CANADIAN DATA PRESERVE, INC.

Financial Statements

For the Year Ended May 31, 2016

(Expressed in U.S. Dollars)

BUCKLEY DODDS PARKER LLP
Chartered Professional Accountants

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Shareholders of Canadian Data Preserve, Inc.

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Canadian Data Preserve, Inc., which comprise the statement of financial position as at May 31, 2016 and the statements of operations and comprehensive loss, changes in shareholders' equity and cash flows for the year 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 audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with Canadian 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 Canadian Data Preserve, Inc. as at May 31, 2016 and its operations and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

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Emphasis of Matter

Without qualifying our opinion, we draw attention to note 1 to the financial statements which indicates the existence of a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

Buckley Dodds Parker LLP

Chartered Professional Accountants
Vancouver, British Columbia
September 28, 2016

CANADIAN DATA PRESERVE, INC.
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT

	Notes	May 31, 2016	May 31, 2015
ASSETS			
Current			
Cash		$ **651**	459
Receivables		**130**	214
Total current assets		$ **781**	$ 673
LIABILITIES			
Current			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	**6**	$ **35,687**	60,792
Due to related parties	**8**	**510,308**	366,067
Loans payable	**9**	**22,500**	22,500
Total current liabilities		**568,495**	449,359
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY			
Share capital	**7**	**275,000**	275,000
Contributed surplus		**361,117**	361,117
Deficit		**(1,203,831)**	(1,084,803)
Total shareholder's equity		**(567,714)**	(448,686)
Total liabilities and shareholder's equity		$ **781**	$ 673

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD:

"Brian Cameron" Director
Brian Cameron

"Van Potter" Director
Van Potter

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

CANADIAN DATA PRESERVE, INC.

STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS AND COMPREHENSIVE LOSS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED

	Notes	May 31 2016	May 31 2015
EXPENSES			
Consulting fees		$ **104,000**	$ 96,000
CNSX fees		**7,475**	7,032
Interest and bank charges		**5,333**	6,008
Professional fees		**929**	9,250
Transfer agent and filing fees		**3,310**	3,567
LOSS BEFORE OTHER ITEMS		**(121,047)**	(121,857)
OTHER INCOME/EXPENSE			
Foreign Exchange Gain (Loss)		**2,019**	939
LOSS AND COMPREHENSIVE LOSS FOR THE YEAR		$ **(119,028)**	$ (120,918)
Basic and diluted loss per common share		$ **(0.008)**	$ (0.008)
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding		**15,638,667**	15,638,667

CANADIAN DATA PRESERVE, INC.
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED

		May 31, 2016		May 31, 2015
CASH FLOWS USED IN OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
Loss for the year	$	**(119,028)**	$	(120,918)
Items not affecting cash:				
Impairment of investment		**-**		-
Forgiveness of loan		**-**		-
Changes in non-cash working capital:				
Receivables		**84**		1,226
Due to related parties		**144,241**		111,424
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		**(25,105)**		8,342
Net cash used in operating activities		**192**		74
CHANGE IN CASH DURING THE YEAR		**192**		74
CASH, BEGINNING OF YEAR		**459**		385
CASH, END OF YEAR	$	**651**	$	459
Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information				
Cash paid for interest	$	**-**	$	-
Cash paid for income taxes		**-**		-

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

CANADIAN DATA PRESERVE, INC.
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED

	Number of Shares		Share Capital		Contributed Surplus		Deficit		Total Equity
Balance, May 31, 2013	15,638,667		275,000		361,117		(843,825)		(207,708)
Loss and comprehensive loss	-		-		-		(120,060)		(120,060)
Balance, May 31, 2014	15,638,667	$	275,000	$	361,117	$	(963,885)	$	(327,768)
Loss and comprehensive loss	-		-		-		(120,918)		(120,918)
Balance as of May 31, 2015	15,638,667	$	275,000	$	361,117	$	(1,084,803)	$	(448,686)
Net loss for the period							(119,028)		(133,266)
Balance as of May 31, 2016	**15,638,667**	**$**	**275,000**	**$**	**361,117**	**$**	**(1,203,831)**	**$**	**(581,952)**

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

1. NATURE OF OPERATIONS AND GOING CONCERN

Canadian Data Preserve, Inc. ("the Company") was incorporated on June 11, 2010 under the Laws of British Columbia. The Company is traded on the Canadian Securities Exchange ("CSE"). The head office of the Company is located at 1140 - 1185 West Georgia Street, Vancouver, BC V6E 4E6.

The financial statements of the Company are presented in U.S. dollars, which is the functional currency of the Company, unless otherwise indicated.

The financial statements were prepared on a going concern basis, under the historical cost convention. The Company's ability to continue as a going concern is dependent upon the ability of the Company to obtain financing and generate positive cash flows from its operations. The Company has minimal capital resources presently available to meet obligations which normally can be expected to be incurred by similar companies and has a working capital deficit of $568,495 (2015 - $448,686), a loss for the year of $119,028 (2015 - $120,918) and a deficit of $1,203,831 (2015 - $1,084,803).

Management of the Company does not expect that cash flows for the Company's operations will be sufficient to cover all of its operating requirements, financial commitments and business development priorities during the next twelve months. Accordingly, the Company expects that it will need to obtain further financing in the form of debt, equity or a combination thereof for the next twelve months. There can be no assurance that additional funding will be available to the Company, or, if available, that this funding will be on acceptable terms. If adequate funds are not available, the Company may be required to delay or reduce the scope of any or all of its operations.

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION

Statement of compliance to international financial reporting standards

These financial statements, including comparatives have been prepared in accordance with International Accounting Standard ("IAS") 1, "Presentation of Financial Statements" using accounting policies consistent with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") and interpretations issued by the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee ("IFRIC").

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis except for certain financial assets measured at fair value as explained in the accounting policies set out in Note 3. In addition, these financial statements have been prepared using the accrual basis of accounting, except for cash flow information. The comparative figures presented in these financial statements are in accordance with IFRS.

These financial statements were authorized by the board of directors of the Company on September 28, 2016.

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION (cont'd…)

Use of estimates and judgments

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make certain estimates, judgments and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statement. Actual results could differ from these estimates.

Significant assumptions about the future and other sources of estimation uncertainty that management has made at the end of the reporting year, that could result in a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the event that actual results differ from assumptions made, relate to, but are not limited to, the following:

i) Recovery of deferred tax assets

Judgment is required in determining whether deferred tax assets are recognized on the statement of financial position. Deferred tax assets, including those arising from un-utilized tax losses require management to assess the likelihood that the Group will generate taxable earnings in future periods, in order to utilize recognized deferred tax assets. Estimates of future taxable income are based on forecast cash flows from operations and the application of existing tax laws in each jurisdiction. To the extent that future cash flows and taxable income differ significantly from estimates, the ability of the Company to realize the net deferred tax assets recorded at the reporting date could be impacted.

Additionally, future changes in tax laws in the jurisdictions in which the Company operates could limit the ability of the Company to obtain tax deductions in future periods.

ii) Contingencies

By their nature, contingencies will only be resolved when one or more future events occur or fail to occur. The assessment of contingencies inherently involves the exercise of significant judgment and estimates of the outcome of future events.

Determination of functional currency

The functional currency is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates. Management has determined that the functional currency for the Company is the U.S. dollar. The functional currency determination was conducted through an analysis of the consideration factors identified in IAS 21, *The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates*.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than the U.S. dollar are recorded at exchange rates prevailing on the dates of the transactions. At the end of each reporting period, the monetary assets and liabilities of the Company that are denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rate of exchange at the statement of financial position date while non-monetary assets and liabilities are translated at historical rates. Revenues and expenses are translated at the exchange rates approximating those in effect on the date of the transactions. Exchange gains and losses arising on translation are recognized through profit or loss.

Financial instruments

Financial assets

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

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

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

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

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

The Company has not classified any financial assets as held-to-maturity or available for sale.

All financial assets except for those at fair value through profit or loss are subject to review for impairment at least at each reporting date. Financial assets are impaired when there is any objective

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd…)

evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. Different criteria to determine impairment are applied for each category of financial assets, which are described above.

The Company's receivables are classified as loans and receivables.

Financial liabilities

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

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

Other financial liabilities: This category includes promissory notes, amounts due to related parties and accounts payable and accrued liabilities, all of which are recognized at amortized cost. The Company's accounts payable and accrued liabilities and due to related parties are classified as other financial liabilities.

Impairment

At the end of each reporting period, the Company's assets are reviewed to determine whether there is any indication that those assets may be impaired. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment, if any. The recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and 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. 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. If the recoverable amount of an asset is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount and the impairment loss is recognized in the profit or loss for the period. For an asset that does not generate largely independent cash inflows, the recoverable amount is determined for the cash generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) 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 cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognized immediately in profit or loss.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd…)

Loss per share

The Company presents basic loss per share 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 period. Diluted loss per share does not adjust the loss attributable to common shareholders or the weighted average number of common shares outstanding when the effect is anti-dilutive.

Income taxes

Income tax is recognized in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in equity, in which case it is recognized in equity. Current tax expense is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at period end, adjusted for amendments to tax payable with regards to previous years.

Deferred tax is recorded based on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. The following temporary differences are not provided for: goodwill not deductible for tax purposes; the initial recognition of assets or liabilities that affect neither accounting or taxable loss; and differences relating to investments in subsidiaries to the extent that they will probably not reverse in the foreseeable future. The amount of deferred tax provided is based on the expected manner of realization or settlement of the carrying amount of assets and liabilities, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the statement of financial position date.

A deferred tax asset is recognized only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the asset can be utilized.

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

Related party transactions

Parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability, directly or indirectly, to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial and operating decisions. Related parties may be individuals or corporate entities. A transaction is considered to be a related party transaction when there is a transfer of resources or obligations between related parties.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd…)

Future accounting pronouncements

A number of new standards, amendments to standards and interpretations are not yet effective as at the date of issuing these statements, and have not been applied in preparing these financial statements. The Company has not early adopted any of these standards and is currently evaluating the impact, if any, that these standards might have on its financial statements.

IFRS 15 - Revenue from Contracts and Customers ("IFRS 15"), was issued by the IASB on May 28, 2014, and will replace IAS 18, Revenue, IAS 11, Construction Contracts, and related interpretations on revenue. IFRS 15 sets out the requirements for recognizing revenue that apply to all contracts with customers, except for contracts that are within the scope of the Standards on leases, insurance contracts and financial instruments. IFRS 15 uses a control based approach to recognize revenue which is a change from the risk and reward approach under the current standard. Companies can elect to use either a full or modified retrospective approach when adopting this standard and it is effective for annual years beginning on or after January 1, 2017. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of IFRS 15 on its financial statements.

IFRS 9 - Financial Instruments, addresses classification, measurement and recognition of financial assets and financial liabilities. The final version of IFRS 9, Financial Instruments, was issued by the IASB in July 2014 and will replace IAS 39, Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement. IFRS 9 introduces a model for classification and measurement, a single, forward looking "expected loss" impairment model and a substantially reformed approach to hedge accounting. The new single, principle based approach for determining the classification of financial assets is driven by cash flow characteristics and the business model in which an asset is held. The new model also results in a single impairment model being applied to all financial instruments, which will require more timely recognition of expected credit losses. It also includes changes in respect of own credit risk in measuring liabilities elected to be measured at fair value, so that gains caused by the deterioration of an entity's own credit risk on such liabilities are no longer recognized in profit and loss. IFRS 9 is effective for annual years beginning on or after January 1, 2018, however is available for early adoption. In addition, the own credit risk changes can be early adopted in isolation without otherwise changing the accounting for the financial instruments. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of IFRS 9 on its financial statements.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd…)

IFRS 16 - Leases, Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019. The scope of IFRS 16 includes leases of all assets, with certain exceptions. A lease is defined as a contract, or part of a contract, that conveys the right to use an asset (the underlying asset) for a period of time in exchange for consideration. IFRS 16 requires lessees to account for all leases under a single on-balance sheet model in a similar way to finance leases under IAS 17. The standard includes two recognition exemptions for lessees – leases of 'low-value' assets (e.g., personal computers) and short-term leases (i.e., leases with a lease term of 12 months or less). At the commencement date of a lease, a lessee will recognise a liability to make lease payments (i.e., the lease liability) and an asset representing the right to use the underlying asset during the lease term (i.e., the right-of-use asset). Lessees will be required to separately recognise the interest expense on the lease liability and the depreciation expense on the right-of-use asset. Lessees will be required to remeasure the lease liability upon the occurrence of certain events (e.g., a change in the lease term, a change in future lease payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine those payments). The lessee will generally recognise the amount of the remeasurement of the lease liability as an adjustment to the right-of-use asset. Lessor accounting is substantially unchanged from today's accounting under IAS 17. Lessors will continue to classify all leases using the same classification principle as in IAS 17 and distinguish between two types of leases: operating and finance leases. Management believes that IFRS 16 will not have any impact on these financial statements as all current are low value leases.

Provisions

Provisions are recorded when a present legal or constructive obligation exists 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 of the obligation can be made.

The amount recognized as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation estimated at the end of each reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. Where a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows. When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, the receivable is recognized as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount receivable can be measured reliably.

Share capital

Common shares are classified as equity. Transaction costs directly attributable to the issue of common shares and share purchase options are recognized as a deduction from equity, net of any tax effects.

Revenue recognition

Contract revenue is recognized when goods are shipped and the customer takes ownership and assumes risk of loss, collection of the relevant receivable is probable, persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists and the sales price is fixed or determinable.

The company has not realized any revenue for the years ended May 31, 2016 and 2015.

4. MANAGEMENT OF CAPITAL

The Company manages its common shares, stock options and share purchase warrants as capital. The Company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern in order to pursue the development of its assets and to maintain a flexible capital structure which optimizes the cost of capital at an acceptable risk. The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

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 new shares, issue debt or acquire or dispose of assets.

In order to facilitate the management of its capital requirements, the Company prepares expenditure budgets that are updated as necessary depending on various factors, including successful capital deployment and general industry conditions.

In order to maximize ongoing efforts, the Company does not pay out dividends. The Company's investment policy is to keep its cash treasury invested in demand certificates of deposit with major financial institutions.

There have been no changes to the Company's approach to capital management during the year ended May 31, 2016.

5. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT

Financial risk management

The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. The Company's financial instruments consist of receivables, accounts payable and accrued liabilities and due to related parties.

The fair value of cash is measured on the statement of financial position using level 1 of the fair value hierarchy. The fair values of receivables, accounts payable and accrued liabilities and due to related parties approximate their book values because of the short-term nature of these instruments.

Financial instrument risk exposure

The Company is exposed in varying degrees to a variety of financial instrument related risks. The Board approves and monitors the risk management processes.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its payment obligations. The Company has no material counterparties to its financial instruments with the exception of the financial institutions which hold its cash. The Company manages this credit risk by ensuring that these financial assets are placed with a major financial institution with strong investment grade ratings by a primary ratings agency. The Company's receivables consist primarily of harmonized sales tax due from the Canada Revenue Agency. The Company does not believe it has a material exposure to credit risk.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Company manages liquidity risk through the management of its capital structure as described in Note 4. There is a risk that the Company may not be able to meet its financial obligation when they are due. All of the Company's financial liabilities have contractual maturities of 30 days or are due on demand and are subject to normal trade terms. As at May 31, 2016 the Company has no financial assets that are past due or impaired due to credit risk defaults.

Foreign exchange risk

Foreign exchange risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in the foreign currency exchange rates. The Company's functional currency is the U.S. dollar. All of the Company's financial instruments are denominated in U.S. dollars. In management's opinion there is no significant foreign exchange risk to the Company.

5. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT (cont'd…)

Transaction Costs

Transaction costs attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets or financial liabilities, other than those classified as held-for-trading, are added to the initial fair value amount to match the costs with the related transactions. Purchases and sales of securities are accounted for on the settlement date basis.

6. ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND ACCRUED LIABILITIES

	May 31, 2016	May 31, 2015
Accounts payable	$ 27,837	$ 43,155
Accrued liabilities	7,850	17,637
Total	$ 35,687	$ 60,792

There are no government remittances payable as at May 31, 2016.

7. SHARE CAPITAL

Authorized

Unlimited common shares without par value
Unlimited preferred shares without par value

	May 31, 2016	May 31, 2015
Issued and outstanding: 15,638,667 (2015 – 15,638,667) shares	$ 275,000	$ 275,000

8. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Company's related parties consist of companies owned in whole or in part by executive officers and directors as follows:

Name	Position and nature of transactions
Advantive Information Management, Inc.	Common Director - Management services
Brian Cameron	Director - Consulting services
Jack Saltich	Director - Consulting services
Van Potter	Director - Consulting services
Certive Solutions Inc.	Common Director - Management services
Certive Technologies Arizona Inc.	Common Director - Management services

The following summarizes the amount due (to) from related parties:

	May 31, 2016	May 31, 2015
Advantive Information Management, Inc.	$ (61,675)	$ (61,675)
Brian Cameron	(380)	(380)
Certive Solutions Inc.	(23,552)	(21,638)
Certive Technologies Arizona Inc.	(424,701)	(282,374)
Total	$ (510,308)	$ (366,067)

The remuneration of directors and other members of key management personnel including share-based payments during the year ended May 31, 2016 and May 31, 2015 were as follows:

8. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (cont'd…)

	May 31, 2016	May 31, 2015
Consulting fees	$ 104,000	$ 96,000
Total	$ 104,000	$ 96,000

There was no other transactions or remunirations to those charged with governance during the years ended May 31, 2016 and 2015.

9. LOANS PAYABLE

The loans are made of the following:

	31-May-16	31-May-15
Chuck Bowen	$ 12,500	$ 12,500
Jim Doyle	10,000	10,000
Total	$ 22,500	$ 22,500

The Company owes its former directors Chuck Bowen and Jim Doyle, $12,500 and $10,000 respectively. There are no set terms for repayment, the loans are unsecured, and the interest rates for the $12,500 and $10,000 are 10% and 12%.

10. INCOME TAXES

The income tax provision recorded differs from the income tax obtained by applying the statutory income tax rate of 26.00% (2015 – 26.00%) to the income for the year and is reconciled as follows:

		2016		2015
Loss for the period	$	(119,028)	$	(120,918)
Expected income tax (recovery)		(29,757)		(30,230)
Temporary and permanent differences		-		-
Change in unrecognized deductible temporary differences		29,757		30,230
Total income tax expense (recovery)	$	-	$	-

The significant components of the Company`s deferred tax assets are as follows:

		2016		2015
Deferred tax assets (liabilities)				
Non-capital losses available for future period	$	390,229	$	271,201
Unrecognized deferred tax assets		(390,229)		(271,201)
Net deferred tax assets	$	-	$	-

The deferred tax assets have not been recognized in these financial statements as it is not probable that they will be realized.

The significant components of the Company`s unrecognized temporary differences and tax losses are as follows:

		2016		2015	Expiry Date Range
Temporary differences					
Non-capital losses available for future period	$	1,203,831	$	1,084,803	2014-2032

Tax attributes are subject to review, and potential adjustment by tax authorities.

11. SUBSEQUENT EVENT

On August 22, 2016, the Company held an Annual General Meeting to, among other matters, approve the following;

1. An amendment to the Company's notice of articles and articles to change the name of the Company from "Canadian Data Preserve Inc." to "Sundevil Capital Corp.";

2. To consolidate the Company's common shares (the "Shares") on the basis of one (1) new Share for up to every twenty (20) currently issued and outstanding Shares, or such lesser ratio as the directors may determine appropriate;

3. To approve the incentive stock option plan of the Company (the "Stock Option Plan");