolidated statements of financial position as at September 30, 2012 and September 30, 2011, and the consolidated statements of loss and comprehensive loss, statements of changes in equity and statements of cash flows for the year ended September 30, 2012 and for the period from incorporation on March 15, 2011 to September 30 2011, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility for the Consolidated Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of consolidated the financial statements.

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Plus8 Global Ventures, Ltd. (formerly Royal Monashee Gold Corp.) as at September 30, 2012 and September 30, 2011, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year ended September 30, 2012 and for the period from incorporation on March 15, 2011 to September 30, 2011 in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

Emphasis of Matter

Without qualifying our opinion, we draw attention to Note 1 in the consolidated financial statements which describes matters and conditions that indicate the existence of a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt about Plus8 Global Ventures, Ltd.'s (formerly Royal Monashee Gold Corp.) ability to continue as a going concern.

"D&H Group LLP"

Vancouver, B.C.
January 28, 2013

Chartered Accountants

Plus8 Global Ventures, Ltd. (Formerly Royal Monashee Gold Corp.)
Consolidated Statements of Financial Position
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)
AS AT

	September 30, 2012	September 30, 2011
ASSETS		
Current		
Cash	$ 241,677	$ 17,589
Harmonized sales tax receivable	7,715	-
	$ 249,392	$ 17,589
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Current		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities (Note 4)	$ 114,907	$ 25,061
Loan payable (Note 5)	91,214	88,646
Shareholders' equity (deficiency)		
Share Capital (Note 6)	1,481,816	50,103
Deficit	(1,438,545)	(146,221)
	43,271	(96,118)
	$ 249,392	$ 17,589

Nature of operations and going concern (Note 1)

Approved on behalf of the Board on January 28, 2012:

"David Elias"
_______________________ Director

"Mike Edwards"
_______________________ Director

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

Plus8 Global Ventures, Ltd. (Formerly Royal Monashee Gold Corp.)
Consolidated Statements of Loss and Comprehensive Loss
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	For the year ended September 30, 2012	For the period from incorporation on March 15, 2011 to September 30, 2011
EXPENSES		
Amortization of discount	$ 6,969	$ 2,725
Consulting	2,240	-
Foreign exchange loss (gain)	(3,868)	2,088
Office and miscellaneous	599	143
Professional fees	88,212	15,000
Regulatory and filing fees	7,826	-
Software development	349,985	135,800
Public company listing costs (Note 3)	840,361	-
Travel and promotion	-	6,889
	$ (1,292,324)	$ (162,645)
OTHER INCOME (LOSS)		
Gain on discounted loan	-	16,424
Loss and comprehensive loss for the period	$ (1,292,324)	$ (146,221)
Basic and diluted loss per common share	$ (0.13)	$ (0.04)
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding	9,881,645	3,375,447

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

Plus8 Global Ventures, Ltd. (Formerly Royal Monashee Gold Corp.)
Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)
For the year ended September 30, 2012 and the period from incorporation on March 15, 2011 to September 30, 2011

	Number of shares	Share Capital	Deficit	Total equity (deficiency)
March 15, 2011, date of incorporation	-	$ -	$ -	$ -
Common shares, at $0.000001	93,500,000	94	-	94
Common shares, at $0.01	4,999,900	49,999	-	49,999
Common shares, at $0.10	100	10	-	10
Loss for the period	-	-	(146,221)	(146,221)
September 30, 2011	98,500,000	$ 50,103	$ (146,221)	$ (96,118)

	Number of shares	Share Capital	Deficit	Total equity
September 30, 2011	98,500,000	$ 50,103	$ (146,221)	$ (96,118)
Common shares, at $0.01	1,500,000	100,000	-	100,000
Share capital of TraderOS	(100,000,000)	-	-	-
Share capital for TraderOS	60,000,000	856,713	-	856,713
Share capital of the Company	3,426,850	-	-	-
Private placement, at $0.25	2,000,000	500,000	-	500,000
Share issuance costs	-	(25,000)	-	(25,000)
Loss for the year	-	-	(1,292,324)	(1,292,324)
September 30, 2012	65,426,850	$ 1,481,816	$ (1,438,545)	$ 43,271

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

Plus8 Global Ventures, Ltd. (Formerly Royal Monashee Gold Corp.)
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	For the year ended September 30, 2012	For the period from incorporation on March 15, 2011 to September 30, 2011
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Loss for the period	$ (1,292,324)	$ (146,221)
Non-cash items:		
Amortization of discount	6,969	2,726
Gain on loan discount	-	(16,424)
Unrealized foreign exchange	(4,401)	(916)
Public company listing costs	856,713	-
Changes in non-cash working capital items:		
Increase in harmonized sales tax receivable	(7,715)	-
Increase in accounts payable and accrued liabilities	89,846	25,061
Net cash used in operating activities	(350,912)	(135,774)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds from loan payable	-	103,260
Proceeds from issuance of shares	600,000	-
Share issuance costs	(25,000)	50,103
Net cash provided by financing activities	575,000	153,363
Change in cash for the period	224,088	17,589
Cash, beginning of period	17,589	-
Cash, end of period	$ 241,677	$ 17,589
Cash paid for interest	$ -	$ -
Cash paid for income taxes	-	-

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

1. NATURE OF OPERATIONS AND GOING CONCERN

Plus8 Global Ventures (Formerly Royal Monashee Gold Corp.) ("the Company") was incorporated in Alberta on March 10, 1997. On June 22, 2006 the Company moved its incorporation jurisdiction to British Columbia.

Effective August 22, 2012, the Company acquired all of the issued and outstanding shares of TraderOS Technologies Inc. ("TraderOS"), a company organized and incorporated under the laws of British Columbia on March 15, 2011. In connection with the acquisition the Company completed a consolidation of all its issued and outstanding shares on a two for one (2:1) basis. These consolidated financial statements reflect the share consolidation.

The Company is currently engaged in the development of a social collaborative charting, news and communication platform for traders.

The Company incurred a loss of $1,292,324 during the year ended September 30, 2012 (for the period from incorporation on March 15, 2011 to September 30, 2011 - $146,221) and has a deficit of $1,438,545 as at September 30, 2012 (2011 - $146,221). These financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis which assumes that the Company will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business for the foreseeable future. The continuing operations of the Company are dependent upon its ability to continue to raise adequate financing and to commence profitable operations in the future. The Company has material financial uncertainties that may cast significant doubt upon the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. The financial statements do not include any adjustments relating to the recoverability and classification of recorded assets and liabilities that might be necessary should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

The policies applied in these consolidated financial statements are presented below and are based on IFRS issued and outstanding as of September 30, 2012.

Principles of consolidation
These consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its wholly-owned subsidiary TraderOS, a company currently engaged in the development of a social collaborative charting, news and communication platform for traders. All inter-company transactions and balances were eliminated upon consolidation.

Significant Accounting Estimates and Judgments
The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make certain estimates, judgments and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statement and reported amounts of expenses during the reporting period. Actual outcomes could differ from these estimates. The financial statements include estimates which, by their nature, are uncertain. The impact of such estimates is pervasive throughout the financial statements, and may require accounting adjustments based on future occurrences. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods. These estimates are based on historical experience, current and future economic conditions and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

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 and disclosure of contingent assets or liabilities in the event that actual results differ from assumptions made, relate to, but are not limited to, the following:

i) The recoverability of receivables which are included in the consolidated statement of financial position.

ii) The Company recognizes the deferred tax benefit related to deferred income and resource tax assets to the extent recovery is probable. Assessing the recoverability of deferred tax assets requires management to make significant estimates of future taxable profit. In addition, future changes in tax laws could limit the ability of the Company to obtain tax deductions from deferred income and resource tax assets.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd…)

Significant Accounting Estimates and Judgments (cont'd…)

Critical judgments that management has made during the year include:

Research

Research is recognized as an expense when incurred but development costs may be capitalized as intangible assets if certain conditions are met as described in IAS 38 *Intangible Assets*. Management is required to make judgments about whether the activities are in the research or development phase and judgments about the existence of a market for the output of the intangible asset. Management performed an assessment of separately acquired development costs of a new product and determined that the Company cannot yet demonstrate the future economic benefits in order to capitalize and defer these development costs. All other research and development costs were assessed by management as being in the research phase and were expensed accordingly.

Segment Reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision-maker. The chief operating decision-maker, who is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segment, has been identified as the Chief Executive Officer.

Foreign currency translation

The functional and presentation currency of the Company is the Canadian dollar, as this is the principal currency of the economic environment in which it operates.

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded in the Company's functional currency at the exchange rate prevailing at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities of the Company that are denominated in foreign currencies are re-translated to the functional currency at the exchange rate prevailing at the end of each reporting period. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when fair value is determined. Exchange gains and losses arising on translation are included in the statement of comprehensive loss.

Loss per share

The Company computes the dilutive effect of options, warrants and similar instruments. Under this method the dilutive effect on loss per share is based on the use of the proceeds that could be obtained upon exercise of options, warrants and similar instruments. It assumes that the proceeds would be used to purchase common shares at the average market price during the year. Basic loss per common share is calculated using the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period.

Comprehensive loss

Comprehensive loss reflects the net loss and other comprehensive loss for the period. Other comprehensive loss includes changes in unrealized foreign currency translation amounts arising from self-sustaining foreign operations, unrealized gains and losses on available-for-sale assets and changes in the fair value of derivatives designated as cash flow hedges to the extent they are effective.

Income taxes

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.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd…)

Income taxes (cont'd…)

Deferred tax is recorded using the 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; the initial recognition of assets or liabilities that affect neither accounting or taxable loss; and differences relating to investments in subsidiaries to the extent that they will probably not reverse in the foreseeable future. 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 statement of financial position 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 utilized.

Additional income taxes that arise from the distribution of dividends are recognized at the same time as the liability to pay the related dividend. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Company intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

Financial Instruments

Financial assets
The Company classifies its financial assets into one of the following categories, depending on the purpose for which the asset was acquired. The Company's accounting policy for each category is as follows:

Fair value through profit or loss - This category comprises derivatives, or assets acquired or incurred principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing it in the near term. They are carried in the statement of financial position at fair value with changes in fair value recognized through profit or loss.

Loans and receivables - These assets are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They are carried at cost less any provision for impairment. Individually significant receivables are considered for impairment when they are past due or when other objective evidence is received that a specific counterparty will default.

Held-to-maturity investments - These assets are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturities that the Company's management has the positive intention and ability to hold to maturity. These assets are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. If there is objective evidence that the investment is impaired, determined by reference to external credit ratings and other relevant indicators, the financial asset is measured at the present value of estimated future cash flows. Any changes to the carrying amount of the investment, including impairment losses, are recognized through profit or loss.

Available-for-sale - Non-derivative financial assets not included in the above categories are classified as available-for-sale. They are carried at fair value with changes in fair value recognized directly in equity. Where a decline in the fair value of an available-for-sale financial asset constitutes objective evidence of impairment, the amount of the loss is removed from equity and recognized through other comprehensive income (loss).

All financial assets except for those at fair value through profit or loss are subject to review for impairment at least at each reporting date. Financial assets are impaired when there is any objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. Different criteria to determine impairment are applied for each category of financial assets, which are described above.

The Company has classified its cash at fair value through profit and loss.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd…)

Financial Instruments (cont'd…)

Financial liabilities
The Company classifies its financial liabilities into one of two categories, depending on the purpose for which the asset was acquired. The Company's accounting policy for each category is as follows:

Fair value through profit or loss - This category comprises derivatives, or liabilities acquired or incurred principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing it in the near term. They are carried in the statement of financial position at fair value with changes in fair value recognized through profit or loss.

Other financial liabilities: This category consists of liabilities carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

The Company's accounts payable and accrued liabilities and loans payable are classified as other financial liabilities.

Recent accounting pronouncements not yet effective

The following new standards, interpretations and amendments to standards and interpretations have been issued but are not effective at September 30, 2012 and have not been early adopted. The Company does not expect the adoption of the following standards to have a material impact on its financial statements:

Accounting Standards Issued and Effective January 1, 2013

IFRS 10 *Consolidated Financial Statements* establishes principles for the presentation and preparation of consolidated financial statements when an entity controls one or more other entities. IFRS 10 supersedes IAS 27 *Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements* and SIC-12 *Consolidated - Special Purpose Entities*.

IFRS 11 *Joint Arrangements* establishes principles for financial reporting by parties to a joint arrangement. IFRS 11 supersedes the current IAS 31 *Interest in Joint Ventures* and SIC-13 *Jointly Controlled Entities - Non-Monetary Contributions by Ventures*.

IFRS 12 *Disclosure of Interest in Other Entities* applies to entities that have an interest in a subsidiary, a joint arrangement, an associate or an unconsolidated structured entity.

IFRS 13 *Fair Value Measurement* defines fair value, sets out in a single IFRS, a framework for measuring fair value and requires disclosures about fair value measurements. IFRS 13 applies when another IFRS requires or permits fair value measurements or disclosures about fair value measurements (and measurements, such as fair value less costs to sell, based on fair value or disclosures about those measurements), except for: share-based payment transactions within the scope of IFRS 2 Share-based Payment; leasing transactions within the scope of IAS 17 Leases; measurements that have some similarities to fair value but that are not fair value, such as net realisable value in IAS 2 Inventories or value in use in IAS 36 Impairment of Assets.

Accounting Standards Issued and Effective January 1, 2015

IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments* replaces the current standard IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement, replacing the current classification and measurement criteria for financial assets and liabilities with only two classification categories: amortized cost and fair value.

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

3. ACQUISITION

Effective August 22, 2012, the Company acquired all of the issued and outstanding share capital of TraderOS (Note 1). As consideration, the Company issued 60,000,000 common shares.

Legally, the Company is the parent of TraderOS. However, as a result of the share exchange described above, control of the combined companies passed to the former shareholders of TraderOS. This type of share exchange, referred to as a "reverse acquisition," deems TraderOS to be the acquirer for accounting purposes. The acquisition is not considered to be a business combination for accounting purposes as TraderOS is not considered to be a business for accounting purposes. Accordingly the net assets of TraderOS are included in the balance sheet at book values and the deemed acquisition of the Company is accounted for by the purchase method with the net assets of the Company recorded at fair market value at the date of acquisition. The allocation of the purchase price is as follows:

Cash	$	14,480
Accounts receivable		1,872
Public company listing expense		840,361
Consideration – Common shares	$	856,713

The statement of financial position as at September 30, 2011 and the statement of operations, shareholders deficiency, and cash flows for prior to August 22, 2012, are those of TraderOS. The consolidated financial statements include the results of operations of the Company from August 22, 2012, the date of acquisition.

4. ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND ACCRUED LIABILITIES

		At September 30, 2012		At September 30, 2011
Trade payables	$	85,407	$	10,061
Accrued liabilities		29,500		15,000
	$	114,907	$	25,061

5. LOAN PAYABLE

During the period ended September 30, 2011, the Company received a US$100,000 (CAD$103,260) loan from an arms-length individual. The loan was non-interest bearing and had no fixed repayment term. Subsequently, the Company entered into a loan agreement whereby the Company would repay the loan before May 29, 2014, together with interest compounded annually at a rate of 5% from May 29, 2012. There is a 2% pernatly if not paid back by May 29, 2014. The Company has discounted the loan using the effective interest method using a 10% market interest rate. During the year ended September 30, 2012, $6,969 of the discount was amortized.

Balance, March 15, 2011	$	-
Additions		103,260
Discount		(16,424)
Amortization of discount		2,726
Foreign exchange gain		(916)
Balance, September 30, 2011	$	88,646
Amortization of discount		6,969
Foreign exchange gain		(4,401)
Balance, September 30, 2012	$	91,214

6. SHARE CAPITAL

Authorized: Unlimited common shares, without par value

On August 22, 2012, the Company issued:

i) 2,000,000 common shares pursuant to a private placement at $0.25 per share for proceeds of $500,000. The Company paid $25,000 in share issuance costs.
ii) 60,000,000 common shares related to the acquisition (Note 3).

Prior to the acquisition on August 22, 2012 (Note 3), TraderOS issued:

i) 500,000 common shares at $0.10 per share for proceeds of $50,000.
ii) 1,000,000 common shares at $0.05 per share for proceeds of $50,000.

During the period ended September 30, 2011, Trader OS issued:
i) 93,500,000 common shares at $0.000001 per share for total proceeds of $93.50;
ii) 4,999,900 common shares at $0.01 per share for total proceeds of $49,999.
iii) 100 common shares at $0.10 per share for total proceeds of $10.

7. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS AND MANAGEMENT COMPENSATION

During the year ended September 30, 2012, the Company paid software development costs of $8,092 (period from incorporation on March 15, 2011 to September 30, 2011 - $Nil) to an officer and director of a related corporation.

At September 30, 2012, $2,000 (2011 - $Nil) was owing to a director and officer of a related corporation.

8. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Company defines capital that it manages as its shareholders' equity. When managing capital, the Company's objective is to ensure the entity continues as a going concern as well as to maintain optimal returns to shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders. The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it, based on the funds available to the Company, in order to support the development of a social collaborative charting, news and communication platform for traders. The Board of Directors does not establish quantitative return on capital criteria for management, but rather relies on the expertise of the Company's management to sustain future development of the business.

Management reviews its capital management approach on an ongoing basis and believes that this approach, given the relative size of the Company, is reasonable. There were no changes to the Company's approach to capital management during the year ended September 30, 2012.

9. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company has applied a three-level hierarchy to reflect the significance of the inputs used in making fair value measurements. The three levels of 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 assets or liabilities, either directly or indirectly; and
Level 3 – Inputs for assets or liabilities that are not based on observable market data.

The Company's financial instruments consist of cash, accounts payable and accrued liabilities and loan payable. The fair value of these financial instruments, other than cash, approximates their carrying values due to the short-term nature of these instruments. Cash is measured at fair value using level 1 inputs.

The Company is exposed to a variety of financial risks by virtue of its activities including currency, credit, interest rate and liquidity risk.

a) Credit risk

Credit risk is risk of financial loss to the Company if the counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. The Company's cash is held in large Canadian financial institutions and is not exposed to significant credit risk.

b) 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. The Company is exposed to limited interest rate risk (Note 5).

c) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its obligations as they come due. The Company's ability to continue as a going concern is dependent on management's ability to raise the required capital through future equity or debt issuances. The Company manages its liquidity risk by forecasting cash flows from operations and anticipating any investing and financing activities. Management and the directors are actively involved in the review, planning, and approval of significant expenditures and commitments.

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

10. INCOME TAXES

	For the year ended September 30, 2012	For the period from incorporation on March 15, 2011 to September 30, 2011
Loss before income taxes	$ (1,292,324)	$ (146,221)
Expected income tax recovery	$ (327,900)	$ (39,480)
Permanent differences	(1,300)	(4,434)
Effect of income tax rate changes	2,800	-
Change in valuation allowance	326,400	43,914
	$ -	$ -

The significant components of the Company's unrecorded deferred tax assets and liabilities are as follows:

	2012	2011
Losses available for future periods	$ 362,400	$ 41,000
Other	5,000	-
	367,400	41,000
Valuation allowance for deferred income tax assets	(367,400)	(41,000)
Unrecognized deferred tax assets	$ -	$ -

The Company has non-capital losses of approximately $1,449,501 in Canada available to offset future income for income tax purposes which expire through to 2032.

11. SEGMENTED INFORMATION

The Company currently operates in one business segment, being the development of websites and software in Canada.