REWARDSTREAM SOLUTIONS INC.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEARS ENDED

SEPTEMBER 30, 2018 AND 2017

(EXPRESSED IN CANADIAN DOLLARS)

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholders of RewardStream Solutions Inc.

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of RewardStream Solutions Inc. which comprise the statements of financial position as at September 30, 2018 and 2017, and the statements of loss and comprehensive loss, cash flows and changes in shareholders' equity for the years then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the 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 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 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 financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of RewardStream Solutions Inc. as at September 30, 2018 and 2017, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

Emphasis of Matter

Without qualifying our opinion, we draw attention to Note 1 in the financial statements which describe certain conditions that indicate the existence of a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt about RewardStream Solutions Inc.'s ability to continue as a going concern.

DMCL

DALE MATHESON CARR-HILTON LABONTE LLP
CHARTERED PROFESSIONAL ACCOUNTANTS

Vancouver, Canada
February 27, 2019

REWARDSTREAM SOLUTIONS INC.
STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT SEPTEMBER 30, 2018, AND 2017
EXPRESSED IN CANADIAN DOLLARS

		2018		2017
ASSETS				
CURRENT ASSETS				
Cash	$	864,967	$	68,598
Accounts receivable		57,670		75,887
Prepaid expenses		23,308		79,329
		945,945		223,814
DEPOSITS		-		18,720
PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT (note 5)		-		106,791
	$	945,945	$	349,325
LIABILITIES				
CURRENT LIABILITIES				
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	$	66,515	$	207,628
Deferred revenue		-		50,594
Current portion of finance lease obligations (note 6)		-		4,686
Loans payable (note 7)		5,650		68,736
		72,165		331,644
FINANCE LEASE OBLIGATIONS (note 6)		-		186
LEASE IMPROVEMENT ALLOWANCE		-		67,379
		72,165		399,209
EQUITY (DEFICIENCY)				
SHARE CAPITAL (note 8)		15,996,267		12,927,577
SHARE-BASED COMPENSATION RESERVE (note 8)		1,860,580		1,889,663
WARRANT RESERVE (note 8)		288,995		212,648
DEFICIT		(17,272,062)		(15,079,772)
		873,780		(49,884)
	$	945,945	$	349,325

Subsequent events (note 14)

On behalf of the Board:

"Patrick C.T. Morris"
Patrick C.T. Morris, Director

"Geoff Balderson"
Geoff Balderson, Director

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

REWARDSTREAM SOLUTIONS INC.
STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS AND COMPREHENSIVE LOSS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2018 AND 2017
EXPRESSED IN CANADIAN DOLLARS (EXCEPT NUMBER OF SHARES)

		2018		2017
EXPENSES				
Sales and marketing (note 9)	$	49,592	$	706,610
General and administrative (note 9)		261,235		228,010
Consulting fees (note 8, 9)		1,445,150		-
Share-based compensation (note 8,9)		(29,083)		174,440
LOSS FROM OPERATIONS		(1,726,894)		(1,109,060)
OTHER INCOME (EXPENSES)				
Foreign exchange gain (loss)		(2,201)		1,545
Finance expense (note 7)		(9,806)		(12,879)
LOSS FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS		(1,738,901)		(1,120,394)
Loss from discontinued operations (note 13)		(453,389)		(1,237,006)
NET LOSS AND COMPREHENSIVE LOSS	**$**	**(2,192,290)**	**$**	**(2,357,400)**
LOSS PER SHARE FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS, BASIC AND DILUTED	$	(0.16)	$	(0.26)
LOSS PER SHARE FROM DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS, BASIC AND DILUTED	$	(0.04)	$	(0.29)
WEIGHTED AVERAGE NUMBER OF COMMON SHARES OUTSTANDING		10,907,781		4,238,146

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

REWARDSTREAM SOLUTIONS INC.
STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY (DEFICIENCY)
FOR THE YEARS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2018 AND 2017
EXPRESSED IN CANADIAN DOLLARS (EXCEPT NUMBER OF SHARES)

	SHARE CAPITAL		RESERVES			
	Number of Shares	Amount	Share-based Compensation Reserve	Warrant Reserve	Deficit	Total Equity (Deficiency)
Balance at September 30, 2016	3,865,707	$ 11,682,848	$ 1,715,223	$ 207,042	$ (12,722,372)	$ 882,741
Issuance of shares for cash (note 8)	1,117,417	1,294,565	-	-	-	1,294,565
Share issuance cost (note 8)	-	(49,836)	-	5,606	-	(44,230)
Share-based compensation (note 8)	-	-	174,440	-	-	174,440
Net loss for the year	-	-	-	-	(2,357,400)	(2,357,400)
Balance at September 30, 2017	4,983,124	$ 12,927,577	$ 1,889,663	$ 212,648	$ (15,079,772)	$ (49,884)
Issuance of shares for cash (note 8)	12,499,999	3,250,000	-	-	-	3,250,000
Share issuance costs	-	(181,310)	-	76,347	-	(104,963)
Share-based compensation (note 8)	-	-	13,160	-	-	13,160
Share based compensation forfeited (note 8)	-	-	(42,243)	-	-	(42,243)
Net loss for the year	-	-	-	-	(2,192,290)	(2,192,290)
Balance at September 30, 2018	17,483,123	$ 15,996,267	$ 1,860,580	$ 288,995	$ (17,292,062)	$ 873,780

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

REWARDSTREAM SOLUTIONS INC.
STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2018 AND 2017
EXPRESSED IN CANADIAN DOLLARS

	2018	2017
CASH PROVIDED BY (USED IN):		
OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net loss from continuing operations	$ (1,738,901)	$ (1,120,394)
Items not involving cash:		
Non-cash finance expense	9,191	10,522
Share-based compensation	(29,083)	174,440
Share-based payments	666,805	-
Changes in non-cash working capital items:		
Accounts receivable	(118,777)	169,917
Investment tax credits receivable	-	298,305
Prepaid expenses and deposits	51,099	47,119
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	35,088	(115,330)
Deferred revenue	(17,839)	(10,607)
	(1,142,417)	(546,028)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds from issuance of common shares, net of issuance costs	2,478,232	1,250,335
Repayment of finance lease obligations	(3,980)	(1,539)
Loans received	435,573	-
Repayment of loans payable	(507,850)	(50,000)
	2,401,975	1,198,795
Net cash used in discontinued operations	(463,189)	(1,229,227)
CHANGE IN CASH DURING THE YEAR	796,369	(576,460)
CASH, BEGINNING OF YEAR	68,598	645,058
CASH, END OF YEAR	$ 864,967	$ 68,598

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

1. NATURE OF BUSINESS AND CONTINUANCE OF OPERATIONS

RewardStream Solutions Inc. (the "Company" or "Solutions") was a provider of Software as a Service ("SaaS") marketing technology that powers loyalty marketing programs, referral programs. The Company is currently seeking business opportunities.

On December 13, 2017, the Company incorporated a wholly-owned subsidiary, RewardStream Solutions NA Inc. ("RSNA"). On June 15, 2018, the Company completed the transfer of all of the assets of its referral and rewards business to RSNA and sold the subsidiary, RewardStream Solutions NA Inc. ("RSNA") to Buyapowa Ltd. (note 13).

The Company was incorporated under the laws of British Columbia on March 23, 1999 and continued under the *Canada Business Corporations Act* on December 22, 1999. The Company was subsequently continued under the laws of British Columbia on October 21, 2015. The head office and records are located at 1000 - 409 Granville Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, V6C 1T2. Solutions trades on the TSX-Venture Exchange under the symbol "REW".

These financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, which contemplates the realization of assets and the settlement of liabilities and commitments in the normal course of business. The Company realized a net loss of $2,192,290 for the year ended September 30, 2018. As at September 30, 2018, the Company had an accumulated deficit of $17,272,062. In assessing whether the going concern assumption is appropriate, management takes into account all available information about the future, which is at least, but not limited to, twelve months from the end of the reporting period.

The Company's continued existence is dependent upon its ability to raise additional capital and to identify and acquire a suitable business opportunity. Failure to do so would have an adverse effect on the financial position of the Company and its ability to continue as a going concern. These factors indicate the existence of a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

These financial statements do not include any adjustments that would be necessary should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern. Such adjustments could be material.

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION

a) Statement of compliance

These annual financial statements, have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"), as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION (Continued)

b) Approval of the financial statements

These financial statements were approved and authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on February 27, 2019.

c) Basis of measurement

These financial statements have been prepared on a historical basis, except for certain financial instruments that have been measured at fair value. In addition, these financial statements have been prepared using the accrual basis of accounting, except for cash flow information.

The accounting policies set out in note 3 have been applies consistently by the Company for all periods presented.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUTING POLICIES

The following is a summary of significant accounting policies:

a) Investment tax credits

Investment tax credits are recorded using the cost reduction approach. Investment tax credits related to current research and development expenditures are included in the statement of operations and comprehensive loss as a reduction of the expense to which it relates.

Investment tax credits are accrued on qualified expenditures when there is reasonable assurance that the credits will be realized. The investment tax credits are subject to review and audit by the Canada Revenue Agency ("CRA"). Although the Company has used its best judgment and understanding of the related income tax legislation in determining the amounts and timing of investment tax credits, it is possible that the amounts could change by a material amount depending on any future review and audit by the CRA.

b) Depreciation

Equipment and leasehold improvements are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation. Depreciation is recognized in profit or loss over the estimated useful lives of the related asset. Additions during the year are depreciated on a prorated basis:

Computer equipment	30% - 55%	declining-balance method
Furniture and equipment	20%	declining-balance method
Leasehold improvements	5 years	straight-line method

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted if appropriate.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUTING POLICIES (Continued)

c) Impairment of non-financial assets

Impairment tests on non-financial assets, including equipment, are undertaken annually at the financial year-end and whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amount may not be recoverable. Where the carrying value of an assets exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of value in use and fair value less costs to sell, the asset is written down accordingly.

Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the impairment test is carried out on the asset's cash-generating unit ("CGU"), which is the lowest group of assets in which the asset belongs for which there are separately identifiable cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets.

An impairment loss is charged to profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (the CGU) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but to an amount that does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset (or CGU) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognized immediately in profit or loss.

d) Income taxes

The Company uses the statement of financial position method of accounting for income taxes. Under this method, deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax basis. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using substantively enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. Deferred income tax assets also result from unused loss carryforwards and other deductions. A deferred tax asset is recognized for unused tax losses, tax credits and deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be utilized.

e) Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events where it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate of the amount can be made. Provisions for warranties, legal claims, onerous leases and other onerous commitments are recognized at the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the Company's liability at the reporting date. Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and, where appropriate, the risks specific to the obligation. The increase in the provision due to passage of time is recognized as interest expense.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUTING POLICIES (Continued)

f) Allowance for doubtful accounts

The Company records an allowance for doubtful accounts related to accounts receivable that are considered to be uncollectible. The allowance is based on the Company's knowledge of the financial condition of its customers, the aging of the receivables, the current business environment and historical experience. A change to these factors could impact the estimated allowance and the provision for bad debts.

g) Revenue recognition

The Company derived revenue from the sale of its software as a service marketing technology and from royalties relating to the sale of the technology, which occurred during the year (note 13). Revenue from the service marketing technology was generally in the form of monthly subscriptions and support fees as well as launch fees, implementation costs, excess usage fees, and other fees for one-off services requested by its customers. Revenue from the service and marketing technology was recognized on a straight-line basis over the term of the contract which may be modified to more closely reflect the pattern in which the services are provided. Revenue from royalties on license fees is accrued as it is earned and when collection is reasonably assured.

h) Research and development expenditures

Development activities involve a plan or design for the production of new or substantially improved products and processes. Development expenditures are capitalized only if development costs can be measured reliably, the product or process is technically, and commercially feasible, future economic benefits are probable, and the Company intends to and has sufficient resources to complete development and to use or sell the asset. Expenditures capitalized may include the cost of materials, direct labour and overhead costs that are directly attributable to preparing the assets for its intended use. Other development expenditures are recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

Expenditures on research activities, undertaken with the prospect of gaining new scientific or technical knowledge and understanding, is recognized in profit or loss when incurred.

Research and development expenditures are reduced by any related investment tax credits received.

i) Foreign currency translation

The financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars, which is also the functional currency of the Company. Transactions in currencies other than the functional currency are translated into Canadian dollars on the following bases:

- Monetary assets and liabilities at the rate of exchange in effect at the statement of financial position date;

- Non-monetary assets and liabilities at the rates of exchange in effect on the respective dates of transactions; and

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUTING POLICIES (Continued)

i) Foreign currency translation (continued)

- Revenues and expenses (excluding depreciation, which is translated at the same rate as the related asset), at the exchange rates in effect on the date of transaction.

Gains and losses arising from this translation of foreign currency are included in the determination of net loss.

j) Financial instruments

(i) Financial assets

The Company classifies its financial assets in the following categories: held-to-maturity, fair value through profit or less (“FVTPL”), loans and receivables, and available-for-sale (“AFS”). The classification depends on the purpose for which the financial assets were acquired. Management determines the classification of financial assets at recognition.

Transaction costs associated with FVTPL financial assets are expensed as incurred, while transaction costs associated with all other financial assets are included in the initial carrying amount of the asset.

Held-to-maturity

Held-to-maturity financial assets are recognized on a trade-date basis and are initially measured at fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost, using the effective interest rate method. The Company has no assets classified as held-to-maturity.

Financial assets at FVTPL

Financial assets at FVTPL are initially recognized at fair value with changes in fair value recorded through profit or loss. Cash is included in this category of financial assets.

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They are classified as current assets or non-current assets based on their maturity date. Subsequently, loans and receivables are carried at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method, less any impairment. Accounts receivables is included in this category of financial assets.

AFS financial assets

AFS financial assets are non-derivative that are either designated as AFS or not classified in any of the other financial asset categories. Changes in the fair value of AFS financial assets are recognized as other comprehensive income and classified as a component of equity. The Company has no assets classified as AFS.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUTING POLICIES (Continued)

j) Financial instruments (continued)

(ii) Financial liabilities

The Company classifies its financial liabilities in the following category:

Other financial liabilities

Other financial liabilities are non-derivative and are recognized initially at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred, and are subsequently stated at amortized cost. Any difference between the amounts originally received, net of transaction costs, and the redemption value is recognized in the statement of operations and comprehensive loss over the period to maturity using the effective interest method.

Other financial liabilities are classified as current or non-current based on their maturity date. Other financial liabilities include accounts payable and accrued liabilities, loan payable and finance lease obligation.

(iii) Fair value hierarchy

Fair value measurements of financial instruments are required to be classified using a fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of inputs in making the measurements. The levels of the fair value hierarchy are defined as follows:

Level 1 - Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2 - Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.

Level 3 - Inputs for the assets or liability that are not based on observable market data.

k) Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those classified as FVTPL, are assessed for indicators of impairment at the end of each reporting period. Financial assets are considered to be impaired when there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows of the investment have been negatively affected.

For financial assets carried at amortized cost, the amount of the impairment loss recognized in profit or loss is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate.

The carrying amount of the financial asset is reduced by the impairment loss directly for all financial assets with the exception of trade receivables, where the carrying amount is reduced through the use of an allowance account. When a trade 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 accounts are recognized in profit or loss.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUTING POLICIES (Continued)

l) Equity instruments

Common shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issuance of common shares are recognized as a deduction from equity. Equity instruments are to be valued at either the fair value of the goods or services received or at the fair value of the equity instruments granted.

The proceeds from the issuance of units are allocated between common shares and warrants based on the residual value method. Under this method, the proceeds are allocated first to share capital based on the fair value of the common shares at the time the units are priced, and any residual value is allocated to the warrants reserve. Consideration received for the exercise of warrants is recorded in share capital, and any related amount recorded in warrants reserve is transferred to share capital.

m) Share-based compensation

The Company has a stock option plan that is described in note 8 that grants stock options to the Company's directors, officers and employees. An individual is classified as an employee when the individual is an employee for legal or tax purposes or provides services similar to those performed by an employee.

The fair value of the options is measured at grant date, using the Black-Scholes option pricing model, and is recognized over the vesting period. For directors and employees, the fair value of the options is measured at the date of grant. Share-based payments to non-employees are measured at the fair value of the goods or services received or the fair value of the equity instruments issued, if it is determined the fair value of the goods or services cannot be reliably measured and are recorded at the date the goods or services are received. The offset to the recorded cost is to share-based compensation reserve. Consideration received on the exercise of stock options is recorded as share capital and the recorded amount to share-based compensation reserve is transferred to share capital.

The number of shares and options expected to vest is reviewed and adjusted at the end of each reporting period such that the amount recognized for services received as consideration for the equity instruments granted shall be based on the number of equity instruments that eventually vest.

Where the terms and conditions of options are modified, the increase in the fair value of the options, measured immediately before and after the modification, is charged to profit or loss.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUTING POLICIES (Continued)

n) Use of estimates and judgments

The preparation of these financial statements requires management to make estimates and judgments that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, and reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period.

(i) The collectability of accounts receivable

Accounts receivable are recorded at the estimated recoverable amount, which involves the estimate of uncollectible accounts.

(ii) The determination of qualified expenditures to calculate investment tax credits receivable

Amounts recorded for investment tax credits receivable are calculated based on the expected eligibility and tax treatment of qualifying Scientific Research and Experimental Development ("SR&ED") expenditures recorded in the Company's financial statements.

(iii) The determination of the fair value of common shares issued

Common shares issued are valued at either the fair value of the goods or services received or at the fair value of the equity instruments granted. The Company has estimated the fair value of the equity instruments issued during the year.

(iv) The assumptions used in calculating share-based compensation expense

The fair value of share options granted is measured using the Black-Scholes option pricing model. Measurement inputs include share price on measurement date, exercise price of the option, expected volatility, expected life of the options, expected dividends and the risk-free rate. The Company estimates volatility based on historical share price of comparable companies excluding specific time frames in which volatility was affected by specific transactions that are not considered to be indicative of the entities' expected share price volatility. The expected life of the options is based on historical experience and general option holder behavior. Dividends were not taken into consideration as the Company does not expect to pay dividends. Management also makes an estimate of the number of options that will forfeit and the rate is adjusted to reflect the actual number of options that actually vest.

Significant areas requiring the use of management judgments include:

- The completeness of deferred revenue

  Deferred revenue consists primarily of prepaid subscription and support fees and certain implementation contracts. Management has determined that the implementation revenue should be recognized based on the completion of the services implementation contract at year-end. Management applies judgment when determining the completion applicable to fixed-fee service contracts.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUTING POLICIES (Continued)

n) Use of estimates and judgments (continued)

Significant areas requiring the use of management judgments include (continued):

- The utilization of deferred income tax assets

  The extent to which deferred tax assets can be recognized is based on an assessment of the probability of the Company's future taxable income against which the deferred tax assets can be utilized. In addition, significant judgment is required in assessing the impact of any legal or economic limits or uncertainties in various tax jurisdictions.

- The going concern assumption

  The assessment of whether the going concern assumption is appropriate requires management to take into account all available information about the future, which is at least, but is not limited to, 12 months from the end of the reporting period. The Company is aware that material uncertainties related to events or conditions may cast significant doubt upon the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

The Company bases its estimates and judgments on current facts and various other factors that it believes to be reasonable under the circumstances. The actual results experienced by the Company may differ materially and adversely from the Company's estimates and could affect future results of operations and cash flows.

o) Loss per share

The Company presents the basic and diluted loss per share data for its common shares, calculated by dividing the loss attributable to common shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the year. Diluted loss per share is determined by adjusting the loss attributable to common shareholders and the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the effects of all the dilutive potential common shares.

4. NEW ACCOUNTING STANDARDS ISSUED BUT NOT YET EFFECTIVE

A number of new standards, and amendments to standards and interpretations, are not yet effective for the year ended September 30, 2018, and have not been applied in preparing these financial statements.

IFRS 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*

IFRS 15 provides a single, principle based five-step model to be applied to all contracts with customers. The five steps in the model are as follows:

a. Identify the contract with the customer
b. Identify the performance obligations in the contract
c. Determine the transaction price
d. Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contracts.
e. Recognize revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation.

4. NEW ACCOUNTING STANDARDS ISSUED BUT NOT YET EFFECTIVE (Continued)

IFRS 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers* (continued)

Guidance is provided on the topics such as the point in which revenue is recognized, accounting for variable consideration, costs of fulfilling and obtaining a contract and various related matters. New disclosures about revenue are also introduced.

Applicable to the Company's annual beginning period October 1, 2018.

IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments* (2014)

This is a finalized version of IFRS 9, which contains accounting requirements for financial instruments, replacing IAS 39 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurements.* The standard contains requirement in the following areas:

a. **Classification and measurement.** Financial assets are classified by reference to the business model within which they are held and their contractual cash flow characteristics. The 2014 version of IFRS 9 introduces a "fair value through other comprehensive income" category for certain debt instruments. Financial liabilities are classified in a similar manner to under IAS 39; however, there are differences in the requirements applying to the measurement of an entity's own credit risk.
b. **Impairment.** The 2014 version of IFRS 9 introduces an "expected credit loss" model for the measurement of the impairment of financial assets, so it is no longer necessary for a credit event to have occurred before a credit loss is recognized.
c. **Hedge accounting.** Introduces a new hedge accounting model that is designed to be more closely aligned with how entities undertake risk management activities when hedging financial and non-financial risk exposures.
d. **Derecognition.** The requirements for the derecognition of financial assets and liabilities are carried forward from IAS 39.

Applicable to the Company's annual period beginning October 1, 2018.

IFRS 16 *Leases*

This new standard specifies how an IFRS reporter will recognize, measure, present and disclose leases. The standard provides a single lessee accounting model, requiring lessees to recognize assets and liabilities for all leases unless the lease term is 12 months or less or the underlying asset has a low value. Lessons continue to classify leases as operating or finance, with IFRS 16's approach to lessor accounting substantially unchanged from its predecessor, IAS 17. IFRS 16 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019 with early adoption permitted.

Applicable to the Company's annual period beginning October 1, 2019.

EXPRESSED IN CANADIAN DOLLARS

5. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

	Computer Equipment	Furniture and Equipment	Leasehold Improvements	Total
Cost				
Balance, September 30, 2016	$ 200,960	$ 106,825	$ 106,607	$ 414,392
Additions	4,841	-	-	4,841
Balance, September 30, 2017	$ 205,801	$ 106,825	$ 106,607	$ 419,233
Sale of subsidiary (note 13)	(205,801)	(106,825)	(106,607)	(419,233)
Balance, September 30, 2018	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ -**
Accumulated Depreciation				
Balance, September 30, 2016	$ 183,660	$ 99,316	$ -	$ 282,976
Charge for the year	6,642	1,502	21,322	29,466
Balance, September 30, 2017	$ 190,302	$ 100,818	$ 21,322	$ 312,442
Charge for the year	3,101	800	14,214	18,115
Sale of subsidiary (note 13)	(193,403)	(101,618)	(35,536)	(330,557)
Balance, September 30, 2018	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ -**
Carrying Value				
September 30, 2017	$ 15,499	$ 6,007	$ 85,285	$ 106,791
September 30, 2018	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ -**

Included in computer equipment as at September 30, 2017 was leased computer equipment with a net carrying value of $15,499. During the year ended September 30, 2018 this equipment was disposed of in the sale of subsidiary (note 13).

6. FINANCE LEASE OBLIGATIONS

The Company financed certain computer equipment using finance leases. The liability recorded under the finance lease represents the minimum lease payments payable, net of imputed interest. During the year the balance of the leases of $892 at the time of sale were transferred in the sale of subsidiary (note 13).

The Company's finance lease obligations consist of:

	September 30, 2018	September 30, 2017
Dell and Apple finance lease payable in monthly installments ranging from $36 to $220, including interest of 10% per annum	$ -	$ 5,131
Less: Interest	-	259
	-	4,872
Less: Current portion	-	4,686
	$ -	$ 186

7. LOANS PAYABLE

On May 2, 2016, the Company entered into a loan agreement with a related party. Under the terms of the agreement, the related party loaned $102,093 to the Company. The loan has an annual interest rate of 15%, compounded monthly, and was payable on October 31, 2016. The loan was secured by the assets of the Company. The related party also received 10,890 warrants with an exercise price of $0.39, exercisable until May 2, 2018. The Company bifurcated the loan into its components using a discounted cash flow model with an estimated fair value interest rate of 20% to estimate the fair value of the liability component of $93,174. The residual amount of $8,919 was recorded to warrant reserves. $50,000 of this loan was repaid on October 27, 2016. On November 29, 2017, the outstanding principal was assigned - see below. The interest on the loan was still outstanding to the related party at this time. Included in finance expense is interest expense relating to this loan of $3,542 (2017 - $9,191 - accretion and interest expense).

On November 29, 2017, the Company entered into a loan assignment agreement between the related party (above) and 0890454 B.C. Ltd. (the “Assignment Agreement”). Under the terms of the Assignment Agreement, the Company assigned the outstanding principal of the loan to 0890454 B.C. Ltd., secured by the assets of the Company. During the year this loan was repaid.

In addition, on November 29, 2017, the Company entered into a loan agreement with 0890454 B.C. Ltd. 0890454 B.C. Ltd. loaned the Company $140,573 at an annual interest rate of 6%, compounded annually, secured by the assets of the Company, and matured on September 30, 2018. Included in finance expense is interest expense of $5,650 (2017 - $Nil). The loan principal was repaid during the year and the balance of the loan payable at September 30, 2018 is comprised of accrued interest of $5,650.

During the year, the Company received non-interest bearing loans totaling $295,000 from Northwest Marketing and Management Inc. These were fully repaid during the year.

8. SHARE CAPITAL

a. Authorized:

Unlimited common shares, without par value

b. Issued and outstanding:

Effective January 29, 2018, the Company completed a consolidation of its issued and outstanding shares on the basis of one new common share for every ten old common shares. All share, share equivalent, and per share amounts have been restated to retrospectively reflect this consolidation.

At September 30, 2018, the issued and outstanding common shares of the Company consisted of 17,483,123 common shares.

8. SHARE CAPITAL (Continued)

b) Issued and outstanding: (continued)

Share issuance during the year ended September 30, 2018 was as follows:

On April 17, 2018, the Company completed a non-brokered private placement totaling $3,250,000 by issuing a total of 12,499,999 Units of the Company. Each Unit had a purchase price of $0.26 and consisted of one common share and one common share purchase warrant of the Company. Each full warrant is exercisable at an exercise price of $0.35 for a period of one year from the date of issuance. In association with this private placement, the Company also paid $104,963 in finders' fees and issued 466,533 broker warrants with a fair value of $76,347 that are exercisable at an exercise price of $0.35 for a period of one year from the date of issuance.

At approximately the same date as the private placement, consulting fees of $666,805 were paid to companies owned by individuals who had subscribed for shares which had gross proceeds of $702,905 in the April private placement. These payments have been presented at net for cash flows, due to the effective timing of the transactions.

During the remainder of the year, consulting fees of $100,000 were paid to a company owned by an individual who had subscribed for shares which had gross proceeds of $65,000 in the April private placement.

Subsequent to year end, consulting fees of $10,000 were paid to an individual who had subscribed for shares with gross proceeds of $10,000 in the April private placement.

In addition, subsequent to year end consulting fees of $94,500 were paid to a company owned by an individual who had subscribed for shares with gross proceeds of $20,000 (note 14(b)).

Share issuances during the year ended September 30, 2017 were as follows:

On March 23, 2017, the Company completed a non-brokered private placement totaling $795,600 by issuing a total of 530,400 Units of the Company. Each Unit had a purchase price of $1.50 and consisted of one common share and one half of one common share purchase warrant of the Company. Each full warrant is exercisable at an exercise price of $2.50 for a period of two years from the date of issuance. In association with this transaction, the Company also paid $17,976 in finders', legal, filing and transfer agent fees, and share-based expenses. This included 2,600 common share purchase warrants as finders' fees. Each of these warrants are exercisable at an exercise price of $1.50 for a period of two years from the date of issuance.

On August 2, 2017, the Company announced that it closed a non-brokered private placement and raised a total of $498,965 by the issuance of 587,017 units at a price of $0.85 per unit. Each unit consists of one common share and one-half of one share purchase warrant. Each warrant entitles the holder to purchase one additional common share at a price of $1.70 per share until August 2, 2019. The warrants are subject to an accelerated expiry if the 10 trailing-day volume weighted average price of the Company's shares on the Exchange exceeds $2.55. In connection with this private placement, the Company paid $31,860 in finders', legal, filing and transfer agent fees, and share-based expenses, and issued 25,777 non-transferable finders warrants (a "Finders Warrant"). Each Finders Warrant entitles the holder to acquire one common share at an exercise price of $1.70 per share until August 2, 2019.

EXPRESSED IN CANADIAN DOLLARS

8. SHARE CAPITAL (Continued)

c) Stock options

On September 7, 2016, the Board of Directors of the Company approved the grant of 358,833 options to directors, officers, employees and advisors of the Company. The options had an exercise price of $3.00 and expire on September 7, 2019. The grant date fair value of these options was $1.30.

On February 1, 2017, the Board of Directors of the Company approved the grant of 20,000 options to an advisor to the Company. The options had an exercise price of $1.85 and expire on February 1, 2020. The options vest on a quarterly basis over the next 12 months. The grant date fair value of these options was $0.82.

On April 28, 2017, the Board of Directors of the Company approved the grant of 34,000 options to a director of the Company. The options vest immediately, had an exercise price of $1.30 and expire on April 28, 2020. On the same date, the Company issued 20,000 options to a consultant to the Company with an exercise price of $1.30 and expire on April 28, 2020. These options vest in equal monthly increments for the 12 months following the issue date.

Activity under the Plan for the years ended September 30, 2018 and 2017 were as follows:

	Number of Options		Weighted Average Exercise Price
Balance September 30, 2016	358,833	$	3.00
Options granted	74,000		1.45
Options expired	(16,500)		3.00
Balance, September 30, 2017	416,333		2.70
Options forfeited	(416,333)		2.70
Balance, September 30, 2018	-	$	-

Company stock options outstanding and exercisable at September 30, 2018 and 2017 were as follows:

		2018		2017	
Expiry Date	**Exercise Price**	**Outstanding**	**Exercisable**	**Outstanding**	**Exercisable**
September 7, 2019	$3.00	-	-	342,333	225,083
February 1, 2020	$1.85	-	-	20,000	10,000
April 28, 2020	$1.30	-	-	54,000	44,000
		-	-	416,333	279,083

EXPRESSED IN CANADIAN DOLLARS

8. SHARE CAPITAL (Continued)

c) Stock options (continued)

The Company applies the fair value method using the Black-Scholes option pricing model to account for options granted to employees, directors and non-employees. The Black-Scholes option pricing model requires management to make certain estimates. These estimates include volatility. The Black-Scholes option pricing model was calculated based on the following weighted average assumptions for the 2017 stock options (no options issued in 2018):

	2018	2017
Expected life (years)	N/A	3
Interest rate	N/A	0.72 - 0.78%
Volatility	N/A	70 - 87%
Dividend yield	N/A	0%
Fair value	N/A	$0.07 - $0.08

During the year ended September 30, 2018, the Company recorded an expense of $13,160 (2017 - $174,440) in recognition of share-based compensation related to stock options. This was offset by forfeiture of stock options on June 15, 2018 related to the sale of subsidiary (note 13) and a reversal of $42,243 was recognized for unvested options.

Due to the lack of historical pricing information for the Company, the expected volatility is based on an average of historical prices of a comparable group of companies within the same industry. The risk-free rate of return is the yield on a zero-coupon Canadian treasury bill of a term consistent with the assumed option life. The expected average option term is the average expected period to exercise, based on the historical activity patterns for each individually vesting tranche.

Companies are required to utilize an estimated forfeiture rate when calculating the expense for the reporting period. Based on the best estimate, management applied the estimated forfeiture rate of 4% in 2017 in estimating the fair value of share-based compensation to be recognized.

Option pricing models require the input of highly subjective assumptions including the expected price volatility. Changes in these assumptions can materially affect the fair value estimate.

c) Warrants

In connection with the private placement that occurred on March 23, 2017, the Company issued 265,200 warrants. The warrants had an exercise price of $2.50 and an expiry date of March 23, 2019. The Company also issued 2,600 share purchase warrants as finder's fees for the private placement on March 23, 2017. These warrants entitle the holder to purchase one common share for each warrant at an exercise price of $1.50 until March 23, 2019.

EXPRESSED IN CANADIAN DOLLARS

8. SHARE CAPITAL (Continued)

d) Warrants (continued)

As part of the private placement on August 2, 2017, the Company issued 293,509 warrants. The warrants had an exercise price of $1.70 and an expiry date of August 2, 2019. In addition, the Company issued 25,777 share purchase warrants as finder's fees for the private placement on August 2, 2017. The warrants entitle the holder to acquire one common share at an exercise price of $1.70 per share until August 2, 2019.

In connection with the private placement that occurred on April 17, 2018, the Company issued 12,499,999 share purchase warrants and 466,534 broker warrants. The warrants had an exercise price of $0.35 and an expiry date of April 17, 2019.

The following assumptions were used in calculating the fair value of the broker warrants using the Black-Scholes Option Pricing Model.

	April 17, 2018	August 2, 2017	March 23, 2017
Expected life (years)	1	2	2
Interest rate	1.81%	1.25%	0.72%
Volatility	137%	73%	69%
Dividend yield	0%	0%	0%

The table below summarizes the information on the outstanding warrants of the Company as at September 30, 2018 and 2017:

	Number of Warrants	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Balance, September 30, 2017	1,016,142	$ 3.30
Warrants granted	12,966,533	0.35
Warrants expired	(429,056)	4.92
Balance, September 30, 2018	13,553,619	$ 0.42

EXPRESSED IN CANADIAN DOLLARS

8. SHARE CAPITAL (Continued)

d) Warrants (continued)

Company warrants outstanding at September 30, 2018 and 2017 were as follows:

		2018	2017
Expiry Date	**Exercise Price**	**Outstanding**	**Outstanding**
March 4, 2018	$6.30	-	6,368
May 2, 2018	$2.50	-	16,988
May 26, 2018	$5.00	-	200,000
July 27, 2018	$5.00	-	205,700
March 23, 2019	$2.50	265,200	265,200
March 23, 2019	$1.50	2,600	2,600
August 2, 2019	$1.70	319,286	319,286
April 17, 2019	$0.35	12,966,533	-
		13,553,619	1,016,142

The weighted average remaining contractual life of warrants outstanding at September 30, 2018 is 0.53 (2017 - 1.76) years.

9. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Related party transactions not otherwise described in these financial statements are shown below.

The remuneration of the Company's directors and other members of key management, individuals who have the authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Company, for the years ended September 30, 2018 and 2017 are as follows:

		2018		2017
Wages and benefits	$	653,876	$	803,203
Consulting fees		21,684		21,770
Share-based compensation		6,777		107,757
	$	682,337	$	932,730

In addition to the above, consulting fees of $100,000 were paid to companies controlled by a former director. Consulting fees of $100,000 were also paid to a company controlled by the former CEO during the year.

EXPRESSED IN CANADIAN DOLLARS

9. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (Continued)

Wages and benefits of $653,876 (2017 - $803,203) are included in the following expenses:

		2018		2017
Sales and marketing	$	254,402	$	265,232
General and administrative		331,974		447,971
Research and development		67,500		90,000
	$	653,876	$	803,203

10. INCOME TAXES

The following table reconciles the amount of income tax recoverable on application of the statutory Canadian federal and provincial income tax rates:

		2018		2017
Loss before income taxes	$	(2,192,290)	$	(2,357,400)
Statutory tax rate		27%		26%
Expected income tax recovery		(591,918)		(612,924)
Items not deductible for tax purposes		(3,105)		46,099
Effect of adjustment to statutory return		(554,850)		-
Share issuance costs		(28,340)		-
Change in timing differences		-		(8,602)
Unused tax losses and tax offsets not recognized		1,178,214		575,427
Total income tax	$	-	$	-

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities

The ultimate realization of deferred income assets is dependent upon the generation of taxable income during the in periods in which those temporary differences become deductible. Due to uncertainty surrounding realization of the deferred income tax assets in the future, the Company has not recognized the benefits of its deferred income tax assets other than an amount to offset deemed income tax liabilities. Significant unrecognized tax benefits and unused tax losses for which no deferred tax assets is recognized as of September 30 are as follows:

		2018		2017
Non-capital losses	$	7,074,527	$	4,174,063
Equipment		-		-
Cumulative eligible capital		13,877		13,363
Research and development tax pools		676,791		652,017
Unrecognized deferred tax assets		(7,787,867)		(4,839,443)
Deferred tax assets, net	$	-	$	-

The Company has accumulated losses for Canadian tax purposes that expire in 2026 to 2037 totaling $17,006,000. Research and development tax pools of $2,485,000 carry forward indefinitely.

10. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The carrying values of cash, accounts receivable, loans payable, finance lease obligations, and accounts payable and accrued liabilities approximate their fair values due to their short-term nature.

Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis are classified in their entirety based on the lowest level of input that is significant to their fair value measurement. Certain non-financial assets and liabilities may also be measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis.

Management has implemented and monitors compliance with risk management policies. The Company's risk management policies are established to identify and analyze the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risks and consider the implications of market conditions in relation to the Company's activities.

There are no changes in the Company's objective, policies and processes for managing the risks and the methods used to measure the risks during the year ended September 30, 2018.

a) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of an unexpected loss if a customer or third party to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations.

The Company's cash is held at a large Canadian financial institutions in interest-bearing accounts. As of September 30, 2018, the Company had no accounts receivable related to customers.

b) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will be unable to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Company's objective to managing liquidity risk is to ensure that it has sufficient liquidity available to meet its liabilities when due. The accounts payable and accrued liabilities are typically due in 30 days. The Company uses cash to settle its financial obligations as they fall due. The ability to do this relies on the Company collecting its accounts receivable in a timely manner and by maintaining sufficient cash on hand through working capital management.

At September 30, 2018, the Company had sufficient cash available to pay its current liabilities.

11. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

b) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as foreign exchange rates and interest rates, will affect the Company's operations, income or the value of the financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimizing the returns. The Company is exposed to market risk as follows:

(i) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in market interest rates. The Company is not exposed to significant interest rate risk due to the short-term to maturity of its financial instruments. The Company had no interest rate swap or financial contracts in place as at September 30, 2018 and 2017. Interest rate risk is minimal as loans have a fixed interest rate.

(ii) Foreign currency risk

The Company is exposed to foreign currency risk to the extent expenditures incurred or funds received, and balances maintained by the Company are denominated in currencies other than the Canadian dollar (primarily United States dollars ("USD")). As at September 30, 2018, the Company had monetary assets of $Nil (2017 - $90,969) and monetary liabilities of $Nil (2017 - $40,625) denominated in USD. For the year ended September 30, 2018, the Company's sensitivity analysis suggests that a change in the absolute rate of exchange in USD by 6% (2017 - 7%) will increase or decrease net loss and comprehensive loss by approximately $Nil (2017 - $3,400). The Company has not entered into any foreign currency contracts to mitigate this risk.

12. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Company's objective when managing capital is to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. The Company's assets are collateral for its loans (note 7). As at September 30, 2018, the Company considers capital to consist of all components of equity (deficiency) and loans payable. The Company manages the capital structure and makes adjustments to it in light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may attempt to issue common shares, or dispose of assets or adjust the amount of cash on hand. In order to facilitate the management of its capital requirements, the Company prepares annual expenditure budgets that are updated as necessary depending on various factors, including successful capital deployment and general industry conditions. The annual and updated budgets are approved by the Board of Directors.

At this stage of the Company's development, in order to maximize ongoing operational development efforts, the Company does not pay dividends.

EXPRESSED IN CANADIAN DOLLARS

13. SALE OF SUBSIDIARY

RewardStream Solutions NA Inc. ("RSNA") was a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company that was incorporated on December 13, 2017.

On June 15, 2018, the Company completed the transfer of all of the assets and liabilities of its referral and reward business to RSNA through an asset purchase agreement.

On June 15, 2018, the Company entered into a purchase and sale agreement with Buyapowa Ltd. ("Buyapowa") wherein the Company sold to Buyapowa all the issued and outstanding shares in the capital of RSNA in consideration for an upfront cash payment of $150,000 (the "Closing Payment") and sliding-scale royalty payment based on license fees received from existing and active RSNA customers. The royalty commences at a 15% rate for an initial 11-month period and decreases over time, resulting in a perpetual 1% royalty after a period of 47 months. The royalty will be first applied against the Closing Payment until such fees equal $150,000.

Purchase consideration	**$**	**150,000**
Cash		40,276
Accounts receivable		136,994
Prepaid expenses and deposits		23,642
Equipment and leasehold improvements		88,676
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		(45,985)
Due to Buyapowa		(35,000)
Other current liabilities		(95,216)
Finance lease obligation		(892)
Deferred revenue		(32,755)
Lease improvement allowance		(55,448)
Net assets sold		**24,292**
Gain on sale of subsidiary	**$**	**125,708**

EXPRESSED IN CANADIAN DOLLARS

13. SALE OF SUBSIDIARY (Continued)

The subsidiary operations have been reclassified as discontinued operations. The following summarizes operating and cash flow information relating to the discontinued operations:

	For the years ended September 30,	
	2018	**2017**
REVENUE	$ 894,540	$ 1,360,995
COST OF SALES	(270,212)	(462,455)
	624,328	898,540
EXPENSES		
Sales and marketing (note 9)	366,992	707,555
General and administrative (note 9)	689,379	943,233
Research and development (note 9)	131,373	443,431
Depreciation	18,115	29,465
Finance income	404	-
Foreign exchange loss (gain)	(2,838)	11,862
	1,203,425	2,135,546
OTHER ITEMS		
Gain from sale of subsidiary	125,708	-
Loss from discontinued operations	**$ (453,389)**	**$ (1,237,006)**

	For the years ended September 30,	
Cash used in:	**2018**	**2017**
Operating activities	$ (453,389)	$ (1,237,006)
Gain from sale of subsidiary	(125,708)	-
Non-cash allowance for disposal of leasehold and equipment	6,183	-
Net cash received from sale of subsidiary	109,725	-
Total cash used in discontinued operations	**$ (463,189)**	**$ (1,237,006)**

14. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Subsequent to year end, the following events and transactions occurred

a. On October 9, 2018, consulting fees of $10,500 were paid an individual who is a principal of Northwest Marketing Management. On December 1, 2018 the Company entered into an agreement with the individual for consulting services commencing December 1, 2018 for a 12 month period, for $10,000 per month. The total amount of this contract of $120,000 was advanced to the individual in December.

b. On October 29, 2018, the Company advanced funds for consulting services relating to work to be performed November 1, 2018 to November 1, 2019 in the amount of $94,500.

c. On November 19, 2018, the Company advanced funds for consulting services in the amount of $40,000.