KENNA RESOURCES CORP. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS DECEMBER 31, 2013 AND 2012

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Shareholders of Kenna Resources Corp.

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Kenna Resources Corp. comprise the statements of financial position as at December 31, 2013 and 2012, and the statements of operations and comprehensive loss, changes in shareholders' equity, and cash flows 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 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 Kenna Resources Corp. as at December 31, 2013 and 2012 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 report, we draw attention to Note 1 in the financial statements which indicates that Kenna Resources Corp. incurred a net loss and total comprehensive loss of \$52,958 during the year ended December 31, 2013, and as of that date had a deficit of \$621,835. These conditions, along with other matters as set forth in Note 1, indicate the existence of a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt about the Kenna Resources Corp.'s ability to continue as a going concern.

SASKATOON, SASKATCHEWAN

February 26, 2014

Crost + young LLP

Chartered Accountants



A member firm of Ernst & Young Global Limited

STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT DECEMBER 31

(See Note 1 - Nature of operations and going concern) (Expressed in Canadian dollars)

	2013	2012
ASSETS		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 310,713	\$ 368,657
Accounts receivable and prepaid expenses	2,696	2,601
	313,409	371,258
Non-current assets		
Exploration and evaluation assets (Note 3)	242,384	241,734
	\$ 555,793	\$ 612,992
LIABILITIES		
Current liabilities Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 10,380	\$ 14,621
		\$ 14,621
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities <u>SHAREHOLDERS' EQU</u>	UITY	
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities <u>SHAREHOLDERS' EQU</u> Share capital (Note 5)	1,054,453	1,054,453
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities <u>SHAREHOLDERS' EQU</u> Share capital (Note 5) Contributed surplus (Note 5)	1,054,453 112,795	1,054,453 112,795
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities <u>SHAREHOLDERS' EQU</u> Share capital (Note 5)	1,054,453	1,054,453

"Todd L. Lahti" Director

"Corey J. Giasson" Director

STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS AND COMPREHENSIVE LOSS

FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31

(See Note 1 - Nature of operations and going concern) (Expressed in Canadian dollars)

	2013	2012
Revenue		
Finance income	\$ 3,633	\$ 5,057
Expenses		
Exploration expense	-	61,546
Share based compensation (Note 5)	-	12,550
Accounting and audit	11,550	18,284
Legal	12,809	120,156
Consultants	-	7,000
Insurance	8,769	10,288
Transfer agent, listing and filing fees	12,519	26,464
Travel	-	10,916
Office and miscellaneous	10,944	17,321
	56,591	284,525
Net loss and total comprehensive loss	\$ (52,958)	\$ (279,468)
Basic and diluted net loss per common share	\$ (0.006)	\$ (0.034)
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding	8,416,975	8,162,753

STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EOUITY

(See Note 1 - Nature of operations and going concern) (Expressed in Canadian dollars)

	Number of Common Shares	 Share Capital	 ontributed Surplus	 Deficit	_	Total
Balance, December 31, 2011 Issuance of Class A shares	7,338,600 1,078,375	\$ 898,954 129,675	\$ 126,069	\$ (289,409)	\$	735,614 129,675
Agent's option	-	25,824	(25,824)	-		-
Share based compensation	-	-	12,550	-		12,550
Net loss and total comprehensive loss	-	-	-	(279,468)		(279,468)
Balance, December 31, 2012	8,416,975	\$ 1,054,453	\$ 112,795	\$ (568,877)	\$	598,371
Balance, December 31, 2012 Net loss and total comprehensive loss	8,416,975	\$ 1,054,453	\$ 112,795	\$ (568,877) (52,958)	\$	598,371 (52,958)
Balance, December 31, 2013	8,416,975	\$ 1,054,453	\$ 112,795	\$ (621,835)	\$	545,413

STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31

(See Note 1 - Nature of operations and going concern) (Expressed in Canadian dollars)

	 2013	2012
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net loss	\$ (52,958)	\$ (279,468)
Share based compenation	-	12,550
Net changes in non-cash working capital items related to operations:		
Accounts receivable and prepaid expenses	(95)	1,530
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	 (4,241)	(958)
Net cash flow from operating activities	 (57,294)	(266,346)
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Exploration and evaluation assets	 (650)	(112,734)
Net cash flow from investing activities	 (650)	(112,734)
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Issuance of Class A shares	 -	675
Net cash flow from financing activities	 -	675
Net decrease in cash during the year	(57,944)	(378,405)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of the year	 368,657	747,062
Cash and cash equivalents, end of the year	\$ 310,713	\$ 368,657
Non-cash investing and financing transactions:		
Class A shares issued to acquire		
exploration and evaluation assets (Note 3 and 5)	\$ -	\$ 129,000

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

DECEMBER 31, 2013

1. Nature of operations and going concern

Kenna Capital Corp. was incorporated under the provisions of *The Business Corporations Act* (Saskatchewan) on September 25, 2009. On June 8, 2012, Kenna Capital Corp. changed its name to Kenna Resources Corp. (the "Company"). The Company's head office is located at 1005 - 201 1st Avenue S., Saskatoon, SK.

On March 28, 2012, the Company completed its Qualifying Transaction, as defined in TSX Venture Exchange Corporate Finance Manual Policy 2.4 - *Capital Pool Companies*. The transaction involved the acquisition of 100% of all rights, title and interests in the Elizabeth Lake copper, silver and gold property located in northern Saskatchewan. The Company is now listed as a Tier 2 mining company and is no longer considered a Capital Pool Company. The Company's shares trade on the TSX Venture Exchange under symbol "KNA". These financial statements were approved by the Company's Board of Directors on February 26, 2014.

Going concern

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. During the year ended December 31, 2013, the Company had a net loss and comprehensive loss of \$52,958 and as at December 31, 2013, had a deficit in the amount of \$621,835. The Company is in the exploration stage and is subject to the risks and challenges similar to other companies in a comparable stage of exploration.

The Company's ability to continue operations, as intended, is dependent on its ability to continue to raise adequate financing in order to explore and develop resource properties.

There can be no assurance that the Company will be able to obtain sufficient financing to continue its operations or to recover its exploration and evaluation assets. Accordingly, there exists a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

These financial statements do not reflect any adjustments or other changes that may be required should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern. Such adjustments and changes could be material.

2. Significant accounting policies

The significant accounting policies used in the presentation of these annual financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the periods presented.

Statement of compliance

These financial statements were prepared using International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB"). These accounting policies described below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements.

Basis of presentation

These financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

DECEMBER 31, 2013

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Functional and presentation currency

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

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash consists of funds held on deposit and non-interest bearing investments in cash equivalents with short-term maturities. At December 31, 2013, the company had \$52,244 (2012 - \$51,792) invested in money market funds.

Exploration and evaluation assets

Pre-license costs

Pre-license costs are costs incurred before the legal rights to explore a specific area have been obtained. These costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred as exploration and evaluation expense.

Exploration and evaluation ("E&E") costs

Once the legal right to explore has been acquired, costs directly associated with the exploration project are capitalized as either tangible or intangible exploration and evaluation assets according to the nature of the asset acquired. Such E&E costs may include undeveloped land acquisition, geological, geophysical and seismic, exploratory drilling and completion, testing and directly attributable internal costs. E&E costs are not depleted and are carried forward until technical feasibility and commercial viability of extracting a mineral resource is considered to be determined. The technical feasibility and commercial viability of a mineral resource is considered to be established when proved and/or probable reserves are determined to exist. When this is no longer the case, impairment costs are charged to exploration and evaluation expense. Upon determination of proved and/or probable reserves, E&E assets attributed to those reserves are first tested for impairment and then reclassified to development and production assets within property, plant and equipment, net of any impairment. Expired land costs, if any, are expensed to exploration expense as they occur.

Impairment of exploration and evaluation assets

The carrying amounts of the Company's exploration and evaluation assets are reviewed at each reporting date for indicators of impairment. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the amount of the impairment, if any. The recoverable amount of an asset is evaluated at the Cash Generating Unit ("CGU") level, which is the smallest identifiable group of assets that generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets, generally on the basis of geological interest.

The recoverable amount of a CGU is the greater of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. Fair value is determined as the amount that would be obtained from the sale of the asset in an arm's length transaction between knowledgeable and willing parties, less the costs of disposal. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. An impairment loss is recognized in earnings for the period to the extent that the carrying amount of the asset (or CGU) exceeds the recoverable amount.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

DECEMBER 31, 2013

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Impairment losses recognized in prior periods are assessed at each reporting date for any indication that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimate used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the carrying amount of the asset (or CGU) does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depletion and depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset (or CGU). A reversal of an impairment loss is recognized immediately in earnings.

E&E assets are assessed for impairment when they are reclassified to property, plant and equipment, or if facts and circumstances suggest that the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount.

Deferred income taxes

Deferred income tax is provided using the balance sheet method on temporary differences at the reporting date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes.

Deferred income tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences, carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses, to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilized. Deferred income taxes are not recognized for temporary differences which arise for initial recognition of an asset or liability that affects neither the accounting nor taxable profit or loss at the time of the transaction.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured on an undiscounted basis at the tax rates that are expected to apply when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are presented as non-current. The carrying amount of deferred income tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred income tax assets to be utilized. Unrecognized deferred income tax assets are reassessed at the end of each reporting period and are recognized to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profit will be available to allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred income tax assets and deferred income tax liabilities are offset, if a legally-enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current income tax liabilities and the deferred income taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

DECEMBER 31, 2013

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Finance income

Finance income is recorded on an accrual basis.

Share issue costs

Share issue costs are charged against share capital in the period of issuance. Costs incurred for shares that have not been issued at period end are deferred until such time as the related shares are issued. If it becomes apparent that no further shares will be issued that relate to these costs, the full amount will be charged to share capital immediately.

Loss per share

Basic net loss per share is computed by dividing the net loss available to common shareholders by the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the reporting year. Diluted loss per share is computed similar to basic loss per share except that the weighted average shares outstanding are increased to include additional shares for the assumed exercise of stock options and warrants, if dilutive. The number of additional shares is calculated by assuming that outstanding stock options and warrants were exercised and that the proceeds from such exercises were used to acquire common stock at the average market price during the reporting periods. When the Company reports a loss, the diluted net loss per share is equal to the basic net loss per share due to the anti-dilutive effect of such instruments, if any.

Share based payments

Options and warrants granted are accounted for using the fair value method. Under this method, the fair value of stock options and warrants granted are measured at estimated fair value at the grant date and recognized over the vesting period. Consideration received on the exercise of stock options is recorded as share capital and the related contributed surplus on options granted is transferred to share capital.

The Company uses the Black-Scholes option-pricing method to determine the fair value of these incentives taking into consideration terms and conditions upon which the options were granted. At each financial position reporting date, the amount recognized as an expense is adjusted to reflect the actual number of share options that are expected to vest.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

DECEMBER 31, 2013

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Significant accounting, judgments, estimates

The preparation of financial statements, in accordance with international financial reporting standards, requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amount of revenues and expenses as at the date of the reporting period.

Estimates and assumptions are continuously evaluated and are based on management's experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. However, actual outcomes can differ from these estimates. The information about significant areas of estimation uncertainty considered by management in preparing the consolidated financial statements are:

- the exploration and evaluation assets are considered for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable through future exploitation or sale. This determination is based on estimates and assumptions made by management.
- the provision for deferred income taxes based on estimated tax bases using substantively enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income during the years in which the differences are expected to be recovered or settled.

Recently adopted standards

During the year, the Company adopted the following new accounting pronouncements all of which were applicable for year ends beginning on January 1, 2013:

IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements

IFRS 10 builds on existing principles and standards and identifies the concept of control as the determining factor in whether an entity should be included within the consolidated financial statements of the parent company. IFRS 10 revises the definition of control and adds requirements to consider when making control decisions. The standard gives additional guidance to assist in the determination of control where it is difficult to make an assessment.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

DECEMBER 31, 2013

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

IFRS 11 Joint Arrangements

IFRS 11 will apply to interests in joint arrangements where there is joint control. The concept of control identified in IFRS 10 above may result in an entity being included in the consolidated financial statements of the parent, where previously IAS 31 was applied. IFRS 11 requires joint arrangements to be classified as either joint operations or joint ventures. The structure of the joint arrangement is no longer the most significant factor when classifying the joint arrangement as either a joint operation or joint venture. In addition, the option to account for joint ventures using proportionate consolidation has been removed and equity accounting is required. Venturers would transition the accounting for joint ventures from the proportionate consolidation method to the equity method by aggregating the carrying values of the proportionately consolidated assets and liabilities into a single item.

IFRS 12 Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities

IFRS 12 provides disclosure requirements for a reporting entity's interests held in other entities including: subsidiaries, joint arrangements, associates, or unconsolidated structured entities. The standard's disclosure requirements help identify the net income or loss and cash flows available to the reporting entity and determine the value of a current or future investment in the reporting entity.

IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement

IFRS 13 defines fair value and provides, in a single IFRS, a framework for measuring fair value when it is required or permitted within IFRS standards. The standard also provides consistent disclosure requirements about fair value measurements.

The adoption of these standards did not have a material impact on the financial statements of the Company.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

DECEMBER 31, 2013

3. Exploration and evaluation assets

The components of exploration and evaluation assets are as follows:

Balance at January 1, 2012	\$ -
Acquisition of mineral rights	181,418
Geophysical surveys	 60,316
Balance at December 31, 2012	\$ 241,734
Geophysical surveys	 650
Balance at December 31, 2013	\$ 242,384

On March 28, 2012, the Company completed its Qualifying Transaction, involving the acquisition of 100% of all rights, title and interests in the Elizabeth Lake copper, silver and gold project located in northern Saskatchewan (such property and interests are collectively referred to as the "Property").

As consideration for the acquisition of the Property, the Company issued an aggregate of 1,000,000 common shares to BEC International Corp. (the "Vendor") at an ascribed price of \$0.12 per share (Note 5) and paid \$50,000 in cash consideration to the Vendor. In addition, the Company granted to the Vendor a two percent (2%) royalty on production from the Property, to a maximum amount payable of \$5,000,000. A finder's fee was paid to an arm's length party through the issuance of 75,000 common shares of the Company at a deemed price of \$0.12 per share.

4. Deferred income taxes

A reconciliation of income taxes at Canadian statutory rates with the reported income taxes follows:

	2013	2012	
Net loss and total comprehensive loss	\$ (52,958)	\$ (279,468)	
Expected income tax expense (recovery)	\$ (14,299)	\$ (75,456)	
(at a combined federal and provincial rate of 27%			
Share based compensation	-	3,389	
Tax losses not recognized	14,299	75,456	
Income tax expense (recovery)	\$ -	<u>\$</u>	

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

DECEMBER 31, 2013

4. **Deferred income taxes** (continued)

Deferred income taxes reflect the net tax effects of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for income tax purposes. Significant components of the Corporation's deferred income tax assets and liabilities are as follows:

	2013	2012	
Deferred income tax asset			
Non-capital loss carryforwards	\$ 171,454	\$ 148,625	
Share issuance costs	8,555	17,111	
Deferred income tax asset not recognized	180,009	165,736	

As of December 31, 2013, the Company has non-capital loss carryforwards of \$635,000 (2012 - \$550,000) that begin to expire in 2030.

5. Share capital

The authorized share capital of the Company consists of an unlimited number of Class A shares with no par value ("Common Shares" or "Shares").

In 2009, the Company issued 3,845,100 Shares at a price of \$0.10 per Share for total cash proceeds of \$384,510, all of which were deposited in escrow (the "Escrow Shares") pursuant to an escrow agreement dated March 24, 2010.

Pursuant to the escrow agreement, 10% of the Escrow Shares were released from escrow upon issuance of a Final Exchange Bulletin by the TSX-V related to the completion of the Company's Qualifying Transaction. The remainder of the Escrow Shares will be released from escrow in six equal tranches of 15% every six months thereafter for a period of 36 months. These Escrow Shares may not be transferred, assigned or otherwise dealt with without the consent of the regulatory authorities.

On April 7, 2010, the Company completed its initial public offering (the "Offering") of 3,493,500 Shares at a price of \$0.20 per Share for aggregate gross proceeds of \$698,700. The Offering was made pursuant to a prospectus dated March 24, 2010, filed with the British Columbia Securities Commission, the Alberta Securities Commission, the Saskatchewan Financial Services Commission, The Manitoba Securities Commission and the Ontario Securities Commission.

On March 28, 2012, the Company issued 1,075,000 Shares at an ascribed price of \$0.12 per Share to acquire the Elizabeth Lake copper, silver and gold project (Note 3).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

DECEMBER 31, 2013

5. Share capital (continued)

Stock option plan

The Company has adopted an incentive stock option plan (the "Option Plan"), which provides that the Board of Directors of the Company may from time to time, in its discretion, and in accordance with TSX-V requirements grant to directors, officers, employees and consultants to the Company, non-transferable options to purchase Shares.

Options granted vested immediately and expire the earliest of five years after issuance, the 90th day after a holder ceases to be a director or officer of the Company, or one year after the death of the holder.

A summary of the Company's stock option plan and changes during the year is presented below.

	December 31, 2013			December 31, 2012			
	Options	Price		Options	Price		
Outstanding, beginning of year	795,015 \$	0.20		733,860 \$	0.20		
Options granted	-	-		183,465	0.20		
Options expired	-	-		(122,310)	0.20		
Outstanding, end of year	795,015 \$	0.20		795,015 \$	0.20		
Weighted average remaining life	1.84 years			2.84 yea	rs		

The fair value of stock options issued in 2012 calculated using the Black-Scholes option pricing model was \$12,550 and was recorded as share based compensation, with a corresponding increase in contributed surplus. The fair value was determined using the following assumptions: risk free rate of 1.37%, volatility of 85%, dividend yield of nil and expected life of five years.

Agent's option

In conjunction with the Offering, the Company issued to its agent a non-transferable option to purchase 279,480 Shares at a price of \$0.20 per Share, exercisable until April 15, 2012.

The fair value of agent's options issued in 2010 calculated using the Black-Scholes option pricing model was \$25,824 and was recorded as share issue costs, reducing share capital, with a corresponding increase in contributed surplus. The fair value was determined using the following assumptions: risk free rate of 1.78%, volatility of 85%, dividend yield of nil and expected term of two years.

On April 12, 2012, the agent exercised a portion of the option resulting in the issuance of 3,375 Shares. Thereafter, the remaining option expired.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

DECEMBER 31, 2013

6. Related party transactions

The Board of Directors and management do not receive compensation other than stock options (Note 5).

7. Capital management

The Company's objective is to maintain a strong capital base so as to have sufficient resources to acquire, explore and develop resource properties. The Company is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements.

8. Financial instruments

Fair value of financial instruments

The carrying amount of current financial assets and current financial liabilities approximate their fair value because of the short-term maturities of these items.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a counter-party to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations; the Company's maximum exposure to credit loss is the book value of its financial instruments. The Company is not exposed to any significant credit risk as at December 31, 2013. The Company's cash is deposited with a major Canadian chartered bank and is held in highly-liquid investments. The Company's receivables consist of commodity taxes receivables, and are therefore not subject to significant credit risk.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they come due. All of the Company's financial liabilities are due within one year. The Company manages liquidity risk through the management of its capital structure. As at December 31, 2013, the Company had a total of \$310,713 in cash and cash equivalents.

Market risk analysis

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of the future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. The Company does not hold any financial instruments with market risk.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in market interest rates. The Company does not have any interest-bearing debt. The Company's cash and cash equivalent investments are not subject to interest rate risk.