GREENBANK CAPITAL INC.

Consolidated Financial Statements

Years Ended July 31, 2017 and 2016

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

Abraham Chan LLP
Chartered Professional Accountants

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Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholders of
GreenBank Capital Inc.

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of GreenBank Capital Inc., and its subsidiaries which comprise the consolidated statements of financial position as at July 31, 2017 and July 31, 2016 and the consolidated statements of loss and comprehensive loss, cash flows and changes in equity for the years then ended and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements
Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these consolidated financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of the consolidated 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 consolidated 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 audits to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained in our audits is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion
In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of GreenBank Capital Inc., as at July 31, 2017 and July 31, 2016 and its financial performance and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

Emphasis of Matter
Without qualifying our opinion, we draw attention to note 2 in the consolidated financial statements which describes that the Company will require additional financing in order to fund its planned activities. This condition, along with other matters set out in note 2, indicates the existence of material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt upon the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

"Abraham Chan LLP"

Toronto, Canada
November 27, 2017

Abraham Chan LLP
Chartered Professional Accountants
Licensed Public Accountants

GreenBank Capital Inc.
Consolidated Statements of Financial Position
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

As At July 31,	2017	2016
ASSETS		
Current assets		
Cash	**$ 140,586**	$ 71,157
Government HST recoverable (note 9)	**15,578**	23,107
Prepaid expenses	**-**	5,777
Due from related companies (note 15)	**11,858**	3,503
Due from director (note 15)	**3,056**	-
Assets held for sale (Intangible asset) (note 10)	**12,500**	-
Total current assets	**183,578**	103,544
Non-current assets		
Intangible asset (note 10)	**-**	12,500
Investments (note 14)	**446,726**	-
Total non-current assets	**446,726**	12,500
Total assets	**$ 630,304**	$ 116,044
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		
Current liabilities		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities (note 12)	**$ 27,100**	$ 47,175
Due to related parties (note 15)	**-**	6,537
Convertible debentures of subsidiary (note 16)	**-**	16,666
Total current liabilities	**27,100**	70,378
Equity		
Preferred shares (note 14)	**823,563**	-
Common share capital (note 13(b))	**1,582,853**	917,053
Reserve for share-based payments (note 13(f))	**574,200**	215,816
Reserve for warrants (note 13(e))	**193,848**	234,348
Contributed surplus (note 13(g))	**327,725**	90,266
Deficit	**(2,866,821)**	(1,414,885)
Total shareholders' equity attributed to owners	**635,368**	42,598
Non-controlling interest (note 17)	**(32,164)**	3,068
Total shareholders' equity	**603,204**	45,666
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	**$ 630,304**	$ 116,044

Nature of operations (note 1)
Going concern (note 2)
Events after the reporting period (note 21)

Approved on behalf of the Board of Directors:

"Daniel Wettreich" (signed) Director
Daniel Wettreich, Director

"Mark Wettreich" (signed) Director
Mark Wettreich, Director

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

GreenBank Capital Inc.
Consolidated Statements of Loss and Comprehensive Loss
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

Years Ended July 31,	2017	2016
Operating Expenses		
Bank charges and interest	**11,193**	2,352
Transfer agent fees	**4,721**	34,788
Management fees (note 15)	**151,900**	600
Listing and filing fees	**6,000**	17,809
Shareholder information	**2,654**	6,499
Investor relations and market research	**540**	18,000
Professional fees	**55,137**	42,962
Consulting expenses	**46,845**	154,250
Office and general	**142,664**	63,348
Share-based compensation (note 13(f))	**555,343**	141,736
Impairment of investment in other entities (note 14)	**526,837**	-
Interest accretion (note 16)	**-**	1,392
	1,503,834	483,736
Loss before other items	**(1,503,834)**	(483,736)
Loss on disposition of exploration and evaluation asset	**-**	-
Cancellation of convertible debentures (note 16)	**16,666**	-
Gain on disposition of investment in Zara (note 11)	**-**	134,600
Gain on dilution of Hadley (note 7)	**-**	184,504
(Loss) on disposition of investment in Leo (note 11)	**-**	(48,239)
Net loss and comprehensive loss for the period	**$ (1,487,168)**	$ (212,871)
Net loss for the period attributed to:		
Equity holders of GreenBank Capital Inc.	**(1,451,936)**	(191,417)
Non-controlling interest (note 17)	**(35,232)**	(21,454)
	$ (1,487,168)	$ (212,871)
Loss per share attributed to equity holders of GreenBank Capital Inc. - diluted net loss	**$ (0.08)**	$ (0.01)
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding - basic and diluted	**18,705,921**	13,968,213

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

GreenBank Capital Inc.
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

Year Ended July 31,	2017	2016
Operating activities		
Net loss for the period	**$ (1,487,168)**	$ (212,871)
Non-cash adjustments for:		
Gain on disposition of investment in Zara	**-**	(134,600)
Gain on dilution of Hadley	**-**	(184,504)
Loss on disposition of investment in Leo	**-**	48,239
Share-based compensation	**555,343**	141,736
Cancellation of convertible debentures	**(16,666)**	-
Interest accretion	**-**	1,392
Impairment of investments in other entities	**526,837**	-
	(421,654)	(340,608)
Net changes in non-cash working capital:		
Government HST recoverable	**7,529**	655
Prepaid expenses	**5,777**	-
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	**(20,075)**	7,230
Net cash used in operating activities	**(428,423)**	(332,723)
Investing activities		
Purchase of investment	**(50,000)**	(2,455)
Cash loss upon dilution of subsidiaries	**-**	(1,029)
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	**(50,000)**	(3,484)
Financing activities		
Due from director	**(3,056)**	-
Due from related companies	**(14,892)**	132,436
Exercise of warrants	**220,000**	-
Issuance of common shares	**220,000**	203,000
Exercise of options	**125,800**	-
Due to related parties	**-**	6,537
Net cash provided by financing activities	**547,852**	341,973
Net change in cash	**69,429**	5,766
Cash, beginning of period	**71,157**	65,391
Cash, end of period	**$ 140,586**	$ 71,157
Supplemental cash flow information:		
Common shares issued for investment in Reliable	**$ 100,000**	$ -
Preferred shares issued for investment in Lonsdale	**$ 400,000**	$ -
Preferred shares issued for investment in Ubique	**$ 423,563**	$ -

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

GreenBank Capital Inc.
Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

		Reserves								
	Common Share Capital Amount	**Warrants**	**Options**	**Contributed Surplus**	**Preferred Shares**	**Convertible Debenture**	**Deficit**	**Non-Controlling Interest**	**Total**	
Balance, July 31, 2015 (Restated)	**$ 907,901**	**$ 47,500**	**$ 210,480**	**$ 113,000**	**$ -**	**$ 4,666**	**$ (1,140,312)**	**$ (25,225)**	**$ 118,010**	
Issued on private placement	203,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	203,000	
Valuation of warrants	(193,848)	193,848	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Share-based compensation (note 13(g))	-	-	141,736	-	-	-	-	-	141,736	
Expiration of options	-	-	(9,400)	9,400	-	-	-	-	-	
Equity portion of convertible debenture transferred to contributed surplus	-	-	-	4,666	-	(4,666)	-	-	-	
Expiration of warrants	-	(7,000)	-	7,000	-	-	-	-	-	
Dilution of interest in subsidiaries	-	-	(127,000)	(43,800)	-	-	180,520	49,747	59,467	
Dividends	-	-	-	-	-	-	(263,676)	-	(263,676)	
Net loss for the period	-	-	-	-	-	-	(191,417)	(21,454)	(212,871)	
Balance, July 31, 2016)	**$ 917,053**	**$ 234,348**	**$ 215,816**	**$ 90,266**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ (1,414,885)**	**$ 3,068**	**$ 45,666**	
Issued on private placement (note 13(c)(iii)(iv))	220,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	220,000	
Preferred shares - series A	-	-	-	-	400,000	-	-	-	400,000	-
Preferred shares - series B	-	-	-	-	423,563	-	-	-	423,563	-
Valuation of warrants (note 13(d)(iii)(iv))	(208,560)	208,560	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Share-based compensation	-	-	555,343	-	-	-	-	-	555,343	
Exercise of warrants	220,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	220,000	
Reallocation of warrant value on exercise of warrants	208,560	(208,560)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Exercise of options	125,800	-	(85,803)	85,803	-	-	-	-	125,800	
Shares issued for investment	100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100,000	
Cancellation and expiry of options	-	-	(111,156)	111,156	-	-	-	-	-	
Expiry of warrants	-	(40,500)	-	40,500	-	-	-	-	-	
Net loss for the period	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,451,936)	(35,232)	(1,487,168)	
Balance, July 31, 2017	**$ 1,582,853**	**$ 193,848**	**$ 574,200**	**$ 327,725**	**$ 823,563**	**$ -**	**$ (2,866,821)**	**$ (32,164)**	**$ 603,204**	

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

1. Nature of Operations

GreenBank Capital Inc. (“GreenBank” or "the Company") was incorporated on January 30, 2013 under the laws of the Province of British Columbia. It was incorporated as a 100% subsidiary of Winston Resources Inc. (“Winston”). Pursuant to a February 7, 2013 plan of arrangement, Winston distributed all of its shares in GreenBank to its Winston shareholders. GreenBank is engaged in the business of investing in small cap companies with its principal subsidiary GreenCoinX Inc., a software developer which has developed an identifiable cryptocurrency. The Company is a public company whose common shares are listed for trading on the Canadian Securities Exchange (“CSE”) under the symbol “GBC”. The head office of the Company is located at 100 King Street West, Suite 5700, Toronto, Ontario M5X 1C7, Canada.

Prior to the distribution as share dividends to the Company's shareholders in January 2016 of all of the Company's shareholding interests in Hadley Mining Inc. ("Hadley"), the Company had a 49% interest in Hadley. Although Hadley was not a legal subsidiary of the Company, it had common directors and officers giving GreenBank effective control of Hadley. Therefore International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements”) required that profit and loss result of Hadley be consolidated into these financial statements up to the date of the loss of control. Also in January 2016, the Company distributed as a dividend to the Company's shareholders all its shareholding interests in Zara Resources Inc. and Leo Resources Inc., and no longer has any interest in these companies.

On June 2, 2014 the Company incorporated a 100% subsidiary GreenBank Financial Inc (“Financial”) which received approval from the Ontario Securities Commission for an Exempt Market Dealer License on May 22, 2015. The granting of the Exempt Market Dealers License enables Financial to commence investment banking transactions. As a registered exempt market securities dealer, Financial is a dealer or underwriter for any securities which are prospectus exempt. It is also a dealer for any securities provided they are sold to clients who qualify for the purchase of exempt securities. During the fiscal year management has requested OSC to suspend the license.

On June 11, 2014, the Company acquired all the rights, title and interest to the GreenCoin cryptocurrency software. Under the agreement, the Company issued 1,250,000 new common shares from its newly formed subsidiary GreenCoin Inc. On October 22, 2014, the name of GreenCoin Inc. was changed to GreenCoinX Inc. and the software was renamed GreenCoinX. After the transaction, the Company owned 75% of GreenCoinX Inc., which has since been increased to 80%. All aspects of the GreenCoinX software are completed, and the GreenCoinX ecosystem comprises a cryptocurrency featuring "Know Your Customer" identification of all users, and a blockchain that is based on identification.

On May 3, 2017, the Company acquired 10% of The Lonsdale Group, LLC a USA based private company focused on small cap investments. GreenBank paid US$300,000 for a 10% interest in The Lonsdale Group, payable by the issuance by GreenBank of 400,000 CAD$1 Non-Voting 5% Preference Shares.

On May 18, 2017, the Company acquired 35% of the Ubique Minerals Limited ("Ubique"), a private mineral exploration company with interests in Newfoundland, Canada. GreenBank paid $423,563 for a 35% interest in Ubique, payable by the issuance by GreenBank of 423,563 $1 Non-Voting 5% Preference Shares Series B.

On June 21, 2017, the Company acquired 10% of Reliable Stock Transfer Inc. ("Reliable"), a Toronto, Canada, based transfer agency focused on providing transfer agency services to public companies listed on the Canadian Securities Exchange. GreenBank paid $150,000 for a 10% interest in Reliable, payable $50,000 in cash and $100,000 by the issuance of 333,333 common shares at a deemed price of $0.30 per share.

2. Going Concern Assumption

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the basis of accounting principles applicable to a going concern under International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"). The use of these principles under IFRS assumes that the Company will continue in operation for the foreseeable future and will be able to realize assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of operations. The Company and its subsidiaries and affiliates have interests in crypto currency software, which has yet to generate significant income or cash flows from its operation. The Company continues to incur operating losses, which casts significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. The Company's continued existence is dependent upon its success in marketing and promoting its cryptocurrency software to attract investors.

There is no assurance that the Company will be able to obtain external financing necessary to promote its cryptocurrency software. The Company has no proven history of profitability, which casts doubt as to whether the Company will be able to continue as a going concern should it not be able to obtain the necessary financing to fund working capital. The ability of the Company to arrange such financing in the future depends in part upon the prevailing capital market conditions as well as the business performance of the Company. If additional financing is raised by the issuance of shares from the treasury of the Company existing shareholders may have their interest diluted. If adequate financing is not available, the Company may be required to terminate its operations.

As at July 31, 2017, the Company had yet to generate significant revenues from operations and had a deficit of $2,866,821 (July 31, 2016 - $1,414,885). The Company is actively seeking additional sources of financing. In assessing whether the going concern assumption is appropriate, management takes into account all available information about the future, which is at least, but not limited to, twelve months from the end of the reporting period. Management is aware, in making its assessment, of uncertainties related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt upon the entity's ability to continue as a going concern that these uncertainties are material and, therefore, that it may be unable to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business. Accordingly, they do not give effect to adjustments that would be necessary should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern and therefore to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities and commitments in other than the normal course of business and at amounts different from those in the accompanying financial statements. These adjustments could be material.

3. Statement of Compliance and Basis of Presentation

(a) Statement of compliance

The policies applied in these consolidated financial statements are based on IFRS and their interpretations adopted by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") issued and outstanding as of November 27, 2017, the date the board of directors approved the consolidated financial statements.

(b) Basis of presentation

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, under the historical cost convention, except for certain financial instruments which may be measured at fair value in subsequent periods, and have been prepared using the accrual basis of accounting, except for cash flow information.

4. Significant Accounting Policies

These financial statements have been prepared by management in accordance with IFRS and IFRIC. Outlined below are those policies considered particularly significant:

4. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Principles of consolidation

These consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company, 100% owned Bitcoin Angel Capital Inc., which was inactive during the year, 100% owned GreenBank Financial Inc., Blockchain Evolution Inc., KYC Technology Inc., and XGC Software Inc., and 80% owned GreenCoinX Inc. The consolidated financial statements also includes the Company's 49.0% owned Hadley until the date the Company lost control,Hadley shareholding is less than 50%, but the Company still maintains the practical ability to direct the relevant activities of the company as GreenBank has common directors and officers with Hadley (de facto control over the company). The financial statements of GreenCoinX and Hadley are consolidated into the GreenBank financial statements with non-controlling interest. On consolidation, all intercompany transactions, balances, income and expenses are eliminated.

Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the Company obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the Company losses control of the subsidiary. Specifically, income and expenses of a subsidiary acquired or disposed during the year are included in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income from the date the Company gains control until the date when the Company ceases to control the subsidiary.

Investments in associates

An associate is an entity over which the Company has significant influence. Significant influence is the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of the investee but is not control or joint control over those policies. In general, significant influence is presumed to exist when the Company has between 20% and 50% of voting power.

An Investment in associates is accounted for using the equity method from the date on which the investee becomes an associate to the date that the Company ceases to have significant influence. An equity investment is accounted for under the cost method if it does not provide the investor with a controlling investment, does not provide the investor with the ability to exercise significant influence, does not have readily determinable fair values and is not subject to other industry-specific guidance.

At the end of each reporting period, the Company assesses whether there is any objective evidence that its investments in associates are impaired.

Dividends

Dividends on ordinary shares are recognised as a liability and deducted from equity when they are approved by the Company's Board of Directors ("BOD'). Dividends for the year that are approved after the reporting date are disclosed as an event after the reporting date. Dividend payable is recognized when the dividend is appropriately authorized by the BOD and is no longer at management's discretion. The Company measures a liability to distribute non-cash assets as a dividend to the shareholders at the fair value of the assets to be distributed. In case the Company offers an option of receiving either a non-cash asset or a cash and cash equivalent, the Company estimates the dividend payable by considering probability weighted fair value of each option. The Company reviews and adjusts the carrying amount of the dividend payable at each reporting date and the date of settlement, with any change in the carrying amount recognized in equity.

Related Party Disclosures

Parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability to directly or indirectly control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial and operating decisions. Parties are also considered to be related if they are subject to common control or common significant influence. 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. Related party transactions are in the normal course of business and have commercial substance and are measured at the fair value.

4. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Income taxes
Income tax expense consisting of current and deferred tax expense is recognized in the statement of loss and comprehensive loss. 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 regard to previous years.

Deferred income taxes are provided using the liability method on temporary differences at the date of the statement of financial position between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes.

- Deferred income tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences, except where the deferred income tax liability arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss; and

- Taxable temporary differences associated with investments in associates and interests in joint ventures, where the timing in the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred income tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses, to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses can be utilized.

The carrying amount of deferred income tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date of the statement of financial position 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 asset to be utilized. Unrecognized deferred income tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date of the statement of financial position and are recognized to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profit will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is expected to be realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the date of the statement of financial position. Deferred income taxes relating to items recognized directly in equity are recognized in equity and not in the statement of comprehensive income.

Impairment of non-financial assets
At each date of the statement of financial position, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is an indication that these assets suffer any impairment in value.

If the recoverable amount of an asset is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, its carrying amount is reduced to its recoverable amount with a corresponding impairment loss recognized in the statement of comprehensive income in the period of impairment.

If an impairment loss reverses in a subsequent period then the carrying amount of the asset is increased to its revised value to the extent that the increased carrying amount does not exceed its original carrying amount.

Functional currency
The Company’s presentation and functional currency is the Canadian dollar.

4. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Equity Settled Transactions
The costs of equity-settled transactions are measured by reference to the fair value at the date on which they are granted.

The costs of equity-settled transactions are recognized, together with a corresponding increase in equity, over the period in which the performance and/or service conditions are fulfilled and vested, ending on the date on which the relevant recipient become fully entitled to the award ("the vesting period or date"). The cumulative expense is recognized for equity-settled transactions at each reporting date until the vesting date reflects the Company's best estimate of the number of equity instruments that will ultimately vest. The profit or loss charge for a period represents the movement in cumulative expense recognized as at the beginning and end of that period and the corresponding amount is represented in share based compensation reserve.

When the share-based payment arrangement has been cancelled or the terms have expired the fair value assigned to the share-based payment arrangement is transferred to contributed surplus.

Share Capital
Financial instruments issued by the Company are treated as equity only to the extent that they do not meet the definition of a financial liability. The Company's common shares are classified as equity instruments. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares are recognized in equity as a reduction from the gross proceeds received from the issued shares.

Shares issued for purchase of investments
Transactions in which an investment in a subsidiary, associate or joint venture is acquired in exchange for shares is accounted for at the fair value of the consideration given (being fair value of equity instruments issued) or the assets received, if that is more easily measured, together with directly attributable transaction costs. When the purchase consideration does not correspond to the fair value of the investment acquired the Company as the acquirer has an accounting policy choice to account for the investment at fair value of the consideration given or may impute an equity contribution or dividend distribution and in effect account for the investment at its fair value. Alternatively, if the investment in a subsidiary constitutes a business and is acquired in a share-for-share exchange, the Company measures the cost based on the original carrying amount of the investment in the subsidiary, in the transferor entity's separate financial statements, rather than at the fair value of the shares given as consideration.

Financial instruments

Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)
Financial assets that are held with the intention of generating profits in the near term are classified as held for trading within FVTPL. In addition, any other financial assets can be designated by the Company upon initial recognition as held for trading. These instruments are subsequently re-measured at fair value with the change in the fair value recognized as gain or loss in the statement of loss and comprehensive loss during the period.

Available-for-sale financial assets
Available-for-sale financial assets are non-derivative financial assets that are either designated as such by management or not classified in any of the other categories. Available-for-sale financial assets are measured at fair value with changes recognized in other comprehensive income. Upon sale or impairment, the accumulated fair value adjustments recognized in other comprehensive income are recorded in the statements of loss and comprehensive loss.

4. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Financial instruments (continued)

Loans and receivables
Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method ("EIR"), less impairment. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortization is included in finance income in the statement of loss and comprehensive loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognized in the statement of loss and comprehensive loss. The Company has classified due from related companies as loans and receivable.

Other financial liabilities
Other financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value net of any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition these financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost. The effective interest rate (or amortized cost method) is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments through the expected life of the financial liability or (where appropriate) to the net carrying amount on initial recognition. Other financial liabilities are de-recognized when the obligations are discharged, cancelled or expired.

Financial instruments recorded at fair value
Financial instruments recorded at fair value on the statement of financial position are classified using a fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements. The fair value hierarchy has the following levels:

- Level 1: Valuation based on quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- Level 2: Valuation techniques based on inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices); and
- Level 3: Valuation techniques using inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

The company's cash is considered Level 1 and its investments is considered Level 3 in the hierarchy.

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

Objective evidence of impairment could include the following:

- Significant financial difficulty of the issuer or counterparty;
- Default or delinquency in interest or principal payments; or
- It has become probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or financial reorganization.

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

4. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Loss Per Share
Loss per share is calculated based on the weighted average number of common shares issued and outstanding during the period. In the years when the Company reports a net loss, the effect of potential issuances of common shares are anti-dilutive, therefore, basic and fully diluted loss per common share is the same. The diluted loss per share reflects the potential dilution of common share equivalents, such as the conversion of outstanding stock options and share purchase warrants, in the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the year, if dilutive. The treasury stock method is used for the assumed proceeds upon exercise of the options and warrants.

Future accounting policies

At the date of authorization of these financial statements, the IASB has issued the following new and revised Standards and Interpretations which are not yet effective for the relevant reporting period.

(i) IFRS 9 – Financial Instruments ("IFRS 9") was issued by the IASB in November 2009 and will replace IAS 39 - Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement ("IAS 39"). IFRS 9 replaces the multiple rules in IAS 39 with a single approach to determine whether a financial asset is measured at amortized cost or fair value and a new mixed measurement model for debt instruments having only two categories: amortized cost and fair value. The approach in IFRS 9 is based on how an entity manages its financial instruments in the context of its business model and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets. This standard also requires an expected loss impairment method to be used, replacing the incurred loss model.

In October 2010, the IASB added requirements for financial liabilities to IFRS 9. These requirements were largely carried forward from the existing requirements in IAS 39, however, fair value changes due to credit risk for liabilities designated at fair value through profit and loss are to be recorded in other comprehensive income.

In November 2013, the IASB amended IFRS 9 to include a new general hedge accounting model.

In July 2014, the IASB issued the final version IFRS 9 that supersedes the requirements of earlier versions of the standard. The new standard will replace both IAS 39 and IFRIC 9 - Reassessment of Embedded Derivatives. The standard will retain the classification and measurements requirements and new hedge accounting model introduced by the previous versions while introducing a single forward-looking expected credit loss impairment model. The final version of this new standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018. The Company is still in the process of assessing the impact of this pronouncement.

Various other accounting pronouncements (such as IFRS 14, IFRS 15, IFRS 16, and the various annual improvements) that have no material impact to the Company are not included above. The Company has not early adopted these standards.

5. Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgments

The preparation of these financial statements in accordance with IFRS requires management to make judgments and estimates and form assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. On an ongoing basis, management evaluates its judgments and estimates in relation to assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses.

Management uses historical experience and various other factors it believes to be reasonable under the given circumstances as the basis for its judgments and estimates. Actual outcomes may differ from these estimates.

5. Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgments (continued)

The effect of a change in an accounting estimate is recognized prospectively by including it in comprehensive income/loss in the year of the change, if the change affects that year only, or in the year of the change and future years, if the change affects both.

Critical judgments in applying accounting policies
Information about critical judgments in applying accounting policies that have the most significant risk of causing material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities recognized in the financial statements within the next financial year are discussed below:

(a) Income taxes
Significant judgment is required in determining the provision for income taxes. There are many transactions and calculations undertaken during the ordinary course of business for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain. The Company recognizes liabilities and contingencies for anticipated tax audit issues based on the Company's current understanding of the tax law. For matters where it is probable that an adjustment will be made, the Company records its best estimate of the tax liability including the related interest and penalties in the current tax provision. Management believes they have adequately provided for the probable outcome of these matters; however, the final outcome may result in a materially different outcome than the amount included in the tax liabilities.

In addition, the Company recognizes deferred tax assets relating to tax losses carried forward to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which a deductible temporary difference can be utilized. This is deemed to be the case when there are sufficient taxable temporary differences relating to the same taxation authority and the same taxable entity which are expected to reverse in the same year as the expected reversal of the deductible temporary difference, or in years into which a tax loss arising from the deferred tax asset can be carried back or forward. However, utilization of the tax losses also depends on the ability of the taxable entity to satisfy certain tests at the time the losses are recouped.

(b) Going concern risk assessment
The Company's ability to continue its operations and to realize assets at their carrying values is dependent upon its ability to fund its existing acquisition and investing activities when they come due, which would cease to exist if the Company decides to terminate its commitments, and to cover its operating costs. The Company may be able to generate working capital to fund its operations by the sale of the investment assets or raising additional capital through equity markets. However, there is no assurance it will be able to raise funds in the future. These financial statements do not give effect to any adjustments required to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in other than the normal course of business and at amounts different from those reflected in the accompanying financial statements.

(c) Interest in other entities
The Company has less than 20% voting rights in The Lonsdale Group and Reliable Stock Transfer Inc. Management has assessed the involvement of the Company in accordance with IFRS 10 and has concluded that it has no significant influence. In making its judgement, management considered the Company's voting rights, the relative size and dispersion of the voting rights held by other shareholders and other relevant facts and circumstances.

(d) Impairment of Available-for-Sale Securities
Impairment losses are recognized on available-for-sale securities if there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that have occured after initial recognition and the loss event(s) results in a decrease in the estimated cash flows of the instrument. The Company individually reviews these securities at least quarterly for the presence of these conditions. For available-for-sale equity securities, a significant or prolonged decline in fair value below cost is considered objective evidence of impairment.

5. Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgments (continued)

(e) Fair Value Measurements
The fair value of financial instruments traded in active markets at the balance sheet date is based on their quoted market prices. For all other financial instruments not traded in an active market, fair value may be based on other observable current market transactions involving the same or similiar instrument, without modification or repackaging, or is based on a valuation technique which maximizes the use of observable market inputs. Observable market inputs may include interest rate yield curves, foreign exchange rates, and option volatilities. Valuation techniques include comparisions with similiar instruments where observable market prices exist, discounted cash flow analysis, option pricing models, and other valaution techniques commonly used by market participants.

For certain illiquid financial instruments, fair value is determined using valuation techniques in which current market transactions or observable market inputs are not available. Determining which valuation technique to apply requires judgment. The valuation techniques themselves also involve some level of estimation and judgment. The judgments include liquidity considerations and model inputs such as volatilities, correlations, spreads, discount rates, pre-payment rates, and prices of underlying instruments. Any imprecision in these estimates can affect the resulting fair value.

The inherent nature of private equity investing is that the Company's valuation may change over time due to developments in the business underlying the investment. Such fluctuations may be significant depending on the nature of the factors going into the valuation methodology and the extent of change in those factors.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty
The following are key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty that have a significant risk of resulting in material adjustments to the financial statements.

(a) Share based compensation
The Company records all share-based compensation using the fair value method. The Company uses the Black-Scholes option pricing model to determine the fair value of share-based compensation. This estimate also requires determining the most appropriate inputs to the valuation model. The main factor affecting the estimates of the fair value of stock options is the stock price, expected volatility used and the expected duration of the instrument. The Company currently estimates the expected volatility of its common shares based on comparable information derived from the trading history of guideline public companies which are in a similar situation to the Company taking into consideration the expected life of the options.

6. Financial Risk Management

Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Company is exposed to various financial risks resulting from both its operations and its investments activities. The Company's management, with the Board of Directors oversight, manages financial risks. Where material, these risks will be reviewed and monitored by the Board of Directors. The Company does not enter into financial instrument agreements including derivative financial instruments.

6. Financial Risk Management (continued)

Financial risks

The Company's main financial risk exposure and its financial risk management policies are as follows:

Credit risk
Credit risk is the risk of loss associated with a counter-party's inability to fulfill its payment obligations. The credit risk is limited to the carrying value amount carried on the consolidated statement of financial position. The Company's assets most susceptible to credit risk is its cash, which is held at a Canadian chartered bank in a non-interest bearing account, due from related companies and due from director, which is described in Note and is expected to be recoverable. As such, the risk of loss on these assets is minimal.

Market and other risk
Market risk is the risk of uncertainty arising primarily from possible interest rate risk, equity price risk, foreign exchange risk and commodity risk and their impact on the future economic viability of the Company's projects and ability of the Company to raise capital. These market risks are evaluated by monitoring changes in key economic indicators and market information on an on-going basis and adjusting operating and exploration budgets accordingly. The Company is not exposed to foreign exchange risk and commodity risk. The interest rate risk is minimal as most of the financial assets are non-interest bearing. With respect to equity price risk, the value of the Company's securities portfolio may be impacted by market determined variables which are beyond our control, such as benchmark yields, credit and/or market spreads, implied volatlities, the possibility of credit migration and default, among others.

Liquidity risk
Liquidity risk is the risk the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Company manages its liquidity needs by carefully monitoring cash outflows due in day-to-day business. As at July 31, 2017, the Company had, at its disposal, $140,586 in cash. The Company will require additional working capital to fund its corporate and administrative expenses for the next twelve months and will be seeking additional equity capital to expand investment opportunities. There is no guarantee that market conditions will be conducive to raising such additional equity capital.

The Company has designated its cash at FVTPL and investments at AFS. The due from related companies and due from director are classified as loans and receivables whereby they are initially recognized at fair value and then subsequently carried at amortized cost. Accounts payables and accrued liabilities, due to related parties and convertible debentures are classified as other financial liabilities whereby they are initially recognized at fair value and then measured at amortized cost.

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

6. Financial Risk Management (continued)

The carrying values, which approximate fair values, of the Company's financial instruments are as follows:

	As at July 31, 2017	As at July 31, 2016
Financial Assets		
Fair value through profit or loss		
Cash	**$ 140,586**	$ 71,157
Available for sale		
Investments	**446,726**	-
Loans and receivables		
Government HST Recoverable	**15,578**	23,107
Due from related companies	**11,858**	3,503
Due from director	**3,056**	-
Financial Liabilities		
Other financial liabilities		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	**$ 27,100**	$ 47,175
Due to related parties	**-**	6,537
Convertible debentures	**-**	16,666

7. Dilution of Subsidiary

On January18, 2016, the Company announced that it is declaring special dividends of all its shareholdings in Hadley on a pro rata basis of 0.8914 shares of Hadley for each one share of GreenBank. The record date for the dividends is January 29, 2016 and shares were rounded to the nearest whole share. Subsequent to the record date the Company had no interest in Hadley. The fair value of share dividend is $122,500.

As a result of distribution, all assets and liabilities of Hadley were de-consolidated and the difference is reallocated to the statement of loss. The fair value of share dividends distributed is based on the market price of Hadley's shares at the date those dividends were declared.

	Hadley
Proceeds	
Fair value of shares retained	**$ 122,500**
Non-controlling interest	**(59,540)**
	62,960
Net assets of Hadley	**121,540**
Gain on deconsolidation of Hadley	**$ 184,500**

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

8. Capital Management

The Company's objective in managing capital is to ensure continuity as a going-concern and to safeguard its ability to continue its investment activities. The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustment to it in light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may issue new shares and acquire or sell its investments to improve its financial performance and flexibility.

The Company defines its capital as its shareholders' equity (deficiency). As at July 31, 2017, the Company's capital resources amounted to $603,204 (July 31, 2016 - $45,666) in shareholders' equity. To effectively manage the Company's capital requirements, the Company has in place a planning and budgeting process to help determine the funds required to ensure the Company has appropriate liquidity to meet its operating and growth objectives. As needed, the Company raises funds through private placements or other equity financing.

The Company's capital management objectives, policies and processes have remained unchanged during the year ended July 31, 2017. The Company is not subject to any capital requirements imposed by a lending institution.

9. Government HST Recoverable

	As at July 31, 2017	As at July 31, 2016
Government HST receivables	**$ 15,578**	$ 23,107

Government HST recoverable is not past due.

10. Intangible Assets

In June 2014, the Company's subsidiary GreenCoinX Inc. (previously known as GreenCoin Inc.) purchased all rights, title and interest to an unfinished cryptocurrency software by the issuance of GreenCoinX common shares with a nominal value of $12,500. The software was completed in April 2016, and all expenses and costs related thereto have been expensed in the Company's and GreenCoinX Inc.'s financial statements. No amortization with respect to the original purchase cost was recorded during in the year ended July 31, 2017. This is reported as non-current assets held for sale. Also, refer to Note 20.

11. Gain (Loss) on Disposition of Investments

On January, 18, 2016, the Company announced that it is declaring special dividends of all its shareholdings in Leo and Zara on a pro rata basis:

0.0979 shares of Zara for each one share of GreenBank
0.0957 shares of Leo for each one share of GreenBank

The record date for the dividends is January 29, 2016 and shares will be rounded to the nearest whole share. Subsequent to the record date the Company will have no interest in Leo and Zara. The fair value of share dividends is $134,600 and $6,576 for Zara and Leo respectively. The total gain (loss) from the dividend distribution is determined as follows:

	Leo	Zara
Fair value of share dividends distributed	$ 6,576	$ 134,600
Carrying value of shares distributed	54,815	-
Gain (loss) on dividend distribution	$ (48,239)	$ 134,600

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

11. Gain (Loss) on Disposition of Investments (continued)

The fair value of share dividends distributed is based on the market price of Zara and Leo's shares at the date those dividends were declared.

12. Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities

	As at July 31, 2017	As at July 31, 2016
Accounts payable	$ 1,300	$ 38,035
Accrued liabilities	25,800	9,140
	$ 27,100	$ 47,175

The accounts payable and accrued liabilities which arise from the Company's day to day operations have standard vendor terms and are normally settled between one and two months. The accounts payable is broken down between the parent and its present and former subsidiaries as follows - GreenBank Capital - $nil (July 31, 2016 - $36,057), GreenCoinX Inc. - $nil (July 31, 2016 - $678), GreenBank Financial - $1,300 (July 31, 2016 - $1,300).

The following is an aged analysis of the accounts payable and accrued liabilities:

	July 31, 2017	July 31, 2016
Less than one month	$ 25,800	$ 8,390
One to three months	-	8,855
Over three months	1,300	29,930
Total accounts payable and accrued liabilities	$ 27,100	$ 47,175

13. Share Capital

(a) Authorized Share Capital

The Company's authorized share capital includes:

- an unlimited number of common shares without par value
- an unlimited number of $1 Series A,B,C and D non-voting preferred shares.

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

13. Share Capital (continued)

(b) Common shares

	Number of shares	Amount
Balance July 31, 2015	**13,742,461**	**$ 907,901**
Issued on private placement (note (d)(i)(ii))	760,000	203,000
Valuation of warrants		(193,848)
Balance July 31, 2016	**14,502,461**	**$ 917,053**
Issued on private placement (note (d)(iii(iv))	4,400,000	220,000
Warrants exercised (note (d)(v))	4,400,000	220,000
Reallocation of warrants value on exercise		208,560
Valuation of warrants (note (d)(iv))	-	(208,560)
Options exercised	1,030,000	125,800
Shares issued for investment in Reliable	333,333	100,000
Balance July 31, 2017	**24,665,794**	**$ 1,582,853**

(c) Share Consolidation

On November 5, 2013, the Company approved a share consolidation of its common shares on the basis of one new common share for five old common shares to be effective November 15, 2013. All outstanding common shares, options and warrants and the amounts reported in these consolidated financial statements have been retroactively restated to reflect the share consolidation.

(d) Private placement

(i) On April 4, 2016, the Company completed a private placement in which the CEO and a director of the Company subscribed for 500,000 units at a price of $0.25 per Unit, for gross proceeds of $125,000. Each unit consists of one common share in the capital of the Company and one common share purchase warrant. Each common share purchase warrant entitles the holder to acquire one additional common share in the capital of the Company at an exercise price of $0.25 per share for 36 months after closing date. A total of $125,000 was allocated to the warrants using the Black-Scholes pricing model based on the following assumptions: share price of $0.25, dividend yield rate of 0%, volatility of 404%, risk free interest rate of 0.55% and an expected life of 3 years

(ii) On May 2, 2016, the Company completed a private placement in which the CEO and a director of the Company subscribed for 260,000 units at a price of $0.30 per Unit, for gross proceeds of $78,000. Each unit consists of one common share in the capital of the Company and one common share purchase warrant. Each common share purchase warrant entitles the holder to acquire one additional common share in the capital of the Company at an exercise price of $0.30 per share for 36 months after closing date. A total of $68,848 was allocated to the warrants using the Black-Scholes pricing model based on the following assumptions: share price of $0.27, dividend yield rate of 0%, volatility of 399%, risk free interest rate of 0.72% and an expected life of 3 years.

(iii) On January 25, 2017, the Company completed a private placement in which Sammiri Capital Inc., a company owned by the CEO and a director of the Company and David Lonsdale, a director subscribed for 2,200,000 units at a price of $0.05 per Unit, for gross proceeds of $110,000. Each unit consists of one common share in the capital of the Company and one common share purchase warrant. Each common share purchase warrant entitles the holder to acquire one additional common share in the capital of the Company at an exercise price of $0.05 per share for 36 months after closing date. A total of $98,780 was allocated to the warrants using the Black-Scholes pricing model based on the following assumptions: share price of $0.05, dividend yield rate of 0%, volatility of 349%, risk free interest rate of 0.76% and an expected life of 3 years.

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

13. Share Capital (continued)

(d) Private placement (continued)

(iv) On February 24, 2017, the Company completed a private placement in which Sammiri Capital Inc., a company owned by the CEO and a director of the Company and David Lonsdale, a director subscribed for 2,200,000 units at a price of $0.05 per Unit, for gross proceeds of $110,000. Each unit consists of one common share in the capital of the Company and one common share purchase warrant. Each common share purchase warrant entitles the holder to acquire one additional common share in the capital of the Company at an exercise price of $0.05 per share for 36 months after closing date. A total of $109,780 was allocated to the warrants using the Black-Scholes pricing model based on the following assumptions: share price of $0.05, dividend yield rate of 0%, volatility of 354%, risk free interest rate of 0.72% and an expected life of 3 years.

(v) On January 25, 2017 and February 24, 2017, Sammiri Capital Inc., a company owned by the CEO and a director of the Company exercised 2,000,000 warrants each and purchased total of 4,000,000 common shares at $0.05 per share for gross proceeds of $200,000. An amount of $189,600 representing the value of the warrants was reallocated to share capital upon exercise of the warrants. On May 31, 2017, a director of the Company exercised 400,000 warrants and purchased 400,000 common shares at $0.05 per share for gross proceeds of $20,000. An amount of $18,960 representing the value of the warrants was reallocated to share capital upon exercise of the warrants.

(e) Warrants

The changes in warrants during the year ended July 31, 2017 and 2016 is as follows:

	Number of warrants
Balance, July 31, 2015	**700,000**
Issued -April 4, 2016 (note (d)(i))	500,000
Issued - May 2, 2016 (note (d)(ii))	260,000
Expired	(100,000)
Balance, July 31, 2016	**1,360,000**
Issued - January 25, 2017 (note 14(c)(iv)	2,200,000
Issued - February 24, 2017 (note 14(c)(v)	2,200,000
Exercised	(4,400,000)
Expired warrants	(600,000)
Balance, July 31, 2017	**760,000**

The issued and outstanding warrants balance at July 31, 2017 is comprised as follows:

Expiry date	Exercise price	Number of warrants	Fair value
April 4, 2019	$0.25	500,000	$ 125,000
May 2, 2019	$0.30	260,000	$ 68,848
	$0.27	760,000	$ 193,848

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

13. Share Capital (continued)

(f) Stock options

The Company has a stock option plan in place under which the Board of Directors may grant options to acquire common shares of the Company to qualified directors, officers, employees and other service providers. The stock options vest according to the provisions of the individual option agreements approved by the directors' resolutions and have a maximum life of ten years. The plan allows for the issuance of up to 10% of the number of issued and outstanding common shares of the Company at any time on a non-diluted basis.
The following table summarizes the activity in stock options over the period.

		Fair Value	Number of stock options	Weighted average exercise price ($)
Balance, July 31, 2015	**$**	**210,480**	**2,710,000**	**0.16**
Dilution of Hadley		(127,000)	(1,650,000)	(0.10)
Grant[(i)(ii)]		141,736	460,000	0.23
Expiration of options		(9,400)	(160,000)	(0.05)
Balance, July 31, 2016	**$**	**215,816**	**1,360,000**	**0.22**
Grant[(iii)]		31,863	430,000	0.06
Exercise of options		(85,803)	(1,030,000)	(0.09)
Cancellation of options		(35,356)	(360,000)	(0.06)
Grant[(iv)]		523,480	1,840,000	0.30
Expiration of options		(75,800)	(200,000)	(0.30)
Balance, July 31, 2017	**$**	**574,200**	**2,040,000**	**0.30**

[i)] On April 4, 2016, the Company granted a total of 200,000 stock options that vested on the grant date. The fair value of $75,800 was recognized as share-based compensation and was estimated using the Black-Scholes pricing model based on the following assumptions: share price of $0.40, exercise price of $0.30, dividend yield rate of 0%, forfeiture rate 0%, volatility of 376%, risk free rate of 0.55%, and an expected life of 1 years. The options expired unexercised.

[ii)] On June 16, 2016, the Company granted a total of 260,000 stock options that vested on the grant date. The fair value of $65,936 was recognized as share-based compensation and was estimated using the Black-Scholes pricing model based on the following assumptions: share price of $0.255, exercise price of $0.225, dividend yield rate 0%, forfeiture rate of 0%, volatility of 389%, risk free rate of 0.51%, and an expected life of 2 years.

[iii)] On January 3, 2017, the Company granted a total of 430,000 stock options that vested on the grant date. The fair value of $31,863 was recognized as share-based compensation and was estimated using the Black-Scholes pricing model based on the following assumptions: share price of $0.075, exercise price of $0.06, dividend yield rate 0%, forfeiture rate of 0%, volatility of 350.70%, risk free rate of 0.75%, and an expected life of 2 years.

[iv)] On May 31, 2017, the Company granted a total of 1,840,000 stock options that vested on the grant date. The fair value of $523,480 was recognized as share-based compensation and was estimated using the Black-Scholes pricing model based on the following assumptions: share price of $0.305, exercise price of $0.305, dividend yield rate 0%, forfeiture rate of 0%, volatility of 260.16%, risk free rate of 0.69%, and an expected life of 2 years.

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

13. Share Capital (continued)

(f) Stock options (continued)

The following table sets out the details of the stock options granted and outstanding as at July 31, 2017:

Expiry date	Exercise price ($)	Weighted average remaining contractual life (years)	Number of options outstanding	Number of options vested (exercisable)	Number of options unvested
June 16, 2018	0.23	0.88	200,000	200,000	-
May 31, 2019	0.305	1.83	1,840,000	1,840,000	-
	0.30	**1.74**	**2,040,000**	**2,040,000**	**-**

(g) Contributed surplus

Contributed surplus includes the accumulated fair value of share-based compensation and warrants transferred from share-based payment reserve and warrant reserve upon cancellation or expiry of the stock options and warrants.

A summary of the changes in the Company's contributed surplus is set out below:

Balance, July 31, 2015	**$**	**113,000**
Expiration of options		9,400
Dilution of Hadley		(43,800)
Equity portion of convertible debentures not converted		4,666
Expiration of warrants		7,000
Balance, July 31, 2016	**$**	**90,266**
Expiration of options		75,800
Expiration of warrants		40,500
Cancellation of options		35,356
Exercise of options		85,803
Balance, July 31, 2017	**$**	**327,725**

(h) Basic and diluted loss per share

The calculation of basic and diluted loss per share for the year ended July 31, 2017 was based on the income (loss) attributable to equity holders of $(1,451,936), (2016 – $(191,417)) and the weighted average number of common shares outstanding of 18,705,921 (2016 – 13,968,213). Diluted loss per share did not include the effect of 2,040,000 options (2016 – 1,360,000 options) and 760,000 warrants (2016 – 1,360,000) as they are anti-dilutive.

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

14. Investments

Equity-accounted Investees

1) During the year ended July 31, 2013 the Company acquired 1,346,000 of common shares of Zara for total cost of $40,400, representing 35% investment interest in Zara. The Company had significant influence over the policy and operational decision making of Zara. As such the equity method was used for accounting this investment. However Zara had incurred substantial amount of net loss from fiscal 2013 to January 29, 2016, (the Company's share of total loss is $791,239), the date the Company had distributed all of its investment interest in Zara to its shareholders. Refer to note 11 for details.

As result of distributions, a gain from disposition of investment of $134,600 was reported. The fair value of share dividends distributed is based on the market price of Zara's shares at the date those dividends were declared.

The Company's share of loss in its equity accounted investee, Zara, for the period from August 1, 2015 up to January 29, 2016, date of dividend distribution, was approximately $17,300 (year ended July 31, 2015 - $146,604). The Company has not recognized those losses related to Zara since the Company has no obligation in respect of those losses.

2) During the year ended July 31, 2017, the Company acquired 5,294,534 common shares of Ubique Minerals Limited ("Ubique"), a private mineral exploration company for $423,563, representing 35% investment interest in Ubique. The purchase price was paid by issue of 423,563 $1 non-voting 5% preference shares Series B, payable annually or pro-rata, in the capital of GreenBank. The preference shares does not have the right to convert into common shares of the Company. The Company had signiicant influence over the policy and operational decision making of Ubique. At July 31, 2017, the Company held 5,294,534 common shares of Ubique with investment interest at 28.05%. As such the equity method was used for accounting this investment.

The Company's share of loss in its equity accounted investee, Ubique, for the period from the date of acquisition to July 31, 2017 was approximately $7,547.

At July 31, 2017, the Company recognized impairment expense of $211,782 in respect of its investment in Ubique, as a result of valuation done by independent valuation specialist appointed by the Company, and the carrying amount of its interest was reduced.

Summary financial information for equity accounted investee, Ubique, is as follows:

	Reporting Date	Ownership	Current assets	Non-current assets	Total assets	Total Liabilities	Net Assets
2017	July 31,	28.05%	$ 154,788	$ 547,429	$ 702,217	$ (26,412)	$ 675,805

	Income	Expenses	Profit (loss)	Company share of net assets	Carrying amount	Company's share of profit (loss)
2017	$ 4,294	$ 106,593	$ (102,299)	$ 189,563	$ -	$ (7,547)

14. Investments (continued)

Other investments

1) During the year ended July 31, 2014 the Company acquired 1,346,000 of common shares of Leo for total cost of $175,000, representing approximately 26% investment interest in Leo. However due to the existence of a large block shareholder, the Company had no significant influence over the policy and operational decision making of Leo. As such the cost method was used for accounting this investment and the investment is categorized as held-for-trading. On January 29, 2016, the Company distributed all of its investment interest in Leo to its shareholders. As result of the distribution, a loss of $48,239 was reported. The fair value of share dividends distributed is based on the market price of Leo's shares at the date those dividends were declared. Refer to table below and note 11 for details.

2) During the year ended July 31, 2017, the Company acquired 10% investment interest in The Lonsdale Group ("Lonsdale"), a private equity firm, owned by a director of GreenBank, for $400,000. The proceeds were paid by issue of 400,000 $1 non-voting 5% preference shares Series A, payable annually or pro-rata, in the capital of GreenBank. The preference shares does not have the right to convert into common shares of the Company. Due to the existence of a large block shareholder, the Company had no significant influence over the policy and operational decision making of Lonsdale. The fair value of these investments is not readily available and will be difficult to calculate and misleading because of the breadth of the range, and cost is the most indicative value of the investment. As such the cost method was used for accounting this investment and the investment is categorized as available for sale.

At July 31, 2017, the Company recognized impairment expense of $193,907 in respect of its investment in Lonsdale, as a result of valuation done by independent valuation specialist appointed by the Company, and the carrying amount of its interest was reduced.

3) During the year ended July 31, 2017, the Company acquired 10% investment interest in Reliable Stock Transfer Inc. ("Reliable"), a private share transfer agency, owned by a director of GreenBank, for $150,000. The proceeds were paid by cash of $50,000 and issue of 333,333 common shares of GreenBank for $100,000. Due to the existence of a large block shareholder, the Company had no significant influence over the policy and operational decision making of Reliable. The fair value of these investments is not readily available and will be difficult to calculate and misleading because of the breadth of the range, and cost is the most indicative value of the investment. As such the cost method was used for accounting this investment and the investment is categorized as available for sale.

At July 31, 2017, the Company recognized impairment expense of $121,148 in respect of its investment in Reliable, as a result of independent valuation done by valuation specialist appointed by the Company, and the carrying amount of its interest was reduced.

15. Related Party Transactions and Disclosures

Related party transactions were in the normal course of operations.

At July 31, 2017, the due from related companies in the amount of $11,858 (July 31, 2016 - $3,503) is net amount due from affiliated companies which amounts were made to provide working capital; Winston Resources Inc. of $nil (July 31, 2016 - $678), CNRP Mining Inc. of $nil (July 31, 2016 - $678), Zara of $3,390 (July 31, 2016 - $678), Hadley of $nil (July 31, 2016 - $678), Leo of $nil (July 31, 2016 - $678), Reliable Stock Transfer of $339 (July 31, 2016 - $113), and Ubique Minerals Limited of $8,129 (July 31, 2016 - $nil). During the fiscal year ended July 31, 2017 Daniel Wettreich, a director and officer of the Company was also a director of all of those companies. Daniel Wettreich resigned as director of Winston Resources Inc., CNRP Mining Inc., Hadley and Leo during the fiscal year ended July 31, 2017.

At July 31, 2017, the due from director in the amount of $3,056 (July 31, 2016 - $nil) represents due from Daniel Wettreich for $2,195 (July 31, 2016 - $nil) and due from Sammiri Capital Inc., a private company owned by Daniel Wettreich for $861 (July 31, 2016 - $nil).

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

15. Related Party Transactions and Disclosures (continued)

At July 31, 2016, the due to related parties included an amount of $6,537 due to Daniel Wettreich that was made to provide for working capital.

During the year ended July 31, 2017, the Company incurred transfer agent fees of $3,414, (Year ended July 31, 2016 - $34,788) to Reliable Stock Transfer Inc., a Company owned by Daniel Wettreich for the provision of share transfer services. As at July 31, 2017, amount owed to Reliable Stock Transfer Inc. is $nil (July 31, 2016 - $21,259). These amounts were included in the accounts payable and accrued liabilities at July 31, 2017.

Key Management Compensation

During the year ended July 31, 2017, the Company incurred management fees expenses of $150,000 (2016 - $nil) to a company owned by Daniel Wettreich for the provision of management services.

During the year, the Company granted 2,270,000 options (2016 - 260,000) to directors and they were assigned a fair value of $555,343 (2016 - $65,936).

16. Convertible Debentures of Subsidiary

On May 11, 2014, the Company's wholly owned subsidiary BAC issued $16,666 Convertible Debentures Series A to settle a liability of the Company. Each $1 Series A Debenture may be converted into four common shares of Bitcoin at the time Bitcoin lists on the CSE. Unless repaid early or converted to common shares, the obligation was due and payable by December 31, 2015.

The Series A Debenture contains both a liability component and an equity component, being the holder's conversion right, which has been separately presented in the consolidated statement of financial position using the residual method. The Company has allocated the $16,666 face value of the Series A Debenture to the liability and equity components. At issuance, the Company estimated the fair value of the conversion option by deducting the present value of the future cash outflows of the debenture from the face value of the principal of the Series A Debenture. The residual carrying value of the Series A Debenture is required to be accreted to the redemption value of the Series A Debenture to the maturity date of the Series A Debenture based on an effective annual interest rate of 20%. The value of the conversion feature has been accounted for as equity in the amount of $4,666 and the liability portion has been accounted for in the amount of $12,000 at the time of issuance. During the year ended July 31, 2017, the conversion feature expired unexercised and accordingly the equity component has been transferred to contributed surplus and the liability to statement of loss and comprehensive loss.

The balance at July 31, 2017 is made up as follows:

	Series A	Total
Balance, July 31, 2015	**$ 15,274**	**$ 15,274**
Interest accretion for the year	1,392	1,392
Balance, July 31, 2016	**$ 16,666**	**$ 16,666**
Cancellation	(16,666)	(16,666)
Balance, July 31, 2017	**$ -**	**$ -**

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

17. Non-Controlling Interests

Although Hadley is not a legal subsidiary of the Company, GreenBank is deemed to have effective control of Hadley. Accordingly, prior to the distribution of the 49% shareholding in Hadley it is consolidated into these financial statements.

GreenCoinX Inc. ("GreenCoinX"), is owned 80% by the Company and is a legal subsidiary and is consolidated in these financial statements.

	Hadley	GreenCoinX	Total
Balance, July 31, 2015	**$ (49,748)**	**$ 24,522**	**$ (25,226)**
Share of net loss for the period	(9,792)	(21,454)	(31,246)
Dilution of interest in subsidiary	59,540	-	59,540
Balance, July 31, 2016	**-**	**3,068**	**3,068**
Share of net loss for the period	-	(35,232)	(35,232)
Balance, July 31, 2017	**$ -**	**$ (32,164)**	**$ (32,164)**

18. Income Taxes

The Company's income tax provision differs from the amount resulting from the application of the Canadian statutory income tax rate. A reconciliation of the combined Canadian federal and provincial income tax rates with the Company's effective tax rate is as follows:

	2017	2016
Loss before income taxes	**$ (1,487,168)**	$ (212,871)
Combined statutory rate	**26.5%**	26.5%
	(394,000)	(56,000)
Gain on dilution of Hadley	**-**	(49,000)
Gain on disposition of investment in Zara	**-**	(36,000)
Gain on disposition of investment in Leo	**-**	13,000
Cancellation of convertible debentures	**(4,400)**	-
Share-based compensation	**147,000**	38,000
Other non-deductable expenditures	**139,000**	1,000
Benefit of tax losses not recognized	**112,400**	89,000
	$ -	$ -

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

18. Income Taxes (continued)

As at July 31, 2017, the Company has Canadian non-capital losses of approximately $1,394,000 (2016 - $974,000) available for deduction against future Canadian taxable income, the balances of which will expire as follows:

2033	**$**	**215,000**
2034		**223,000**
2035		**196,000**
2036		**340,000**
2037		**420,000**
	$	**1,394,000**

Deferred income tax assets

The tax effects of temporary differences that give rise to significant portions of future tax assets are as follows:

		2017		2016
Benefit of non-capital losses	**$**	**369,000**	$	258,000
Less: Valuation allowance (100% impairment deferred tax asset)		**(369,000)**		(258,000)
	$	**-**	$	-

Deferred income tax assets have been impaired in respect of these items because it is not probable that future profit will be available against which the Company can utilize the benefits therefrom.

19. Segmented Information

As at July 31, 2017, the Company has two reportable segments: merchant banking and software developer. Prior to the distribution of all its shareholdings in Hadley, the Company was also involved in the exploration and evaluation of mining interests. No operating segments have been aggregated in arriving at the reportable segments.

The Company's investment activities are carried out by the parent company, GreenBank Capital Inc.. The software developer segment is comprised of its cryptocurrency development, carried out through GreenCoinX Inc. Until this segment was distributed to the Company shareholders on January 29, 2016, the Company was also involved in the minerals exploration and evaluation segment which was comprised of its mining interests held through its former subsidiary, Hadley.

The Company evaluates performance and allocates resources based on profit or loss from operations before income taxes as well as results from operating activiities. All the operations are in Canada hence no geographical segmental information is provided.

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

19. Segmented Information (continued)

There are no inter-segment transactions.

Information on reportable segments is as follows:

July 31, 2017	Merchant Banking	Software Developer	Mining Interest	Total
Segment income (loss)	$(1,327,659)	$ (176,175)	$ 16,666	$(1,487,168)

July 31, 2016	Merchant Banking	Software Developer	Mining Interest	Total
Segment income (loss)	$ (12,987)	$ (199,448)	$ (436)	$ (212,871)

As at July 31, 2017	Merchant Banking	Software Developer	Mining Interest	Total
Segment assets	$ 617,493	$ 12,811	$ -	$ 630,304
Segment liabilities	$ (21,800)	$ (5,300)	$ -	$ (27,100)

As at July 31, 2016	Merchant Banking	Software Developer	Mining Interest	Total
Segment assets	$ 64,211	$ 51,833	$ -	$ 116,044
Segment liabilities	$ (5,550)	$ (64,828)	$ -	$ (70,378)

20. Restatement of Note disclosure

In a note to previous financial statements commencing April 30, 2016, the Company referenced market price of GreenCoinX, which could be misleading. The Company has removed such a reference in these financial statements.

21. Events After the Reporting Period

i) On August 2, 2017, the Company announced the acquisition of 280,000 shares at purchase price of US$0.07547 per share, representing 14% investment interest in Slabdeck Technology Inc., a private Canadian company.

ii) On September 5, 2017, the Company announced the acquisition of 15% investment interest in Veterans Financial Group LLC, a USA based insurance agency for $57,000 payable $25,000 in cash and $32,000 by issuance of 32,000 $1 non-voting 5% preference shares Series C in the capital of GreenBank. The Company further increased its investment interest to 19% for sum of $42,430 by issuance of 42,430 $1 non-voting preference shares Series C in the capital of GreenBank.

iii) On September 11, 2017, the Company announced the completion of distribution to its shareholders of its software division, comprising of three companies, XGC Software Inc., Blockchain Evolution Inc., and KYC Technologies Inc. Following this distribution, the Company has no further interest in XGC Software Inc. and its subsidiary GreenCoinX Inc. The Company now owns 15% of Blockchain Evolution Inc. and KYC Technology Inc.

21. Events After the Reporting Period (continued)

iv) On October 12, 2017, the Company announced the acquisition of 19% investment interest in Inside Bay Street Corporation, a private financial news communications company for $40,000 payable by the issuance of 40,000 $1 non-voting 5% preference shares Series D in the capital of GreenBank.

v) On October 11, 2017, the Company closed a $283,000 private placement and issued 471,357 Units at $0.60 per Unit. Each Unit comprises of one common share and one 24-month warrant which entitles the holder to acquire one additional common share at $0.90.