

LANEBURY GROWTH CAPITAL LTD.
(FORMERLY NU2U RESOURCES CORP.)

MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED

JUNE 30, 2018

INTRODUCTION

Lanebury Growth Capital Ltd. (formerly NU2U Resources Corp.) (“Lanebury” or the “Company”) was incorporated under the Business Corporations Act (British Columbia) on August 19, 2011, as wholly-owned subsidiary of Orca Wind Power Corp (“OWP”) under the name NU2U Resources Corp. and subsequently changed its name to Lanebury Growth Capital Ltd. on April 25, 2017. On November 21, 2017, the Company’s shares were listed on the Canadian Securities Exchange under the trading symbol “LLL”.

This management discussion and analysis should be read in conjunction with the financial statements and related notes thereto for the years ended June 30, 2018 and 2017 (the “Financial Statements”), which have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by International Accounting Standards Board (“IASB”). All amounts in the financial statements and this discussion and analysis are presented in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise indicated. This Management Discussion and Analysis (“MD&A”) is dated October 10, 2018, and discloses specified information up to that date.

All statements other than statements of historical fact in this MD&A are forward-looking statements. These statements represent the Company’s intentions, plans, expectations and beliefs as of the date hereof, and are subject to risks, uncertainties and other factors of which many are beyond the control of the Company. These factors could cause actual results to differ materially from such forward-looking statements. Readers should not place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements. The Company undertakes no obligation to publicly revise these forward-looking statements to reflect subsequent events or circumstances.

THE COMPANY AND BUSINESS

Lanebury is an investment company specializing in business opportunities in the technology arena. The Company targets investments that have a monthly revenue model and can be scaled easily using internet and mobile technologies. The proposed investments are generally early stage startups that already have developed a customer and revenue base with competent management in place and are seeking funding for expansion.

The current directors have considerable experience dealing in the technology area and can be expected to find considerable opportunities for investment in the less than one million dollars range, either through debt or equity investments, where risk is elevated but may be reduced by diversification, and where these investments can be profitable.

The Company’s primary industry focus is as follows:

- I. Internet hardware, systems and software
- II. Internet media
- III. Internet health
- IV. Internet education
- V. Unique technologies applied in an innovative business model

SELECTED ANNUAL INFORMATION

Financial year ended:	June 30, 2018	June 30, 2017	June 30, 2016
Total revenues	Nil	Nil	Nil
Net loss			
In total	\$ (408,158)	\$ (124,090)	\$ (30,834)
Per share ^{1 2}	\$ (0.17)	\$ (0.06)	\$ (0.02)
Comprehensive loss			
In total	\$ (337,658)	\$ (138,258)	\$ (30,834)
Total assets	\$ 4,479,947	\$ 516,336	\$ 412,316
Total long term financial liabilities	Nil	Nil	Nil

No dividends were declared or paid nor are any contemplated.

Note 1 - Fully diluted per share amounts are not shown as the effect is anti-dilutive.

Note 2 - Per share amounts have been restated to reflect the twelve for one share consolidation effected in April 2017.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

	Three month period ended		Years ended June 30,	
	June 30,		2018	2017
	2018	2017	2018	2017
Management and consulting fees	\$ 1,691	\$ 2,542	\$ 13,155	\$ 17,623
Office and sundry	1,136	48	1,579	462
Professional fees	3,681	14,321	33,978	33,503
Transfer agent and filing fees	6,940	1,689	31,786	11,820
Total expenses	(13,448)	(18,600)	(80,498)	(63,408)
Interest income	43,926	13,173	96,042	52,166
Interest expense	-	(32,114)	(63,943)	(75,856)
Gain (loss) on derivative	12,881	(36,992)	18,676	(36,992)
Impairment provision on loan receivable	(378,435)	-	(378,435)	-
Net loss	\$ (335,076)	\$ (74,533)	\$ (408,158)	\$ (124,090)

THREE MONTH PERIOD ENDED JUNE 30, 2018 AND 2017

Income

The net loss for the quarter ended June 30, 2018 was \$335,076 compared to \$74,533 for the quarter ended June 30, 2017, representing an increase of \$260,543.

Expenses

For the quarter ended June 30, 2018, total expenses were \$13,448 compared to \$18,600 recorded during the same period in 2017, representing a decrease in expenses of \$5,152. Material variances over the comparable period are discussed below.

Professional fees

For the quarter ended June 30, 2018, professional fees were \$3,681 compared to \$14,321 for the same quarter in the prior year, representing a decrease in professional fees of \$10,640. The higher fees for the quarter in the prior year are related to costs associated with listing the Company on the Canadian Securities Exchange.

Transfer agent and filing fees

For the quarter ended June 30, 2018, transfer agent and filing fees were \$6,940 compared to \$1,689 for the same quarter in the prior year, representing an increase in transfer agent and filing fees of \$5,251. The higher fees for the current quarter are primarily related to an overall increase in activity after the Company was listed on the Canadian Securities Exchange in November 2017.

Other items

For the quarter ended June 30, 2018, interest income was \$43,926 compared to \$13,173 for the quarter ended June 30, 2017. The increase in interest income is related to the loans receivable from Mobio Technologies Inc. ("Mobio") outlined in Note 5 of the financial statements as well as interest income of \$8,500 accrued on the Company's guaranteed investment certificate. For the quarter ended June 30, 2018, interest expense was \$Nil compared to \$32,114 for the same quarter ended June 30, 2017. The decrease in interest expense is related to the repayment of the loans payable in November 2017, as outlined in Note 7 of the financial statements.

For the quarter ended June 30, 2018, the Company incurred a gain on derivative of \$12,881 compared to a loss on derivative of \$36,992 for quarter ended June 30, 2017. This is related to the increase in the fair value of the warrants included in the units purchased from Mobio during the prior year.

For the quarter ended June 30, 2018, the Company recorded a n impairment provision on the loan receivable from TYM of \$378,435 as management has determined that the loan is uncollectible.

SUMMARY OF QUARTERLY INFORMATION

Fiscal quarter ended	Revenues ¹	Net Income	Comprehensive	Earnings (Loss) from
		(Loss)	Income (Loss)	Continuing Operations – Per
		\$	\$	Share ^{1, 2, 3}
				\$
June 30, 2018	Nil	(335,076)	(288,076)	(0.12)
March 31, 2018	Nil	(102,207)	(372,457)	(0.05)
December 31, 2017	Nil	62,391	403,141	0.02
September 30, 2017	Nil	(33,266)	(80,266)	(0.02)
June 30, 2017	Nil	(74,533)	(88,701)	(0.04)
March 31, 2017	Nil	(29,659)	(6,159)	(0.01)
December 31, 2016	Nil	(18,252)	(41,752)	(0.01)
September 30, 2016	Nil	(1,646)	(1,646)	(0.00)

Note 1: Revenues exclude interest income.

Note 2: Loss per share is rounded to the nearest whole cent

Note 3: All amounts have been restated to reflect the twelve for one share consolidation effected in April 2017

YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 2018 AND 2017

Income

The net loss for the year ended June 30, 2018 was \$408,158 compared to a net loss of \$124,090 for the year ended June 30, 2017, representing an increase of \$284,068.

Expenses

For the year ended June 30, 2018, total expenses were \$80,498 compared to \$63,408 recorded during 2017, representing an increase in expenses of \$17,090. Material variances over the comparable period are discussed below.

Transfer agent and filing fees

For the year ended June 30, 2018, transfer agent and filing fees were \$31,786 compared to \$11,820 for the year ended June 30, 2017, representing an increase in transfer agent and filing fees of \$19,966. The higher fees for the current year are primarily related to an increase of \$20,493 in filing fees associated with listing the Company on the Canadian Securities Exchange.

Management and consulting fees

For the year ended June 30, 2018, management and consulting fees were \$13,155 compared to \$17,623 for the prior year, representing a decrease in management and consulting fees of \$4,468. The higher fees for the year ended June 30, 2017 are related to the hiring of a consultant to generate a business plan.

Other items

For the year ended June 30, 2018, interest income was \$96,042 compared to \$52,166 for the year ended June 30, 2017. The increase in interest income is related to the loans receivable outlined in Note 5 of the financial statements as well as the interest income of \$8,500 accrued on the Company's guaranteed investment certificate. For the year ended June 30, 2018, interest expense was \$63,943 compared to \$75,856 for the prior year. The decrease in interest expense is related to repayment of the loans payable in November 2017, as outlined in Note 7 of the financial statements.

In addition, the Company incurred a gain on derivative of \$18,676 for the year ended June 30, 2018 compared to a loss on derivative of \$36,992 for 2017. This is related to the increase in the fair value of the warrants included in the units purchased from Mobio during the prior year.

For the year ended June 30, 2018, the Company recorded an impairment provision on the loan receivable from TYM of \$378,435 as management has determined that the loan is uncollectible.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

As at June 30, 2018, the Company had current assets of \$4,479,946 and current liabilities of \$17,678 compared to current assets of \$516,335 and current liabilities of \$736,219 as at June 30, 2017. At June 30, 2018, there was a working capital surplus of \$4,462,268 compared to a deficit of \$219,884 at June 30, 2017.

Cash and cash equivalents at June 30, 2018 were \$3,766,164 compared to \$6,370 at June 30, 2017.

On July 25, 2018, the Company announced a USD \$1,000,000 investment in Finhaven Technology Inc. (“Finhaven”) pursuant to the Simple Agreement for Future Equity (the “SAFE”). The SAFE provides that the investment will be converted into common shares of Finhaven at a price equal to USD \$33,000,000 divided by the capitalization of Finhaven no later than 90 days past June 30, 2020.

On November 2, 2017, the Company completed a non-brokered private placement financing, issuing 8,333,333 common shares of the Company at a price of \$0.60 per share for total proceeds of \$5,000,000. The CEO of the Company purchased all of the 8,333,333 common shares issued.

On December 15, 2015, Code Consulting Limited (“Code”), a company controlled by the CEO of the Company, loaned \$400,000 to the Company to facilitate the loan to Mobio. The loan bears interest at 10% per annum, calculated monthly, not in advance and is secured by a promissory note. The principal balance plus accrued interest was due and payable on December 15, 2016. On November 30, 2017, the Company repaid the loan of \$482,313 including accrued interest of \$82,312.

On May 18, 2016, Code loaned an additional \$10,000 to the Company. The advance is non-interest bearing, unsecured and has no fixed terms of repayment. On November 30, 2017, the Company repaid the loan of \$10,000.

On August 17, 2016, Code loaned \$235,000 to the Company to facilitate the investment in the units of Mobio. The loan bears interest at 10% per annum, calculated monthly, not in advance, and is secured by a promissory note. The principal balance plus accrued interest is due and payable on August 17, 2017. The loan was initially recorded at the fair market value of \$215,399 using a discount rate of 19.1% and \$19,601 was allocated to reserve. On November 30, 2017, the Company repaid the loan of \$266,007 including accrued interest of \$31,007.

On July 26, 2017, Code loaned \$250,000 to the Company. The loan bears interest at 10% per annum, calculated monthly, not in advance, and is secured by a promissory note. The principal balance plus accrued interest is due and payable on July 26, 2018. The loan was initially recorded at the fair market value of \$230,190 using a discount rate of 19.1% and \$19,810 was allocated to reserve. On November 30, 2017, the Company repaid the loan of \$258,767 including accrued interest of \$8,767.

On July 26, 2017, the Company entered into an agreement to loan \$100,000 to Mobio. The loan bears interest at 10% per annum, calculated monthly, not in advance, and is secured by a promissory note. The principal balance plus accrued interest is due and payable on July 25, 2018. During the year ended June 30, 2018, interest of \$9,260 was earned on the loan.

On October 3, 2017, the Company entered into an agreement to loan \$50,000 to Mobio. The loan bears interest at 10% per annum, calculated monthly, not in advance, and is secured by a promissory note. The principal balance plus accrued interest is due and payable on October 3, 2018. During the year ended June 30, 2018, interest of \$3,712 was earned on the loan.

On November 6, 2017, the Company entered into an agreement to loan \$50,000 to Mobio. The loan bears interest at 10% per annum, calculated monthly, not in advance, and is secured by a promissory note. The principal balance plus accrued interest is due and payable on November 6, 2018. During the year ended June 30, 2018, interest of \$3,247 was earned on the loan.

On November 7, 2017, the Company entered into an agreement to loan \$150,000 to Mobio. The loan bears interest at 10% per annum, calculated monthly, not in advance, and is secured by a promissory note. The principal balance plus accrued interest is due and payable on November 7, 2018. During the year ended June 30, 2018, interest of \$9,699 was earned on the loan.

On December 12, 2017, the Company entered into an agreement to loan \$50,000 to Mobio. The loan bears interest at 10% per annum, calculated monthly, not in advance, and is secured by a promissory note. The principal balance plus accrued interest is due and payable on December 12, 2018. During the year ended June 30, 2018, interest of \$2,754 was earned on the loan.

In the future, the Company will need to continue raising additional capital. As a public company, the evaluation by the investment community and individual investors will determine the outcome of any financing in the public market.

OFF BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS

The Company has no off-balance sheet arrangements.

TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES AND KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL

Balances

The following amounts payable to related parties are included in trade payables and accrued liabilities:

	June 30, 2018	June 30, 2017
CEO of the Company	\$ 1,111	\$ -
Company controlled by the CFO of the Company	3,582	588
	<u>\$ 4,693</u>	<u>\$ 588</u>

Transactions – paid or accrued

Transactions with related parties are summarized in the tables below:

	Year ended June 30, 2018	Year ended June 30, 2017
Interest and accretion on loans payable to Code	\$ 63,942	\$ 75,856
Interest on loans receivable from Mobio	28,672	2,515

Fees paid to Company controlled by the CFO of the Company:

	Year ended June 30, 2018	Year ended June 30, 2017
Management and consulting fees	\$ 13,155	\$ 14,088
Professional fees	8,840	8,100

For the year ended June 30, 2018, out of the \$13,155 management and consulting fees, \$8,325 consulting fees (2017 - \$11,498 out of \$14,088) were related to CFO services.

All transactions with related parties have occurred in the normal course of operations and are measured at the exchange amount, which is the amount of consideration established and agreed to by the related parties.

Loans from related party

In connection with the loan receivable outlined in Note 4 to the financial statements, the sum of \$400,000 was advanced to the Company by Code, a company owned by Lance Tracey, the Company's CEO and controlling shareholder. These funds, which are to be used to fund the loan receivable and for general working capital. On November 30, 2017, the Company repaid the loan of \$482,312 including accrued interest of \$82,312.

On May 18, 2016, Code loaned an additional \$10,000 to the Company. The advance is non-interest bearing, unsecured and has no fixed terms of repayment. On November 30, 2017, the Company repaid the loan of \$10,000.

On August 17, 2016, Code loaned \$235,000 to the Company to facilitate the investment in the common shares of Mobio, a company with a common director and common CFO, as outlined in Note 3 to the financial statements. This loan bears interest at 10% per annum, calculated monthly, not in advance, and is secured by a promissory note. The loan was initially recorded at fair market value of \$215,399 using a discount rate of 19.1% and \$19,601 was allocated to reserves. On November 30, 2017, the Company repaid the loan of \$266,007 including accrued interest of \$31,007.

On July 26, 2017, Code loaned \$250,000 to the Company. The loan bears interest at 10% per annum, calculated monthly, not in advance, and is secured by a promissory note. The principal balance plus accrued interest is due and payable on July 26, 2018. The loan was initially recorded at the fair market value of \$230,190 using a discount rate of 19.1% and \$19,810 was allocated to reserves. On November 30, 2017, the Company repaid the loan of \$258,767 including accrued interest of \$8,767.

As at June 30, 2018, total outstanding loans were \$Nil (2017 - \$722,954). During the year ended June 30, 2018, the Company recorded interest expense of \$39,914 (June 30, 2017 - \$60,474) and accretion of \$24,029 (June 30, 2017 - \$15,382) related to the loans payable.

Loans to related party

During the year ended June 30, 2018, the Company entered into five agreements to loan a total of \$400,000 to Mobio, a company owned by Laurie Baggio, a common director of the Company. The loans bear interest at 10% per annum, calculated monthly, not in advance, and are secured by a promissory note. The principal balances plus

accrued interests are due and payable on July 27, 2018, October 3, 2018, November 6, 2018, November 7, 2018 and December 12, 2018 respectively.

As at June 30, 2018, total outstanding loans receivable were \$400,000 (2017 - \$Nil). During the year ended June 30, 2018, the Company recorded interest income of \$28,672 (2017 - \$Nil) related to the loans receivable. Subsequent to the year end of June 30, 2018, the loans matured on July 27, 2018 and October 3, 2018 totaling \$150,000 have not yet been received.

Share issuance

On November 2, 2017, the Company completed a non-brokered private placement financing, issuing 8,333,333 common shares of the Company at a price of \$0.60 per share for total proceeds of \$5,000,000. The CEO of the Company purchased all of the 8,333,333 common shares issued.

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The fair value of the Company's loans receivable and accrued interest, warrants held, trade payables and other payables approximates the carrying value due to the short-term nature of the instruments. The Company's risk exposures and the impact on the Company's financial instruments are summarized below:

Credit risk:

Credit risk is the risk of loss associated with a counterparty's inability to fulfill its payment obligations. The Company is exposed to credit risk on the loans receivable from Mobio in the amount of \$428,672. The Company is in regular communication with Mobio and has a degree of confidence that the loans will be repaid. During the current year, the Company recorded a 100% allowance on the loan from TYM of \$378,435 as management has deemed the loan to be uncollectible.

Liquidity risk:

The Company's approach to managing liquidity risk is to ensure that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet liabilities when due. As at June 30, 2018, the Company had a cash balance of \$3,766,164 (June 30, 2017 - \$6,370) to settle current liabilities of \$17,678 (June 30, 2017 - \$736,219). Management believes it has sufficient funds to meet its future obligations as they become due.

Market risk:

Market risk is the risk of loss that may arise from changes in market factors such as interest rates, foreign exchange rates and equity prices.

- (a) Interest rate risk - the Company has a cash balance and interest-bearing debt making the company sensitive to interest rate fluctuations.
- (b) Foreign currency risk - the Company currently believes it has no significant foreign exchange risk.
- (c) Price risk - The Company is exposed to price risk with respect to the investment in warrants and shares of Mobio. A 10% change in the value of Mobio shares would give rise to a \$7,112 change in net income (loss) and a \$23,500 change in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss).

Fair value of financial instruments

The Company's financial instruments measured at fair value consist of cash and cash equivalents, receivables and prepaid expenses, warrants, marketable securities and trade payables and other payables. The carrying values of cash and cash equivalents, receivables and prepaid expenses, trade payables and other payables approximate their fair values due to their short-term nature and/or the existence of market related interest rates on the instruments. The carrying value of marketable securities approximates their fair value as it is based on the closing trading price of the security on the reporting date. The carrying value of warrants is based on the Black-Scholes option pricing model and approximates the fair value.

Financial instruments measured at fair value are classified into one of three levels in the fair value hierarchy according to the relative reliability of the inputs used to estimate the fair values. The three levels of the fair value hierarchy are:

Level 1 – Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;

Level 2 – Inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability either directly or indirectly; and

Level 3 – Inputs that are not based on observable market data.

All financial instruments other than warrants are classified as Level 1. Warrants are classified as Level 2.

There has been no change in Levels for the year ended June 30, 2018.

SHARE CAPITAL

The total number of common shares outstanding at June 30, 2018 and the date of this MD&A is 10,320,803.

As at the date of this report there were 400,000 stock options granted and no warrants outstanding.

RISK FACTORS

In evaluating an investment in Lanebury, in addition to other information contained in this MD&A, investors should consider the following risk factors associated with Lanebury. These risk factors are not a definitive list of all risk factors associated with the Company and its business.

Risk of Loss of Entire Investment

Investing in startup companies involves a high level of risk. Startup companies may fail completely or Lanebury may be unable to resell the shares it owns in the Startup or collect upon the debt instrument that the Company has purchased from the Startup. In these situations, Lanebury may lose the entire amount of the investment.

Return on Investment is Not Guaranteed

The amount of return on investment, if any, is highly variable and not guaranteed. Some start-ups may be successful and generate significant returns, but many will not be successful and will only generate small returns, if any at all. Investment returns that the Company may receive will be variable in amount, frequency, and timing.

Delay in Return on Investment

Any returns generated by startup companies may take several years to materialize. Most Startups take five to seven years to generate any investment return, if at all.

Liquidity Risk

It may be difficult to resell the investment in a Startup. Startup investments are privately held companies and are not traded on a public stock exchange. Also, there is currently no readily available secondary market for private buyers to purchase securities of Startups. Furthermore, there may be restrictions on the resale of the shares of the Startup and the ability to transfer those shares.

Dilution Risk of the Investment

Startup companies may need to raise additional capital in the future through the issue of additional shares. This will dilute the percentage ownership that Lanebury has in the company.

Risk of Inaccurate Valuation of the Investment

Unlike publicly traded companies that are valued through market-driven stock prices, the valuation of private companies, especially Startups, is difficult to assess. The issuer will set the share price of the investment and there is a risk of overpaying for that investment.

Risk of Failure of the Startup

Investments in Startup are speculative, and these companies often fail. Unlike an investment in a mature business where there is a track record of revenue and income, the success of a Startup often relies on the development of a new product or service that may or may not find a market.

Risk of Profitability of Startup Companies

A Startup company is still in an early phase and may be just beginning to implement its business plan. There can be no assurance that it will ever operate profitably. The likelihood of achieving profitability should be considered in light of the problems, expenses, difficulties, complications and delays usually encountered by companies in their early stages of development. The Startup company may not be successful in attaining the objectives necessary for it to overcome these risks and uncertainties.

Funding risk

A Startup company may require funds in excess of its existing cash resources to fund operating expenses, develop new products, expand its marketing capabilities, and finance general and administrative activities. Due to market conditions at the time the Startup company needs additional funding, it is possible that the company will be unable to obtain additional funding when it needs it, or the terms of any available funding may be unfavorable. If the

company is unable to obtain additional funding, it may not be able to repay debts when they are due, or the new funding may excessively dilute existing investors. If the company is unable to obtain additional funding as and when needed, it could be forced to delay its development, marketing and expansion efforts and, if it continues to experience losses, potentially cease operations.

Disclosure risks

The Startup company is at an early stage and may only be able to provide limited information about its business plan and operations because it does not have fully developed operations or a long trading history. The company is also only obligated to provide limited information regarding its business and financial affairs to investors.

Personnel risks

An investment in a Startup is also an investment in the management of the company. Being able to execute on the business plan is often an important factor in whether the business is viable and successful. The startup company's management may not have the necessary expertise and experience to deliver on the company's business plan.

Growth risk

For a Startup to succeed, it will need to expand significantly. There can be no assurance that it will achieve this expansion. Expansion may place a significant strain on the company's management, operational and financial resources. To manage growth, the company will be required to implement operational and financial systems, procedures and controls. It also will be required to expand its finance, administrative and operations staff. There can be no assurance that the company's current and planned personnel, systems, procedures and controls will be adequate to support its future operations. The company's failure to manage growth effectively could have a material adverse effect on its business, results of operations, and financial condition.

Competition risk

The Startup may face competition from other companies, some of which might have received more funding than the Startup has. One or more of the company's competitors could offer services similar to those offered by the company at significantly lower prices, which would cause downward pressure on the prices the company would be able to charge for its services. If the company is not able to charge the prices it anticipates charging for its services, there may be a material adverse effect on the company's results of operations and financial condition.

Market demand risk

While a Startup company believes that there will be customer demand for its products, there is no assurance that there will be broad market acceptance of the company's offerings. There also may not be broad market acceptance of the company's offerings if its competitors offer products which are preferred by prospective customers. In such event, there may be a material adverse effect on the company's results of operations and financial condition, and the company may not be able to achieve its goals.

Control risks

Because the company's founders, directors and executive officers may be among the company's largest stockholders, they can exert significant control over the company's business and affairs and have actual or potential interests that may depart from Lanebury's. The company's founders, directors and executive officers may own or control a significant percentage of the Startup company. In addition to their board seats, such persons will have significant influence over corporate actions requiring stockholder approval, irrespective of how the company's other shareholders, including Lanebury, may vote.

Cyber Security Risks

As the Corporation continues to increase its dependence on information technologies to conduct its operations, the risks associated with cyber security also increase. The Corporation relies on management information systems and computer control systems. Business and supply chain disruptions, plant and utility outages and information technology system and network disruptions due to cyber-attacks could seriously harm its operations and materially adversely affect its operation results. Cyber security risks include attacks on information technology and infrastructure by hackers, damage or loss of information due to viruses, the unintended disclosure of confidential information, the issue or loss of control over computer control systems, and breaches due to employee error. The Corporation's exposure to cyber security risks includes exposure through third parties on whose systems it places significant reliance for the conduct of its business. The Corporation has implemented security procedures and measures in order to protect its systems and information from being vulnerable to cyber-attacks. The Corporation believes these measures and procedures are appropriate. To date, it has not experienced any material impact from cyber security events. However, it may not have the resources or technical sophistication to anticipate, prevent, or recover from rapidly evolving types of cyber-attacks. Compromises to its information and control systems could have severe financial and other business implications

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Additional information pertaining to the Company is available on the SEDAR website at www.sedar.com.