GreenBank Capital Inc.

Consolidated Financial Statements

Year ended July 31, 2019

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholders of Greenbank Capital Inc.

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Greenbank Capital Inc. (the "Company"), which comprise the consolidated statements of financial position as at July 31, 2019 and 2018, and the consolidated statements of loss and comprehensive loss, cash flow and changes in equity for the years then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies (collectively referred to as the "financial statements").

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at July 31, 2019 and 2018, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Canada, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern

We draw attention to Note 2 to the financial statements, which describes events and conditions that indicate the existence of a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in Management's Discussion and Analysis.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements. As part of an audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit 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 Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Company to express an opinion on the financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Matthew Gosden.

DMCL

DALE MATHESON CARR-HILTON LABONTE LLP
CHARTERED PROFESSIONAL ACCOUNTANTS
Vancouver, BC

January 22, 2020

GreenBank Capital Inc.
Consolidated Statements of Financial Position
(expressed in Canadian dollars)

As at July 31	Notes	2019	2018
Current assets			
Cash		**$ 73,287**	$ 440,954
Accounts receivable		**2,496**	109
HST recoverable		**52,130**	7,594
Due from related parties	16	**17,323**	37,379
Prepaid expense		**-**	30,212
Total current assets		**145,236**	516,248
Non-current assets			
Exploration and evaluation assets	8	**619,519**	32,185
Investments in marketable securities	9	**162,277**	307,799
Investments in associates	10	**20,009**	139,650
Total non-current assets		**801,805**	479,634
Total assets		**$ 947,041**	$ 995,882
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY			
Current liabilities			
Amounts payable and accrued liabilities	12	**$ 231,979**	$ 163,372
Due to related parties	15	**680,384**	159,017
Loans payable		**23,666**	26,034
Total current liabilities		**936,029**	348,423
Equity			
Common share capital	14	**3,549,533**	3,531,198
Reserve for warrants	14	**256,353**	256,353
Contributed surplus		**940,417**	454,861
Share-based payment reserve		**777,372**	1,262,928
Foreign currency reserve		**12,787**	4,096
Deficit		**(5,862,050)**	(4,839,238)
Total equity attributed to owners of Greenbank		**(325,588)**	670,198
Non-controlling interest	16	**336,600**	(22,739)
Total equity		**11,012**	647,459
Total liabilities and equity		**$ 947,041**	$ 995,882

Nature of operations	1
Going concern	2
Events after the reporting period	22

Approved on behalf of the Board of Directors:

"David Lonsdale" (signed)	"Gaurav Singh" (signed)
David Lonsdale, Director	**Gaurav Singh, 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	Notes	2019	2018
Revenue	16	**$ 12,500**	$ 56,713
Expenses			
Consulting expenses	15	**274,675**	154,356
Foreign exchange loss		**191**	549
Impairment of exploration and evaluation assets	8	**78,290**	-
Impairment of goodwill	7	**-**	632,333
Investor relations and market research		**6,702**	20,072
Office and general		**87,986**	292,322
Payroll	15	**237,698**	79,009
Professional fees		**140,086**	89,891
Public company costs	15	**63,237**	66,658
Research and development	7	**257,528**	127,409
Share-based compensation	14	**-**	777,372
		1,146,393	2,239,971
Net loss from operations		**(1,133,893)**	(2,183,258)
Other income (expense)			
Gain on sale of investments	9	**97,500**	-
Fair value adjustment on marketable securities	9	**(120,894)**	(196,837)
Gain on dilution of investment in associates		**-**	56,353
Gain (Loss) on loss of control of subsidiary	10, 11	**5,641**	(19,656)
Gain on revaluation of equity interests	7, 10	**7,649**	50,695
Bad debt expense provision	15	**(30,979)**	-
Preferred dividends		**-**	(45,307)
Share of loss of associates	10	**(15,492)**	(50,344)
Reversal of flow-through premium		**11,008**	-
Net loss from continuing operations		**(1,179,460)**	(2,388,354)
Net loss from discontinued operations	**19**	**(71,203)**	(77,361)
Net loss for the year		**(1,250,663)**	(2,465,715)
Other comprehensive income			
Net movement in foreign currency		**8,691**	4,096
Net comprehensive loss		**$ (1,241,972)**	$ (2,461,619)
Net loss attributed to:			
Equity holders of GreenBank Capital Inc.		**$ (977,916)**	$ (2,370,559)
Non-controlling interest	16	**(272,747)**	(95,156)
		$ (1,250,663)	$ (2,465,715)
Net comprehensive loss attributed to:			
Equity holders of GreenBank Capital Inc.		**$ (969,225)**	$ (2,366,463)
Non-controlling interest	16	**(272,747)**	(95,156)
		$ (1,241,972)	$ (2,461,619)
Basic and diluted net loss per share - continuing operations		**$ (0.04)**	$ (0.09)
Basic and diluted net loss per share - discontinued operations		**$ (0.00)**	$ (0.00)
Basic and diluted net loss per share		**$ (0.04)**	$ (0.09)
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding - basic and diluted		**27,531,637**	26,008,729

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)

Years ended July 31	**2019**	2018
Operating activities		
Net loss	**$ (1,250,663)**	$ (2,465,715)
Non-cash adjustments for:		
Bad debt expense	**30,979**	-
Consulting revenue paid in stock	**-**	70,000
Consulting revenue settled by non-cash consideration	**-**	(2,504)
Dilution gain	**-**	(56,353)
Impairment of exploration and evaluation assets	**78,290**	-
Impairment of goodwill	**-**	632,333
Gain on sale of investments	**(97,500)**	-
Reversal of flow-through share premium	**(11,008)**	-
Fair value adjustment on marketable securities	**120,894**	196,837
Loss on distribution of GreenCoinX	**-**	19,656
Non-cash research and development expense	**50,782**	-
Revaluation gain on equity investments	**(7,649)**	(50,695)
Share of loss of associates	**15,492**	50,344
Share-based compensation	**-**	777,372
	(1,070,383)	(828,725)
Net changes in non-cash working capital		
Accounts receivable	**(2,387)**	52
Government HST recoverable	**(18,730)**	7,984
Prepaid expenses	**30,212**	(30,212)
Amounts payable and other liabilities	**33,613**	78,587
Net cash used in operating activities - continuing operations	**(998,640)**	(651,297)
Net cash used in operating activities - discontinued operations	**(29,035)**	(121,017)
Net cash used in operating activities	**(1,027,675)**	(772,314)
Investing activities		
Cash acquired on acquisition of subsidiaries, net of cash paid	**210,408**	92,576
Expenditures on exploration and evaluation assets	**(167,835)**	(14,185)
Purchase of investment	**-**	(26,725)
Disposition of cash on loss of control of subsidiary	**(16,653)**	-
Proceeds on dispositon of investments	**97,500**	-
Net cash provided by investing activities	**123,420**	51,666
Financing activities		
Due from related parties	**(37,604)**	10,146
Due to related parties	**573,559**	111,302
Proceeds from private placements, net of issuance costs	**-**	613,348
Proceeds from exercise of warrants	**-**	239,000
Proceeds from exercise of stock options	**-**	37,750
Loans payable	**(2,368)**	-
Net cash provided by financing activities	**533,587**	1,011,546
Foreign exchange impact on cash	**3,001**	9,470
Net change in cash	**(367,667)**	300,368
Cash, beginning of year	**440,954**	140,586
Cash, end of year	**$ 73,287**	$ 440,954

Supplemental cash flow information – Note 20

GreenBank Capital Inc.
Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity
(expressed in Canadian dollars)

	Common shares		Reserves			Foreign		Non-	
	Number of shares	Amount	Warrants	Share-based payments	Contributed surplus	currency reserve	Deficit	controlling interest	Total
Balance July 31, 2018	**27,201,664**	**$ 3,531,198**	**$ 256,353**	**$ 1,262,928**	**$ 454,861**	**$ 4,096**	**$ (4,839,238)**	**$ (22,739)**	**$ 647,459**
Common shares issued for investment	**235,714**	**70,714**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**70,714**
Common shares owned by subsidiary reacquired	**(100,842)**	**(30,253)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(30,253)**
Return of shares	**(16,512)**	**(22,126)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(22,126)**
Distribution by Plan of Arrangement	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(54,704)**	**-**	**(54,704)**
Recognition of non-controlling interest on acquisition	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**566,253**	**566,253**
Decocognition of non-controlling interest on deconsolidation	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(24,359)**	**(24,359)**
Common shares issued by a subsidiary to acquire assets	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**100,000**	**100,000**
Expiry of stock options	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(485,556)**	**485,556**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Other adjustments to non-controlling interests	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**9,808**	**(9,808)**	**-**
Net loss for the year	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**		**(977,916)**	**(272,747)**	**(1,250,663)**
Other comprehensive loss						**8,691**	**-**	**-**	**8,691**
Balance, July 31, 2019	**27,320,024**	**$ 3,549,533**	**$ 256,353**	**$ 777,372**	**$ 940,417**	**$ 12,787**	**$ (5,862,050)**	**$ 336,600**	**$ 11,012**
Balance, July 31, 2017	24,665,794	$ 1,582,853	$ 193,848	$ 574,200	$ 327,725	$ -	$ (2,468,679)	$ (32,164)	$ 177,783
Common shares issued									
Private placement	791,357	336,529	278,286	-	-	-	-	-	614,815
Investments	479,898	686,202	-	-	-	-	-	-	686,202
Conversion of preferred shares	215,357	301,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	301,500
Consulting fees	50,000	70,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	70,000
Settle debts	49,258	63,050	-	-	-	-	-	-	63,050
Exercise of warrants	800,000	454,781	(215,781)	-	-	-	-	-	239,000
Exercise of stock options	150,000	37,750	-	(45,037)	45,037	-	-	-	37,750
Share issue costs	-	(1,467)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,467)
Fair value expired options	-	-	-	(30,812)	30,812	-	-	-	-
Fair value of surrendered options	-	-	-	(12,795)	12,795	-	-	-	-
Stock-based compensation	-	-	-	777,372	-	-	-	-	777,372
Derecognition of non-controlling interest	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32,968	32,968
Recognition of non-controlling interest on acquisition	-	-	-	-	38,492	-	-	71,613	110,105
Net loss for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2,370,559)	(95,156)	(2,465,715)
Other comprehensive loss	-	-	-	-	-	4,096	-	-	4,096
Balance, July 31, 2018	27,201,664	$ 3,531,198	$ 256,353	$ 1,262,928	$ 454,861	$ 4,096	$ (4,839,238)	$ (22,739)	$ 647,459

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. The Company is a public company whose common shares are listed for trading on the Canadian Securities Exchange (“CSE”) under the symbol “GBC”, and are also traded in the USA under symbol “OTCMKTS: GRNBF” and in Frankfurt, Germany on the Deutsche Börse under symbol FRA: 2TL.

The primary business of the Company is merchant banking. The Company owns an equity portfolio of 14 small cap investments comprising 10-100% ownership positions in an insurance agency (financial services), blockchain and gaming technology ventures, mineral exploration companies and professional services providers.

The head office of the Company is located at 100 King Street West, Suite 5700, Toronto, Ontario M5X 1C7, Canada.

2. Going Concern Assumption

These audited 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 yet to generate significant income or cash flows from its operations. 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 its merchant banking activities.

There is no assurance that the Company will be able to obtain external financing necessary to further its merchant banking activities. 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, 2019, the Company had yet to generate significant revenues from operations and had a consolidated deficit of $5,862,050 (July 31, 2018 – $4,839,238). 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

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS as issued by the International Accounting standards Board ("IASB") and interpretations issued by the IFRS Interpretations Committee ("IFRIC"). The accounting policies set out in Note 4 have been applied consistently in these financial statements.

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on January 22, 2020.

3. Statement of Compliance and Basis of Presentation (continued)

(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.

(c) Functional and presentation currency

The financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars, which is the functional currency.

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.

Principles of consolidation

These consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company, and 100% owned GreenBank Financial Inc., Veterans Financial Group LLC, North America Veterans Insurance Services Inc., Expatriate Assistance Services Inc., Cannabis Blockchain Inc. and Medik Blockchain Inc., and prior to September 8, 2017 the accounts of Blockchain Evolution Inc., KYC Technology Inc., and XGC Software Inc; 52.5% owned Blockchain Evolution Inc. after April 6, 2018 and its 100% subsidiary Xbook Network Inc ("Xbook") after May 14, 2018; 50% owned GBC Grand Exploration Inc. after June 19, 2018 until November 4, 2018; 23.2% owned Ubique Minerals Ltd. from October 5,2018; 25.2% owned Buchans Wileys Exploration Inc. from October 5, 2018; 59.5% owned Kabaddi Games Inc. from August 21, 2018; and 34.8% owned Gander Exploration Inc. from March 27, 2019. The results of these companies are also consolidated into the books of GreenBank.

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 period 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.

On consolidation, all intercompany transactions, balances, income and expenses are eliminated.

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.

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.

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.

Exploration and evaluation assets

The Company capitalizes all exploration and evaluation costs that result in the acquisition and retention of resource properties or an interest therein. The amount shown for mineral rights represents costs to date, including acquisition, maintenance, exploration, salaries based on time spent, and management fees. All costs incurred prior to obtaining the legal right to explore are expensed as incurred.

4. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Exploration and evaluation assets (continued)

Mining rights shall be assessed for impairment when facts and circumstances suggest that the carrying amount of the mining rights may exceed its recoverable amount. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). The Company estimates the recoverable amount of each asset or cash-generating unit ("CGU"), on the basis of areas of interest. Management groups mineral claims that are contiguous and specific to an area that encompasses the same prospective minerals, into one area of interest and assigns a name to this mineral property. Each named mineral property is considered an area of interest and a CGU.

Although not an exhaustive list, one or more of the following facts and circumstances indicate that a specific CGU should be tested for impairment:

- The period for which the entity has the right to explore in the specific area has expired during the financial statement period or will expire in the near future and is not expected to be renewed.
- Substantive expenditures on further exploration for, and evaluation of, mineral resources in the specific area is neither budgeted nor planned.
- Exploration for and evaluation of mineral resources in the specific area has not led to the discovery of commercially viable quantities of mineral resources and the entity has decided to discontinue such activities in the specific area.
- Sufficient data exists to indicate that, although a development in the specific area is likely to proceed, the carrying amount of the exploration and evaluation asset is unlikely to be recovered in full from successful development or sale.

An impairment loss may be reversed in a situation where there is a change in the circumstances that had initially dictated that impairment had occurred. An example of such a situation might include, but not be limited to, the recommencement of exploration activity on a mineral property due to a significant change in commodity prices.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less disposal costs and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset.

Once the technical feasibility and commercial viability of extracting the mineral resource has been determined, the property is considered to be a mine under development and is classified as "mines under construction". Mining rights are also tested for impairment before the assets are transferred to development properties.

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.

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

Effective August 1, 2018, the Company has adopted IFRS 9 Financial instruments. A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

The following table shows the original classification under IAS 39 and the new classification under IFRS 9:

Financial assets/liabilities	Original classification IAS 39	New classification IFRS 9
Cash	FVTPL	Amortized cost
Accounts receivable	Amortized cost	Amortized cost
Due from related parties	Loans and receivables	Amortized cost
Investments in marketable securities	Available-for-sale (private companies) or FVTPL (public companies)	FVTPL
Accounts payable and other liabilities	Other financial liabilities	Amortized cost
Due to related parties	Other financial liabilities	Amortized cost
Loans payable	Other financial liabilities	Amortized cost

4. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Financial instruments (continued)

Financial assets

On initial recognition, financial assets are recognized at fair value and are subsequently classified and measured at: (i) amortized cost; (ii) fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVOCI"); or (iii) fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL"). The classification of financial assets is generally based on the business model in which a financial asset is managed and its contractual cash flow characteristics. A financial asset is measured at fair value net of transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition except for financial assets at FVTPL where transaction costs are expensed.

All financial assets not classified and measured at amortized cost or FVOCI are measured at FVTPL. On initial recognition of an equity instrument that is not held for trading, the Company may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in the investment's fair value in other comprehensive income.

The Company derecognizes financial assets only when the contractual rights to cash flows from the financial assets expire, or when it transfers the financial assets and substantially all of the associated risks and rewards of ownership to another entity.

The classification determines the method by which the financial assets are carried on the statement of financial position subsequent to inception and how changes in value are recorded.

Impairment of financial assets

IFRS 9 uses the expected credit loss ("ECL") model. The credit loss model groups receivables based on similar credit risk characteristics and days past due in order to estimate bad debts. The ECL model applies to the Company's receivables.

An 'expected credit loss' impairment model applies which requires a loss allowance to be recognized based on expected credit losses. The estimated present value of future cash flows associated with the asset is determined and an impairment loss is recognized for the difference between this amount and the carrying amount as follows: the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to estimated present value of the future cash flows associated with the asset, discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate, either directly or through the use of an allowance account and the resulting loss is recognized in profit or loss for the period.

In a subsequent period, if the amount of the impairment loss related to financial assets measured at amortized cost decreases, the previously recognized impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss to the extent that the carrying amount of the investment at the date the impairment is reversed does not exceed what the amortized cost would have been had the impairment not been recognized.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are designated as either: (i) fair value through profit or loss; or (ii) other financial liabilities. All financial liabilities are classified and subsequently measured at amortized cost except for financial liabilities at FVTPL. The classification determines the method by which the financial liabilities are carried on the statement of financial position subsequent to inception and how changes in value are recorded. Accounts payable, due to shareholder and loan payable are classified under other financial liabilities and carried on the statement of financial position at amortized cost.

4. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Financial instruments (continued)

The Company derecognizes a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled, or expire. The Company also derecognizes a financial liability when the terms of the liability are modified such that the terms and / or cash flows of the modified instrument are substantially different, in which case a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognized at fair value.

Gains and losses on derecognition are generally recognized in profit or loss.

The Company retrospectively adopted IFRS 9 on August 1, 2018. The adoption had no impact on the amounts recognized in the Company's financial statements for the year ended July 31, 2019.

<u>Financial instruments recorded at fair value</u>

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 investments in private companies (note 9) are considered Level 3 in the hierarchy and in public companies are considered Level 1.

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

Various accounting pronouncements (such as IFRS 16, and the various annual improvements) are not expected to have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

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.

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
At July 31, 2019, the Company had less than 20% voting rights in The Lonsdale Group, Reliable Stock Transfer Inc., Inside Bay Street Corporation, and Minfocus Exploration Corporation. Management has assessed the involvement of the Company in accordance with IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements and IAS 28 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures 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.

At July 31, 2019, the Company had a 47.468% interest in GBC Grand Exploration Inc. Management assessed the involvement of the Company in accordance with IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements and has concluded that it does not have control. In making its judgment, management considered the fact that the remaining 52.532% interest was held by a small number of founding shareholders that are independent of the Company.

5. Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgments (continued)

(c) Interest in other entities (continued)
At July 31, 2019, the Company had a 23.243% interest in Ubique Minerals Ltd. ("Ubique"), a 25.162% interest in Buchans Wileys Exploration Inc. ("Buchans") and a 34.758% interest in Gander Exploration Inc. ("Gander"). Management assessed the involvement of the Company in accordance with IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements and has concluded that control was acquired on the acquisition of its additional interest on October 5, 2018 (Ubique and Buchans) and March 27, 2019 (Gander). In making its judgment, management considered the following:

(i) The Company's controlling shareholder also held a significant interest in these entities. The Company considers its controlling shareholder to be a "de facto agent" on the basis that the shareholder is a related party and is reliant on Greenbank for making strategic and operational decisions that impact the relevant activities of these entities. Consequently, the Company has combined the shareholdings of its controlling shareholder with its direct shareholdings in these entities when assessing control;

(ii) The combined shareholding of the Company and its controlling shareholder is significant, and the shares held by other non-related shareholders is dispersed amongst a large number of shareholders meaning it unlikely that other shareholders could outvote the Company; and

(iii) The Company has common management with the entities and the majority of the directors of these entities are directors of Greenbank.

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.

(b) 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 similar 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 comparisons with similar instruments where observable market prices exist, discounted cash flow analysis, option pricing models, and other valuation 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.

5. Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgments (continued)

(b) Fair Value Measurements (continued)
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.

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.

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. The Company recorded a bad debt expense of $30,979 related to amounts due from a related company and a former subsidiary.

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 volatilities, 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, 2019, the Company had, at its disposal, $73,287 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 carrying value of the Company's financial instruments approximate their fair value.

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

7. Acquisitions

Veterans Financial Group LLC

On August 14, 2017, the Company acquired a 15% interest in Veterans Financial Group LLC ("Veterans"), an insurance agency located in Ohio, USA. As consideration the Company paid $25,000 cash and issued 32,000 $1 non-voting 5% series C preferred shares with a fair value of $10,667. The chairman of Veterans is a director of the Company and on completion of this transaction the CEO of the Company became a director of Veterans.

On September 25, 2017, the Company increased its ownership in Veterans to 19% by subscribing to a private placement. As consideration, the Company issued 42,340 $1 non-voting 5% series C preferred shares with a fair value of $14,113.

On January 11, 2018, the Company acquired the remaining 81% interest in Veterans by issuing 259,727 common shares with a fair value of $399,980. On acquisition, the Company recognized a gain of $43,194 reflecting the implied increase in value of its existing 19% interest immediately before the acquisition. The acquisition was accounted for as a business combination with the fair value allocated as follows:

Consideration paid		
Fair value of existing interest	$	93,822
Fair value of common shares issued		399,980
Total	$	493,802

Fair value of identifiable assets and liabilities acquired		
Cash	$	7,383
Investment in Greenbank preferred shares		30,997
Accounts payable		(24,364)
Deferred revenue		(11,688)
Loans payable		(140,859)
Net liabilities		(138,531)
Goodwill		632,333
Total	$	493,802

Management determined that there was no separately identifiable intangible assets and therefore the excess of the consideration paid over the net monetary assets and liabilities was recorded as goodwill. Goodwill was comprised of an assembled workforce and relationships with various insurance providers. From acquisition on January 11, 2018 to July 31, 2018, Veterans contributed revenues of $103,617 and a net loss of 77,361. At July 31, 2018, determined that the goodwill was impaired and therefore recorded an impairment charge of $632,333.

For the year ended July 31, 2019, Veterans contributed revenues of $78,295 and a net loss of $71,203.

Blockchain Evolution Inc.

On April 5, 2018, the Company participated a private placement of Blockchain Evolution Inc. ("Blockchain Evolution") and acquired an additional 37.5% interest. Prior to this transaction, the Company already held a 15% interest bringing its totaling interest to 52.5% and therefore gained control. The Company recognized a gain of $7,501 in relation to its existing investment immediately before the acquisition. As consideration, the Company issued 150,000 common shares which are treated as treasury shares for the purpose of these consolidated financial statements and excluded from the number of outstanding common shares.

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

7. Acquisitions (continued)

Blockchain Evolution Inc. (continued)

Blockchain Evolution did not have the necessary inputs and processes to constitute a business as defined by IFRS 3 *Business Combinations* and was therefore accounted for as an asset acquisition with the assets, liabilities and non-controlling interest recognized as follows:

Consideration paid		
Fair value of existing interest recognized on acquisition	$	7,501

Assets and liabilities acquired		
Cash	$	110,193
Receivable		493
Accounts payable		(7,547)
Due to Greenbank		(2,757)
Loans payable		(12,776)
Net assets		87,606
Non-controlling interest		(41,613)
Net assets (net of non-controlling interest)	$	45,993

The other shareholders of Blockchain Evolution were substantially comprised of directors and significant shareholders of the Company and therefore the excess of the net assets (net of controlling interest) and the carrying value of the existing interest of $38,492 was reflected as a credit to contributed surplus.

For the year ended July 31, 2019, Blockchain Evolution contributed a loss of $184,094.

Kabaddi Games Inc.

On January 24, 2018, the Company incubated Kabaddi Games Inc. (“Kabaddi Games”), a mobile gaming technology company headquartered in Toronto, Canada, which acquired all the rights and title to the software IP of an unfinished mobile game based on the Kabaddi sport for stock. As consideration for its services, the Company received Kabaddi Games common shares valued at $1,900, representing a 19% equity ownership.

On August 21, 2018, the Company increased its ownership in Kabaddi Games to 59.5% by subscribing to a private placement and acquired 1,000,000 common shares of Kabaddi Games at $0.074 per share. The chairman, CFO and another director of Kabaddi Games are directors of the Company.

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

7. Acquisitions (continued)

Kabaddi Games Inc. (continued)

Kabaddi Games did not have the necessary inputs and processes to constitute a business as defined by IFRS 3 *Business Combinations* and was therefore accounted for as an asset acquisition with the assets, liabilities and non-controlling interest recognized as follows:

Consideration Paid		
Cost of existing interest	$	1,900
Cash invested		74,000
Total	$	75,900

Assets and liabilities acquired		
Cash	$	33,238
Due from GreenBank		18,333
Intangible assets		-
Accounts payable		(9,357)
Net assets		42,215
Non-controlling interest		(17,097)
Premium paid over net assets acquired		50,782
Net assets (net of controlling interest)	$	75,900

Management determined that there was no separately identifiable intangible asset and therefore the excess of the consideration paid over the net monetary assets and liabilities of $50,782 was expensed as a research and development expense.

Ubique Minerals Ltd.

On October 5, 2018, the Company acquired additional shares of Ubique increasing its ownership interest from 14.34% to 23.51%. This resulted in the Company acquiring control of Ubique as the Company's interest, in combination with the interests held by the Company's controlling shareholder and other related parties, being more than combined interests held by a group of non-related founding shareholders of those companies.

As consideration for the additional shares of Ubique, the Company issued 203,738 of its common shares with an estimated fair value of $61,121.

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

7. Acquisitions (continued)

Ubique Minerals Ltd. (continued)

Ubique did not have the necessary inputs and processes to constitute a business as defined by IFRS 3 *Business Combinations* and was therefore accounted for as an asset acquisition with the assets, liabilities and non-controlling interest recognized as follows:

Consideration paid		
Fair value of existing interest	$	95,567
Fair value of common shares issued		61,121
Total	$	156,688

Fair value of identifiable assets and liabilities acquired		
Cash	$	251,920
Investment in Greenbank common shares		30,253
HST receivable		25,805
Due from Greenbank		21,178
Due from related party		12,681
Exploration and evaluation assets		372,255
Accounts payable		(36,669)
Flow-through share liability		(11,008)
Net liabilities		666,415
Non-controlling interest		(509,727)
Total	$	156,688

Buchans Wileys Exploration Inc.

On October 5, 2018, the Company acquired additional shares of Buchans increasing its ownership interest from 15.39% to 25.16%. This resulted in the Company acquiring control of Buchans as the Company's interest, in combination with the interests held by the Company's controlling shareholder and other related parties, being more than combined interests held by a group of non-related founding shareholders of those companies.

As consideration for the additional shares of Buchans, the Company issued 14,030 of its common shares with an estimated fair value of $4,209.

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

7. Acquisitions (continued)

Buchans Wileys Exploration Inc. (continued)

Buchans did not have the necessary inputs and processes to constitute a business as defined by IFRS 3 *Business Combinations* and was therefore accounted for as an asset acquisition with the assets, liabilities and non-controlling interest recognized as follows:

Consideration paid		
Fair value of existing interest	$	6,632
Fair value of common shares issued		4,209
Total	$	10,841

Fair value of identifiable assets and liabilities acquired		
Cash	$	88
Due from related party		1,953
Exploration and evaluation assets		75,244
Accounts payable		(5,570)
Due to Greenbank		(28,631)
Net liabilities		43,084
Non-controlling interest		(32,243)
Total	$	10,841

Gander Exploration Inc.

On March 27, 2019, the Company acquired additional shares of Gander increasing its ownership interest from 30.10% to 34.76%. This resulted in the Company acquiring control of Gander as the Company's interest, in combination with the interests held by the Company's controlling shareholder and other related parties, being more than combined interests held by a group of non-related founding shareholders of those companies.

The Company received the additional shares as payment for an amount due from Gander in the amount of $11,000.

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

7. Acquisitions (continued)

Gander Exploration Inc. (continued)

Gander did not have the necessary inputs and processes to constitute a business as defined by IFRS 3 *Business Combinations* and was therefore accounted for as an asset acquisition with the assets, liabilities and non-controlling interest recognized as follows:

Consideration paid		
Cost of existing interest	$	15,051
Cost of additional interest		11,000
Total	$	26,051

Fair value of identifiable assets and liabilities acquired		
Cash	$	12,062
Exploration and evaluation assets		2,400
Accounts payable		(3,446)
Net liabilities		11,016
Non-controlling interest		(7,187)
Premium paid over net assets acquired - expensed		22,222
Total	$	26,051

8. Exploration and evaluation assets

	GBC Grand	**Ubique**			**Buchans**			**Gander**	
	Twilite Gold and Browning	Daniels Harbour	Kapuskasing	Ubique Total	Buchans North	Buchans South	Buchans Total	Cripple Creek	**Consolidated Total**
Balance, July 31, 2017	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Acquisition costs	32,185	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance, July 31, 2018	**32,185**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**32,185**
On acquisition (Note 7)	-	372,255	-	372,255	73,911	1,333	75,244	2,400	449,899
Staking costs	-	-	-	-	1,338	-	1,338	-	1,338
Drilling and devlopment costs	19,928	68,992	9,465	78,457	-	-	-	-	98,385
Management fees	-	96,237	-	96,237	-	-	-	-	96,237
Recovery of exploration expenses	-	(38,121)	-	(38,121)	-	-	-	-	(38,121)
Claims optioned from KAP	-	-	110,000	110,000	-	-	-	-	110,000
Impairment	-	-		-	(75,249)	(1,333)	(76,582)	(1,708)	(78,290)
Eliminated on deconsolidation	(52,113)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(52,113)
Balance, July 31, 2019	**$ -**	**$ 499,362**	**$ 119,465**	**$ 618,827**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ 692**	**$ 619,519**

GBC Grand Exploration Inc.

In the year ended July 31, 2018, the Company acquired a 50% interest in GBC Grand Exploration Inc. (“GBC Grand”). As a result of this transaction, the Company acquired certain mineral claims comprising two greenfield mineral properties located in Newfoundland:

- The Twilite Gold Property which is comprised of 65 claims acquired on June 16, 2018 for cash consideration of $14,185; and
- The Browning property which is comprised of 24 claims acquired on July 6, 2018 for cash consideration of $15,815.

On November 4, 2018, GreenBank’s ownership in GBC Grand declined to 47.47% and was therefore deconsolidated on that date. Subsequently, GBC Grand has been accounted for as an investment in associate (Note 10).

8. Exploration and evaluation assets (continued)

Ubique Minerals Limited

Daniels Claims
As a result of the acquisition of control of Ubique on October 5, 2018 (Note 7), the Company acquired the Daniels Claims. The Daniels Claims consists of 85 claims (previously 109 claims) in the Daniels Harbour area of Newfoundland and Labrador.

During the year ended July 31, 2019, the Company received $38,121 from the Newfoundland government under a junior mining exploration assistance program.

Kapuskasing Claims
On February 13, 2019, the Ubique entered into an Option Agreement with MinKap Resources Inc., formerly Kapuskasing Gold Corp. (TSX-V:KAP) ("MinKap") which provides for MinKap granting Ubique an option to earn a 55% or up to 70% interest in MinKap's Daniels Harbour property in western Newfoundland, which comprises 42 claim units adjacent to Ubique's Daniel's Harbour property to its west.

In order to earn a 55% interest in the Kapuskasing Claims:

- On signing of the agreement, Ubique must pay MinKap $10,000 (paid) and deliver to MinKap 500,000 common shares in the capital of Ubique (issued with a fair value of $100,000);
- On or before September 15, 2019, Ubique must incur an additional $100,000 in expenditures (incurred subsequent to July 31, 2019);
- On or before February 12, 2020, Ubique must pay MinKap $10,000 and deliver to MinKap 500,000 common shares in the capital of Ubique;
- On or before February 12, 2021, Ubique must deliver to MinKap 200,000 common shares in the capital of Ubique;
- On or before February 28, 2021, Ubique must incur an additional $200,000 in expenditures;
- On or before September 1, 2021, paying $40,000 to the vendors from whom MinKap optioned the property.
- On or before February 28, 2022, Ubique must incur an additional $300,000 in expenditures.
- On or before February 12, 2024, Ubique must incur an additional $400,000 in expenditures, at which point the Company will have earned a 55% interest in the MinKap property.

Upon Ubique earning a 55% interest, Ubique may earn an additional 15% interest by incurring an additional $400,000 in expenditures, on or before February 28, 2025.

Upon Ubique earning either a 55% or 70% interest in the property, the companies will form a joint venture to continue exploration, or MinKap may elect to grant Ubique the right to earn an additional 5% interest in the property for every additional work expenditure of $100,000 to a limit of 95% ownership by Ubique, at which time the agreement provides for MinKap's interest to be converted to a 2% Net Smelter Royalty ("NSR"). Ubique will then have the right to buy back 1.75% of the NSR for $2,000,000. The underlying vendors are entitled to a NSR of 3% of which 2% may be repurchased for $2,000,000. In addition, the underlying vendors are entitled to a bonus payment in the event that the Operator delineates a NI 43-101 compliant resource of a minimum of 5,000,000 tonnes of ore with a grade of at least 7% zinc.

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

8. Exploration and evaluation assets (continued)

Buchans Wileys Exploration Inc.

As a result of the acquisition of control of Buchans on October 5, 2018 (Note 7), the Company acquired the Buchans Wileys North and the Buchans Wileys South properties.

Buchans Wileys North
Buchans Wileys North property consists of 48 claims located in the Buchans area of Newfoundland and Labrador. In November 2018, Buchans renewed the license for 6 of these 48 claims and opted to let the remaining 42 claims lapse. In November 2019, Buchans let the remaining 6 claims lapse. Therefore, the Company has recorded an impairment of $75,249 reducing the carrying value to $Nil.

Buchans Wileys South
Buchans Wileys South comprised 30 claims located 15 km southeast of the Buchans Wileys property. These claims were acquired by staking. In November 2018, the Company opted to let these 30 claims lapse. The Company recorded an impairment of $1,333 for the lapsed claims.

Gander Exploration Inc.

Cripple Creek
As a result of the acquisition of control of Gander on March 27, 2019 (Note 7), the Cmopany acquired the Cripple Creek property, comprising 35 claims located 25km north of the town of Gander. At July 31, 2019, GreenBank recognized an impairment loss of $1,708 against the Cripple Creek claims held by Gander, to reflect the decision let some of these claims lapse in November 2019.

Gander also owns the Duder Lake property which is located approximately 40 km north of the town of Gander and consists of 8 contiguous claims.

9. Investments in marketable securities

	As at July 31, 2019	As at July 31, 2018
Shares of Canadian public companies	$ 102,223	$ 143,111
Shares of Canadian private companies	60,054	164,688
	$ 162,277	$ 307,799

Investments held for sale consist of investments where the Company's interest is less than 20% and the Company does not otherwise have control or significant influence.

Shares in Canadian public companies are measured at fair value based on the shares quote market price. During the year ended July 31, 2019, the Company recognized a loss in the fair value of its investment in the shares of a public company in the amount of $40,889 (2018 - $196,837).

Shares in private companies are recorded at fair value. Management determined that the cost of the Company's investments in shares of private companies as determine under IFRS 9 was the most reliable estimate of fair value with the exception of one investment where certain of the investee's underlying investments had discontinued operations and therefore the Company recognized a loss of $80,005.

On March 21, 2019, the Company announced that it had exited its investment in portfolio company KYC Technology Inc. which had a carrying value of $Nil. Greenbank sold 300,001 common shares for proceeds of $97,500 which was recognized as a gain.

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

10. Investments in associates

Details of the Company's equity accounted investees is as follows:

	Ubique Minerals Ltd	Buchans Wileys Inc.	GBC Grand Exploration Inc.	Gander Exploration Inc.	Total
Balance - July 31, 2017	$ 133,641	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 133,641
Distribution to Buchans Wileys	(23,735)	23,735	-	-	-
Dilution gain	56,353	-	-	-	56,353
Share of loss	(44,391)	(5,953)	-	-	(50,344)
Balance - July 31, 2018	121,868	17,782	-	-	139,650
Recognized on deconsolidation	-	-	29,999	-	29,999
Recognized on acquisition	-	-	-	8,063	8,063
Distribution on plan of arrangement	(50,637)	(3,769)	-	-	(54,406)
Share of loss	(3,772)	(1,367)	(9,990)	(363)	(15,492)
Eliminated on consolidation	(67,459)	(12,646)	-	(7,700)	(87,805)
Balance - July 31, 2019	$ -	$ -	$ 20,009	$ -	$ 20,009

At July 31, 2018, the Company held 25.12% and 25.28% of the issued shares of Ubique and Buchans, respectively. Pursuant to the plan of arrangement (Note 11), the Company's interest decreased to 14.34% and 15.39%, respectively. On October 5, 2018, the Company acquired additional shares of Ubique and Buchans resulting in the Company acquiring control and therefore the Company discontinued the equity method (Note 7). On acquisition of control, the Company revalued the carrying of these investments and recognized a net gain of $22,094.

At July 31, 2018, the Company held 50% of the issued shares of GBC Grand. On November 4, 2018, GreenBank's ownership in GBC Grand declined to 47.47% and management determined that the Company no longer had control of this entity. GBC Grand was therefore deconsolidated on that date and accounted for using the equity method. On deconsolidation of GBC Grand and recognition of the investment in associate the Company recognized a gain of $5,641.

On October 5, 2018, the Company increased its ownership of the issued shares of Gander to 30.103% and therefore accounted for its investment in this entity using the equity method. On recognition of the investment in associate, the Company recognized a gain of $2,376. On March 27, 2019, the Company further increased its interest to 34.76% resulting in the Company acquiring control and therefore the Company discontinued the equity method (Note 7). On acquisition of control, the Company revalued the carrying of this investment and recognized a loss of $16,821.

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

10. Investments in associates (continued)

Summarized financial information for the Company's equity accounted investee as at July 31, 2019, is as follows:

		GBC Grand Exploration Inc.
Reporting period end date		July 31, 2019
Ownership %		47.47%
Current assets	$	12,765
Non-current assets	$	45,451
Total assets	$	58,216
Total liabilities	$	(16,065)
Net assets	$	42,151
Income	$	-
Expenses	$	(21,044)
Net loss	$	(21,044)

Summarized financial information for equity accounted investee for the year ended July 31, 2018, is as follows:

		Ubique Minerals Limited		Buchans Wileys Inc.
Reporting period end date		July 31, 2018		July 31, 2018
Ownership %		25.12%		25.28%
Current assets	$	261,404	$	2,102
Non-current assets	$	353,253	$	93,463
Total assets	$	614,657	$	95,565
Total liabilities	$	(129,513)	$	(23,631)
Net assets	$	485,143	$	71,934
Income	$	21,178	$	-
Expenses	$	(197,902)	$	(24,082)
Net loss	$	(176,724)	$	(24,082)

11. Plan of Arrangements

Pursuant to a plan of arrangement, on August 13, 2018, the Company distributed to its shareholders common shares of Ubique, Buchans and Gander. The Company recorded a charge to deficit of $54,704 being the estimated fair value of the shares distributed.

On September 8, 2017, pursuant to a plan of arrangement, the Company distributed to its shareholders 100% of its shareholding in XGC Software Inc and its subsidiary GreenCoinX Inc. The Company distributed 16,000,000 common shares of XGC Software Inc, and for every one GreenBank common share on the Record Date, shareholders received 0.64867 common share in the capital of XGC Software Inc. The Company has no further interest in XGC Software Inc. or GreenCoinX Inc. On deconsolidation the Company recognized a loss of $19,656.

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

12. Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities

		As at July 31, 2019		As at July 31, 2018
Accounts payable	$	196,483	$	155,838
Accrued liabilities		35,496		7,534
	$	231,979	$	163,372

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.

13. Preference shares

Details of the issued preference shares are as follows:

	As at July 31, 2019			As at July 31, 2018		
	#			#		
$1 Series A non-voting	–	$	–	–	$	–
$1 Series B non-voting	–		–	–		–
$1 Series C non-voting (revised to $0.33)	74,340		–	74,340		–
$1 Series D non-voting	–		–	–		–
	74,340	$	–	74,340	$	–

The preference shares pay a 5% dividend and are non-voting. As the dividend is not in the discretion of the Company's management the preference shares have been accounted for as financial liabilities. The preference shares were recorded at their fair value based on the estimated market yield of 15%.

During the year ended July 31, 2017, the Company issued 400,000 $1 Series A non-voting preference shares for a 10% interest in the Lonsdale Group, a private equity firm. The Company's investment in the Lonsdale Group is included in investments held for sale. In July 2018, the Company exchanged 95,231 common shares with a fair value of $133,333 for the Series A preference shares.

During the year ended July 31, 2017, the Company issued 423,653 $1 Series B non-voting preference shares for 5,294,534 common shares of Ubique. In July 2018, the Company exchanged 100,842 common shares with a fair value of $141,188 for the Series B preference shares.

During the year ended July 31, 2018, the Company issued 74,340 $1 Series C non-voting preference shares to acquire shares of Veterans (Note 7). As of April 30, 2018, the par value of the Series C 5% Preference Shares was revised from $1 par value to $0.33 par value, to reflect the market yield from similar securities. This reduction in par value represents a comparative market yield of 15%. Subsequent to the issuance of the Series C preference shares, the Company acquired 100% of Veterans and therefore related preference share liability has been eliminated on consolidation.

During the year ended July 31, 2018, the Company issued 81,000 $1 Series D non-voting preference shares for a 19% interest in Inside Bay Street Corporation. The Company's investment in Inside Bay Street Corporation is included in investments held for sale. In July 2018, the Company exchanged 19,284 common shares with a fair value of $26,979 for the Series D preference shares.

14. 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 $0.33 Series C non-voting preferred shares.

(b) Issued Share Capital

At July 31, 2019, there were 27,570,866 common shares issued (2018 – 27,351,664). The number of issued shares at July 31, 2019 includes 150,000 common shares that are held by the Company's subsidiary Blockchain Evolution and 100,842 common shares that are held by the Company's subsidiary Ubique which have therefore been treated as treasury shares and excluded from the number of outstanding common shares.

(c) Common Share Transactions

Year ended July 31, 2018:

(i) On October 10, 2017, the Company issued 50,000 common shares with a fair value of $70,000 for consulting services.

(ii) On October 11, 2017, the Company closed a $282,815 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 shares at $0.90. A total of $258,424 was allocated to the warrants using the Black-Scholes pricing model based on the following assumptions: share price of $0.60, exercise price of $0.90, dividend yield rate of 0%, volatility of 260.16%, risk free interest rate of 0.69% and an expected life of 2 years.

(iii) On January 11, 2018, the Company issued 259,727 common shares with a fair value of $399,980 in connection with its acquisition of Veterans (Note 7).

(iv) On January 26, 2018, the Company issued 30,000 common shares for proceeds of $27,000 on the exercise of share purchase warrants.

(v) On February 6, 2018, the Company closed a $52,000 private placement and issued 40,000 Units at $1.30 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 $1.80. A total of $19,862 was allocated to the warrants using the Black-Scholes pricing model based on the following assumptions: share price of $1.30, exercise price of $1.30, dividend yield rate of 0%, volatility of 260.16%, risk free interest rate of 0.69% and an expected life of 2 years.

(vi) On February 28, 2018, the Company issued 220,171 common shares with a fair value of $286,222 in exchange for 2,044,447 common shares of Minfocus Exploration Corp. ("Minfocus"). Minfocus is a public company listed on the TSX-Venture Exchange. At July 31, 2019, the fair value of this investment was $102,223 (Note 9).

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

14. Share Capital (continued)

(c) Common Share Transactions (continued)

(vii) On March 2, 2018, Daniel Wettreich, former director and CEO of the Company, exercised outstanding warrants and invested $203,000 by purchasing 760,000 common shares of GreenBank.

(viii) On March 23, 2018, investors exercised outstanding warrants and invested $9,000 by purchasing 10,000 common shares of GreenBank.

(ix) On March 14, 2018, the Company issued 100,000 common shares for proceeds of $22,500 on the exercise of stock options.

(x) On May 4, 2018, the Company issued 50,000 common shares for proceeds of $15,250 on the exercise of stock options.

(xi) In June 2018, the Company closed a $280,000 private placement and issued 280,000 shares at $1 per share.

(xii) On July 24, 2018, the Company issued 49,258 common shares to settle debt of $63,050.

(xiii) In July 2018, the Company issued 215,357 common shares with a fair value of $301,500 in exchange for the issued Series A, B and D $1 non-voting preference shares (Note 13).

Year ended July 31, 2019:

(xiv) On August 14, 2018, the Company received 16,512 shares from the Lonsdale Group, a company that Greenbank holds a 10% investment interest, representing the Company's share in the 165,123 GreenBank shares liquidated by the Lonsdale Group. These shares were returned to treasury and cancelled.

(xv) On October 5, 2018, the Company issued 235,714 common shares with an estimated fair value of $0.30 per share to increase its ownership interest in Ubique, Buchans (note 7) and Gander (note 10).

(d) Warrants

The changes in warrants during the year ended July 31, 2019 and 2018 is as follows:

	Year ended July 31, 2019			**Year ended July 31, 2018**		
	#	Exercise Price		#	Exercise Price	
Balance, beginning	471,357	$	0.98	760,000	$	0.27
Issued	-		-	511,357		0.97
Exercised	-		-	(800,000)		0.30
Balance ending	471,357	$	0.98	471,357	$	0.98

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

14. Share Capital (continued)

(d) Warrants (continued)

The issued and outstanding warrants balance at July 31, 2019 is comprised as follows:

Expriy Date		**Exercise Price**	**Number of Warrants**		**Reserve Value**
September 27, 2019	$	0.90	30,000	$	16,457
September 28, 2019		0.90	371,357		203,660
October 10, 2019		0.90	30,000		16,374
February 06, 2020		1.80	40,000		19,862
	$	0.98	471,357	$	256,353

(e) 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.

	Year ended July 31, 2019			**Year ended July 31, 2018**		
	#		Exercise Price	#		Exercise Price
Balance, beginning	2,499,686	$	0.62	2,040,000	$	0.30
Granted	-		-	792,986		1.29
Exercised	-		-	(150,000)		0.25
Cancellation	-		-	(83,300)		0.31
Expired	(1,706,700)		0.31	(100,000)		0.23
Balance ending	792,986	$	1.29	2,499,686	$	0.62

i) On October 3, 2017 the Company granted a total of 225,000 stock options that vested on the grant date. The fair value of $216,429 was recognized as share-based compensation and was estimated using the Black-Scholes pricing model based on the following assumptions: dividend yield rate 0%, volatility of 253.19%, risk free rate of 1.52%, and an expected life of 2 years.

ii) On October 3, 2017 the Company granted a total of 14,286 stock options that vested on the grant date. The fair value of $14,840 was recognized as share-based compensation and was estimated using the Black-Scholes pricing model based on the following assumptions: dividend yield rate 0%, volatility of 252.93%, risk free rate of 1.52%, and an expected life of 2 years.

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

14. Share Capital (continued)

e) Stock options (continued)

iii) On November 20, 2017 the Company granted a total of 330,000 stock options that vested on the grant date. The fair value of $359,679 was recognized as share-based compensation and was estimated using the Black-Scholes pricing model based on the following assumptions: dividend yield rate 0%, volatility of 233.10%, risk free rate of 1.47%, and an expected life of 2 years.

iv) On April 6, 2018, the Company granted a total of 223,700 stock options that vested on the grant date. The fair value of $186,424 was recognized as share-based compensation and was estimated using the Black-Scholes pricing model based on the following assumptions: dividend yield rate 0%, volatility of 226.37%, risk free rate of 1.79%, and an expected life of 2 years.

The following table sets out the details of the stock options granted and outstanding as at July 31, 2019:

Expriy Date	Exercise Price	Remaining Contractual Life	Number of Options Outstanding	Number of Options Vested
October 03, 2019	$ 1.19	0.18	225,000	225,000
October 05, 2019	1.40	0.18	14,286	14,286
November 20, 2019	1.45	0.61	330,000	330,000
April 06, 2020	1.14	0.68	223,700	223,700
	$ 1.29	0.37	792,986	792,986

Of the above, 225,000, 14,286 and 330,000 options expired unexercised on October 3, October 5, and November 20, 2019, respectively.

(f) Basic and diluted loss per share

Diluted loss per share did not include the effect of options and warrants as the effect would be anti-dilutive.

15. Related Party Transactions and Disclosures

Due from / to related parties includes amounts due from / to Companies with directors, officers and shareholders in common. These amounts are unsecured, non-interest bearing and due on demand.

Included in accounts payable and other liabilities is $Nil (2018 - $40,331) due a director and to a company that has common directors and shareholders. These amounts are unsecured, non-interest bearing and due on demand.

During the year ended July 31, 2019, the Company earned consulting income of $12,500 (2017 - $46,500) from a company with common directors and shareholders.

During the year ended July 31, 2019, the Company incurred transfer agent fees of $35,086 (2018- $19,968) to a company with common majority shareholders, for the provision of share transfer services.

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

15. Related Party Transactions and Disclosures (continued)

During the year ended July 31, 2019, the Company incurred consulting fees of $170,000 (2018 - $Nil) to a company controlled by a director of the Company.

During the year ended July 31, 2019, the Company incurred consulting fees of $35,000 (2018 - $Nil) to an officer of the Company.

During the year ended July 31, 2019, the Company recorded a bad debt expense of $29,168 relating to an amount due from a related company as collection was uncertain.

Key Management Compensation

During the year ended July 31, 2019 the Company payroll expenses included management compensation of $123,799 (2018 - $69,333) paid to a director and officer of the Company.

16. Non-Controlling Interests

A continuity of the non-controlling interest by subsidiary is as follows:

	GreenCoinX	GBC Grand	Blockchain Evolution	Ubique	Buchans	Gander	Kabaddi	Total
Balance, July 31, 2017	**$ (32,164)**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ (32,164)**
Dilution of interest in subsidiary	32,968	-	-	-	-	-	-	32,968
Opening balance on acquisition	-	30,000	41,613	-	-	-	-	71,613
Share of net profit (loss) for the period	(804)	(5,187)	(89,165)	-	-	-	-	(95,156)
Balance, July 31, 2018	-	24,813	(47,552)	-	-	-	-	(22,739)
Eliminated on deconsolidation	-	(24,359)	-	-	-	-	-	(24,359)
Shares issued by subsidiary	-	-	-	100,000	-	-	-	100,000
Opening balance on acquisition	-	-	-	509,727	32,242	7,187	17,097	566,253
Share of net profit (loss) for the period	-	(454)	(116,686)	(64,471)	(56,447)	(5,196)	(29,493)	(272,747)
Dilution of interest in subsidiary and other	-	-	21,375	(31,183)	-	-	-	(9,808)
Balance, July 31, 2019	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ (142,863)**	**$ 514,073**	**$ (24,205)**	**$ 1,991**	**$ (12,396)**	**$ 336,600**

17. 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:

	Year ended July 31, 2019	Year ended July 31, 2018
Loss before income taxes	$ (1,250,663)	$ (2,465,715)
Combined statutory tax rate	26.5%	26.5%
Expected income tax recovery	(331,426)	(653,414)
Adjustments for:		
Stock-based compensation	-	206,004
Items not deductible for tax and other adjustments	89,021	196,940
Effect of deductible temporary differences not recognized	242,405	250,470
Income tax recovery	$ -	$ -

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

17. Income Taxes (continued)

The Company has the following deductible temporary differences for which no deferred tax asset has been recognized as it is uncertain as to whether there will be sufficient taxable income generated in the future to realize such assets:

	As at July 31, 2019	As at July 31, 2018
Canadian non-capital losses	$ 2,229,099	$ 1,488,471
US tax losses	169,593	73,723
Exploration and evaluation assets	17,790	
Investments	438,879	317,985
	$ 2,855,361	$ 1,880,179

The Canadian non-capital losses expire in the years 2033 – 2039. The US tax losses may be carried forward indefinitely.

18. Segmented Information

As at July 31, 2019, the Company has four reportable segments: merchant banking; financial services; software development and mineral exploration.

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

Information on reportable segments is as follows:

At July 31, 2019	Merchant Banking	Financial Services	Software Development	Mineral Exploration	Total
Revenue	$ 12,500	$ 78,295	$ -	$ -	$ 90,795
Segment income (loss)	$ (626,649)	$ (71,203)	$ (369,258)	$ (183,553)	$ (1,250,663)

At July 31, 2018	Merchant Banking	Financial Services	Software Development	Mineral Exploration	Total
Revenue	$ 46,500	$ 103,617	$ 10,213	$ -	$ 160,330
Segment income (loss)	$ (1,546,556)	$ (692,290)	$ (216,495)	$ (10,374)	$ (2,465,715)

At July 31, 2019	Merchant Banking	Financial Services	Software Development	Mineral Exploration	Total
Segment assets	$ 239,670	$ 178	$ 3,357	$ 703,836	$ 947,041
Segment liabilities	$ (466,478)	$ (169,494)	$ (215,120)	$ (84,937)	$ (936,029)

At July 31, 2018	Merchant Banking	Financial Services	Software Development	Mineral Exploration	Total
Segment assets	$ 931,496	$ 1,392	$ 10,023	$ 52,971	$ 995,882
Segment liabilities	$ (120,014)	$ (138,225)	$ (86,839)	$ (3,345)	$ (348,423)

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

19. Discontinued operations

As at July 31, 2019, the operations of Veterans were discontinued, and no new policies have been written thereafter. The insurance agency related revenues and expenses have been reclassified as discontinued operations and consist of the following:

	Year ended July 31, 2019	Year ended July 31, 2018
Revenue	$ 78,295	$ 103,617
Expenses:		
Consulting expenses	13,224	10,079
Insurance agency operating costs	38,977	116,250
Management fees	51,877	29,113
Office and general	45,420	25,536
Net loss from discontinued operations	$ (71,203)	$ (77,361)

20. Supplemental Cash Flow Information

During the years ended July 31, 2019 and 2018, the Company incurred the following non-cash investing and financing transactions:

Issuance of common shares for preferred shares	**$ -**	$ 301,500
Issuance of common shares for investment	**$ -**	$ 686,202
Ubique	**$ 61,121**	$ -
Buchans	**$ 4,209**	$ -
Gander	**$ 5,384**	$ -
Return of common shares	**$ 22,126**	$ -
Distribution of shares of investments	**$ 54,704**	$ -
Issue of preferred shares for investments	**$ -**	$ 26,979
Issuance of common shares to settle debt	**$ -**	$ 63,050

21. 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). 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 forms of equity or debt financing.

The Company's capital management objectives, policies and processes have remained unchanged during the year ended July 31, 2019 and the year ended July 31, 2018. The Company is not subject to any capital requirements imposed by a lending institution.

22. Events After the Reporting Period

On September 25, 2019, the Company received a related party loan of $250,000 to meet working capital requirements, from its majority owner. The loan is payable on demand and has a zero percent interest rate.