CellStop Systems Inc.

November 30, 2011 and 2010

Interim Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements

(Stated in Canadian Dollars)

CELLSTOP SYSTEMS INC.

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NOTICE TO READER OF THE INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements of CellStop Systems Inc. and the accompanying interim consolidated balance sheet as at November 30, 2011, and the interim consolidated statements of earnings, retained earnings and cash flows for the three month period then ended are the responsibility of the Company's management. The Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited) have been prepared in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles and where appropriate include management's best estimates and judgments. Management has reviewed the financial information presented throughout this report and has ensured it is consistent with the Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited).

The Company's independent auditor, Watson, Dauphinee & Masuch has not performed a review of these interim financial statements in accordance with standards established by the Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants for a review of interim financial statements on behalf of the shareholders by the independent external auditors of the Company.

/s/ M. Gahagan
M. Gahagan
Chief Executive Officer

/s/ H. W. Bromley
H. W. Bromley
Chief Financial Officer

CELLSTOP SYSTEMS INC.

Interim Consolidated Balance Sheets

As at November 30, 2011 and August 31, 2011

	November 30, 2011 $	**August 31, 2010 $**
	(Unaudited)	(Audited)
ASSETS		
CURRENT		
Cash	5,786	13,209
Term deposit	338,440	362,765
HST recoverable	5,848	4,282
Prepaid rent	5,602	5,602
	355,676	385,858
LIABILITIES		
CURRENT		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	60,960	55,187
	60,960	55,187
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Share capital (Note 6(b))	7,792,497	7,792,497
Contributed surplus	184,286	184,286
Accumulated other comprehensive income (Note 2(i))	194,768	194,768
Deficit	(7,876,835)	(7,840,880)
	294,716	330,671
	355,676	385,858

Nature of operations (Note 1)
Commitments (Note 7)

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

Approved on behalf of the Board:

/s/ M. Gahagan
M. Gahagan, Director

/s/ G. Tuskey
G. Tuskey, Director

CELLSTOP SYSTEMS INC.

Interim Consolidated Statements of Deficit

For the Period Ended November 30, 2011 and August 31, 2011

	November 30, 2011 $ (Unaudited)	August 31, 2011 $ (Audited)
DEFICIT, BEGINNING OF THE YEAR	(7,840,880)	(7,731,595)
Net loss for the year	(35,955)	(109,285)
DEFICIT, END OF THE YEAR	(7,876,835)	(7,840,880)

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

CELLSTOP SYSTEMS INC.

Interim Consolidated Statements of Operations

For the Period Ended November 30, 2010 and 2009

	November 30, 2011 3 Months $ (Unaudited)	November 30, 2010 3 Months $ (Audited)
EXPENSES		
Administration and management fees (Note 7(a))	7,500	7,500
Auditing and legal	5,801	2,866
Consulting fees	6,000	6,000
Filing and transfer agent fees	1,831	6,437
Interest and financing fee (Note 3)	-	14,904
Office	740	1,109
Rent (Note 7(c))	15,000	-
LOSS BEFORE OTHER ITEMS	36,872	38,816
OTHER ITEMS		
Interest income	917	-
NET LOSS FOR THE YEAR	(35,955)	(38,816)
WEIGHTED AVERAGE NUMBER OF POST-CONSOLIDATION COMMON SHARES OUTSTANDING (Note 6(b)(i))	25,058,195	21,907,999
BASIC AND DILUTED LOSS PER POST-CONSOLIDATION COMMON SHARE	(0.00)	(0.00)

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

CELLSTOP SYSTEMS INC.

Interim Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Loss

For the Three Months Ended November 30, 2010 and 2009

	November 30, 2011 3 Months $ (Unaudited)	November 30, 2010 3 Months $ (Unaudited)
NET LOSS FOR THE PERIOD	(35,955)	(38,816)
Other Comprehensive Income for the Year	-	-
COMPREHENSIVE LOSS FOR THE PERIOD	(35,955)	(38,816)

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

CELLSTOP SYSTEMS INC.

Interim Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

For the Three Months Ended November 30, 2011 and 2010

	November 30, 2011 3 Months $ (Unaudited)	November 30, 2010 3 Months $ (Unaudited)
CASH WAS PROVIDED FROM, (UTILIZED FOR):		
OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net loss for the year	(35,955)	(38,816)
Non-cash item:		
Amortization of Interest and financing fee	-	13,644
Changes in non-cash working capital accounts:		
HST recoverable	(1,566)	(2,220)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	5,773	(17,530)
	(31,748)	(44,922)
INVESTING ACTIVITY		
Term Deposit	24,325	-
FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds from private placement	-	500,000
Share issuance costs	-	(8,713)
	-	491,287
INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH FOR THE PERIOD	(7,423)	446,365
CASH, BEGINNING OF THE PERIOD	13,209	1,018
CASH, END OF THE YEAR	5,786	447,383

SUPPLEMENTARY CASH FLOW INFORMATION		
Interest paid	-	4,438
Income taxes paid	-	-

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

NOTE 1 – NATURE AND CONTINUANCE OF OPERATIONS

CellStop Systems Inc. (the "Company") was incorporated on April 29, 1982 under the laws of the Province of British Columbia. The Company currently has no active operations and is analyzing project opportunities.

The address of the Company's registered office is Suite 302, 1620 West 8th Avenue, Vancouver, British Columbia, V6J 1V4, Canada

The Company is a publicly traded company and the Company's listing on the TSX Venture Exchange ("Exchange") was transferred to the NEX board of the Exchange effective July 02, 2010 due to the Company's lack of operations. The NEX board allows the Company's shares to continue trading while it analyzes project opportunities and resume active business. The Company is subject to restrictions on share issuances and certain types of payments as set out in NEX policies.

The Company was previously in the business of providing wireless telemetry solutions utilizing the GSM network. On September 01, 2007, the Company ceased its operations, being the development and marketing of automotive security using wireless GSM technology, upon the sale of its subsidiary, CellStop International Limited.

The consolidated annual financial statements were authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on January 30, 2012.

NOTE 2 – BASIS OF PREPARATION AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

These unaudited interim consolidated financial statements are prepared on the historical cost basis using International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) using the same accounting policies and methods as those used in the Company's consolidated financial statements for the year ended August 31, 2011 and are summarized below: These are the Group's first interim consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with IFRSs and IFRS 1 First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards has been applied.

These consolidated financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars, which is the Company's functional currency.

The policies applied in these condensed consolidated interim financial statements are based on IFRS issued and in effect as of January 31, 2012, the date the Board of Directors approved the condensed consolidated interim financial statements. Any subsequent changes to IFRS or their interpretation that are given effect in the Company's annual financial statements for the year ended August 31, 2012 could result in restatement of these condensed consolidated interim financial statements, including the transition adjustments recognized on changeover to IFRS.

a) Basis of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its wholly-owned inactive subsidiaries: The Buddy Systems Inc., Palm Coast Solutions Inc. ("PCSI") and Group West Systems (Massachusetts) Ltd. All significant intercompany transactions and balances have been eliminated. As part of its transition to IFRSs, the Company elected to restate only those business combinations that occurred on or after September 1, 2009. In respect of acquisitions prior to September 1, 2009, any goodwill represents the amount recognized under previous Canadian GAAP.

NOTE 2 – BASIS OF PREPARATION AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

b) Foreign Currency Translation

The Company's functional and reporting currency is the Canadian dollar.

Monetary assets and liabilities of the Company which are denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the year-end exchange rates. Revenues and expenses are translated at rates of exchange prevailing on the transaction date. All exchange gains or losses are recognized in earnings.

Monetary assets and liabilities of foreign subsidiaries are translated at period-end exchange rates. Non-monetary assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses are translated at the rate of exchange in effect at the transaction date. Exchange gains and losses arising from this translation are recognized in earnings. Prior to September 01, 2008, these foreign operations were translated using the current method for self-sustaining subsidiaries, and the related exchange gains and losses were accumulated and reported in other comprehensive income.

c) Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting period. Significant areas requiring the use of management estimates include the determination of net recoverable amount of assets, the estimated amount of accrued liabilities, and the realization of future income tax assets. Actual results could differ from such estimates. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

d) Financial Instruments

The Company initially recognizes loans and receivables and deposits on the date that they are originated. All other financial assets (including assets designated at fair value through profit or loss) are recognized initially on the trade date at which the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

The Company derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows on the financial asset in a transaction in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred. Any interest in transferred financial assets that is created or retained by the Group is recognized as a separate asset or liability.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the statement of financial position when, and only when, the Company has a legal right to offset the amounts and intends either to settle on a net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

The Company's financial instruments are classified into one of the following categories: held-for-trading, held-to-maturity, loans and receivables, available-for-sale assets or other financial liabilities.

Financial assets and liabilities held-for-trading are measured at fair value with gains and losses recognized in net income. Financial assets held-to-maturity, loans and receivables, and other financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Available-for-sale financial instruments are measured at fair value with unrealized gains and losses recognized in other comprehensive income and reported in shareholders' equity.

NOTE 2 – BASIS OF PREPARATION AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

d) Financial Instruments (continued)

The Company classifies cash and term deposit as held-for-trading which is carried at their fair value; and accounts payable and accrued liabilities and loan payable as other financial liabilities which are carried at their amortized cost.

e) Share Capital

The Company records proceeds from share issuances net of commissions and issuance costs. Shares issued for other than cash consideration are valued at the quoted price on the NEX Venture Exchange based on the earlier of: (i) the date the shares are issued, and (ii) the date the agreement to issue the shares is reached.

f) Stock Based Compensation

The Company has a stock option plan for its directors, officers and employees. Under this plan, stock options are not issued at less than their fair market value.

The Company recognizes compensation cost for options and other stock-based awards under the fair value-based method. Compensation cost is measured using the Black-Scholes option pricing model at the date of the grant and is expensed over the vesting period of the equity instrument awarded, with the offsetting amounts credited to contributed surplus. Consideration received on the exercise of stock options is recorded as share capital and the related contributed surplus amount is transferred to share capital. As at November 30, 2011 and August 31, 2011, the Company had no stock options outstanding.

g) Provisions

A provision is recognized if, as a result of a past event, the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability.

h) Loss Per Share

Basic loss per share is calculated using the weighted average number of shares issued and outstanding during the period. Diluted loss per share is the same as basic loss per share as the issuance of shares on the exercise of share purchase options and warrants is anti-dilutive.

i) Comprehensive Income

Comprehensive income is comprised of the Company's net income and other comprehensive income. Other comprehensive income represents changes in shareholders' equity during a period arising from non-shareholder source, and includes foreign exchange gains and losses arising from the translation of the financial statements of self-sustaining foreign operations.

As at August 31, 2011 and 2010, the accumulated other comprehensive income of $194,768 represented the accumulated foreign currency translation gain of the Company's foreign subsidiaries previously classified as self-sustaining operations. Effective September 01, 2008, the Company reclassified these inactive subsidiaries as integrated operations due to their inactivity, and adopted the temporal translation method prospectively to provide more relevant financial information.

NOTE 2 – BASIS OF PREPARATION AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

j) Income Taxes

The Company accounts for income taxes using the liability method, whereby future income tax assets and liabilities are determined based on differences between the financial reporting and tax bases of assets and liabilities measured using substantially enacted tax rates and laws that will be in effect when the differences are expected to reverse. Income tax assets, including the benefit of income tax losses available for carry forward, are only recognized to the extent that it is more likely than not that the Company will ultimately realize those assets.

k) Comparative Figures

Certain comparative figures have been reclassified to conform with the financial statement presentation adopted for the current period. These reclassifications have no effect on the audited consolidated net loss for the periods ended November 30, 2011 and August 31, 2011.

l) Future Accounting Standard Changes

Standards issued but not yet effective up to the date of issuance of the Company's interim consolidated financial statements are listed below. This listing is of standards and interpretations issued, which the Company reasonably expects to be applicable at a future date. The Company intends to adopt these standards when they become effective. The following pronouncements are being assessed to determine their impact on the Company's results and financial position:

(i) IFRS 9, Financial Instruments - Classification and Measurement ("IFRS 9"):
IFRS 9 reflects the first phase of the International Accounting Standards Board's ("IASB") work on the replacement of IAS 39 - Financial Instruments, Recognition and Measurement, and deals with the classification and measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities. This standard establishes two primary measurement categories for financial assets, amortized cost and fair value, and eliminates the existing categories of held-to-maturity, available-for-sale, and loans and receivables. The new classification will depend on the entity's business model and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset. The standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013.

(ii) IFRS 10 - Consolidated Financial Statements:
The amendment establishes a single control model that applies to all entities. These changes will require management to exercise significant judgment to determine which entities are controlled and, therefore, are required to be consolidated by a parent, compared with the former requirements. The amendment becomes effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013.

(iii) IFRS 13 - Fair Value Measurement:
In May 2011, the IASB published IFRS 13 - Fair Value Measurement, which is effective prospectively for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013. IFRS 13 replaces the fair value measurement guidance contained in individual IFRS with a single source of fair value measurement guidance. It defines fair value as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date, i.e., an exit price. The standard also establishes a framework for measuring fair value and sets out disclosure requirements for fair value measurements to provide information that enables financial statement users to assess the methods and inputs used to develop fair value measurements and, for recurring fair value measurements that use significant unobservable inputs (Level 3), the effect of the measurements on profit or loss or other comprehensive income. IFRS 13 explains "how" to measure fair value when it is required or permitted by other IFRS.

NOTE 3 – RELATED PARTY TRANSACTION

a) The Company paid $6,000 (November 30, 2010 – $6,000) to an officer of the Company for management services provided, of which $2,000 (November 30, 2010 – $2,000) remained outstanding in accounts payable and accrued liabilities as at November 30, 2011.

b) The Company paid $2,551 (November 30, 2010 – $nil) to an officer of the company for legal services provided.

NOTE 4 – SHARE CAPITAL

a) Authorized Share Capital

Unlimited number of common shares without par value.

b) Issued and Outstanding Share Capital

	Number of Shares	$
Balance, August 31, 2010	18,391,528	7,201,210
Private placement, net of share issuance costs (i)	5,555,556	491,287
Shares issued for debt settlement (ii)	1,111,111	100,000
Balance, August 31, 2011	25,058,195	7,792,497
Movement during the period	-	-
Balance, November 30, 2011	25,058,195	7,792,497

(i) During the year ended August 31, 2011, the Company completed a private placement of 5,555,556 units at $0.09 per unit for gross proceeds of $500,000. Each unit is comprised of one common share and one share purchase warrant. Each warrant is exercisable into one additional common share at $0.12 per share for a term of one year. These warrants expire on October 13, 2011.

(ii) During the year ended August 31, 2011, the Company issued 1,111,111 units at $0.09 per unit to settle the outstanding principal amount of the loan payable of $100,000 (Note 3). Each unit is comprised of one common share and one share purchase warrant. Each warrant is exercisable into one additional common share at $0.12 per share for a term of one year. These warrants expire on October 13, 2011.

c) Share Purchase Warrants

	Number of Warrants	Exercise Price $
Balance, August 31, 2010	2,500,000	0.20
Warrants issued for debt settlement (Note 4(b)(ii))	1,111,111	0.12
Warrants issued for private placement (Note 4(b)(i))	5,555,556	0.12
Warrants expired	(2,500,000)	0.20
Balance, August 31, 2011	6,666,667	0.12
Warrants expired (i)	(6,666,667)	(0.12)
Balance, November 30, 2011	-	-

(i) The warrants expired on October 13, 2011.

NOTE 5 – COMMITMENTS

a) Effective March 01, 2008, the Company entered into a business advisory and administration agreement with an arm's length party for an open term of $2,500 per month. The Company may terminate the agreement at any time for cause, or on 30-day written notice without cause.

b) Effective May 01, 2009, the Company entered into a management agreement with an officer of the Company for an open term of $2,000 per month. The Company may terminate the agreement at any time for cause, or on 30-day written notice without cause.

c) Effective June 01, 2011, the Company entered into an office rental agreement of $5,000 per month with an arm's length party. The agreement expires on July 31, 2012.

NOTE 6 – INCOME TAXES

a) Future Income Taxes

The tax effects of temporary differences that give rise to future income tax assets as at November 30, 2011 and August 31, 2011 are as follows:

	November 30, 2011 3 Months $	**August 31, 2011 12 Months $**
	$	$
Future income tax assets resulting from:		
Non-capital losses carry-forward	963,315	960,953
Capital losses carry-forward	314,953	314,953
Tax value in excess of net book value	13,143	14,132
Tax deductible share issuance costs	3,668	3,668
	1,295,079	1,293,705
Valuation allowance	(1,295,079)	(1,293,705)
Net future income tax assets	-	-

The Company has Canadian non-capital losses available for carry-forward to offset future taxable income. These losses expire as follows:

Year	
2014	287,378
2015	288,924
2026	354,537
2027	249,713
2028	2,179,474
2029	165,743
2030	153,430
2031	164,615
2032	9,446
	3,853,260

NOTE 6 – INCOME TAXES (continued)

a) Future Income Taxes (continued)

The Company has Canadian capital losses of $2,539,137 which can be carried forward indefinitely and may be applied against future capital gains.

Future tax benefits which may arise as a result of these losses have not been recognized in these consolidated financial statements due to the uncertainty of their realization, and accordingly these tax benefits have been offset by a valuation allowance.

b) Provision for Income Taxes

A reconciliation of the combined Canadian federal and provincial income taxes at statutory rates and the Company's effective income tax expense is as follows:

Expected income tax recovery	(13,672)	(29,509)
Tax deductible costs	(2,899)	(2,139)
Items not deductible for tax	12,979	(12,801)
Effect of change in tax rates	1,230	3,295
Unrecognized tax benefits of non-capital losses	2,362	41,154
Income tax expense	-	-

NOTE 7 – FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The Company's financial instruments are exposed to certain financial risks:

a) Fair value

The carrying values of cash, term deposit, accounts payable and accrued liabilities, and loan payable approximate their respective fair values due to the short-term nature of these instruments.

b) Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities. The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet liabilities when due. To the extent that the Company does not believe it has sufficient liquidity to meet obligations, it will consider securing additional equity funding. The ability of the Company to arrange such financing will depend in part upon prevailing capital market conditions as well as the business performance of the Company. There can be no assurance that the Company will be successful in its efforts to arrange additional financing on terms acceptable to the Company.

If additional financing is raised by the issuance of shares from treasury, control of the Company may change and shareholders may suffer dilution. If adequate funds are not available or are not available on acceptable terms, the Company may not be able to take advantage of opportunities or otherwise respond to competitive pressures and remain in business.

c) Foreign Exchange Risk

Foreign exchange risk arises because of fluctuations in exchange rates. The Company has no active operations and has minimum cash denominated in United States dollar. The Company has not entered into any forward exchange contracts or other derivative instrument to hedge against foreign exchange risk.

NOTE 7 – FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

d) Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk of loss associated with a counter party's inability to fulfill its payment obligations. The Company's credit risk is primarily attributable to its cash and term deposit balances. The Company manages its credit risk on bank deposits by holding deposits in high credit quality banking institutions in Canada. Management believes that the credit risk with respect to receivables is remote.

e) Interest Rate Risk

Interest on the Company's loan payable is based on a fixed rate and therefore does not expose the Company to interest rate risk.

NOTE 8 – CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Company manages its common shares as capital, which as at November 30, 2011 was $7,792,497 (August 31, 2011 – $7,792,497). The Company's objective when managing capital is to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern in order to pursue project opportunities for the benefit of its shareholders. 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. The Company may attempt to issue new shares or debt, or adjust the amount of cash. There can be no assurance that the Company will be able to obtain debt or equity capital in the case of operating cash deficits.

The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements. The Company prepares annual expenditure budgets and updates these as required throughout the year which it uses as the primary tool for assessing its capital requirements.

Risk Management

The Company may be exposed to risks of varying degrees of significance that could affect its ability to achieve its strategic objectives. The main objectives of the Company's risk management process are to ensure that risks are properly identified and that the capital base is adequate in relation to those risks. The principal risks to which the Company is exposed are described below.

Capital Risk

The Company manages its capital to ensure that there are adequate capital resources for the Company in order to make further developments or take advantage of unanticipated opportunities.

Market Risk

The Company is presently analyzing various opportunities to invest its capital. Any potential opportunity will be affected by a market risk.

Key Personnel and Future Staffing Requirements Risk

The Company's success will also be dependent on its ability to identify, recruit, motivate and retain highly qualified executives, management and technical support personnel.

NOTE 9 – TRANSITION TO IFRS

These are the Company's first interim consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with IFRS. The accounting policies set out in note 2 have been applied in preparing the interim consolidated financial statements for the three-month period ended November 30, 2011, and the year ended August 31, 2011, and in the preparation of an opening IFRS statement of financial position as at September 1, 2010 (the Company's date of transition) and as at August 31, 2011.

Elected exemptions from full retrospective application:

IFRS 1 requires first-time adopters to retrospectively apply all effective IFRS as of the reporting date. However, it also provides for certain optional exemptions and certain mandatory exceptions for first time IFRS adopters. In preparing these condensed consolidated interim financial statements in accordance with IFRS 1, the Company has applied the mandatory exceptions of IFRS. The Company has also applied the following optional exemptions from full retrospective application of IFRS to its opening statement of financial position as at September 1, 2010:

Business Combinations:
The Company has applied the business combination exemption in IFRS 1 to not apply IFRS 3, Business Combinations ("IFRS 3"), retrospectively to past business combinations. Accordingly, the Company has not restated business combinations that took place prior to the transition date.

Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements:
In accordance with IFRS 1, if a company elects to apply IFRS 3 prospectively, IAS 27, Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements must also be applied prospectively. As the Company elected to apply IFRS 3 prospectively, the Company has also elected to apply lAS 27 prospectively.