P2P INFO INC.

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEARS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2018 and 2017

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

MANNING ELLIOTT
ACCOUNTANTS & BUSINESS ADVISORS

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Shareholders of
P2P Info Inc.

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of P2P Info Inc. which comprise the consolidated statements of financial position as at September 30, 2018 and 2017, and the consolidated statements of comprehensive loss, changes in deficiency and cash flows for the years then ended, and the related notes comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility for the Consolidated Financial Statements
Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these consolidated financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditors' Responsibility
Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audits. We conducted our audits in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audits to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free from material misstatement.

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

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

Opinion
In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of P2P Info Inc. as at September 30, 2018 and 2017, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

Emphasis of Matter
Without qualifying our opinion, we draw attention to Note 1 in the consolidated financial statements which indicates the existence of a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt on the ability of P2P Info Inc. to continue as a going concern.

Manning Elliott LLP

CHARTERED PROFESSIONAL ACCOUNTANTS
Vancouver, British Columbia
January 27, 2019

P2P INFO INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT SEPTEMBER 30, 2018 AND 2017
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

	Notes		2018		2017
ASSETS					
Current assets					
Cash		**$**	**2,161**	$	16,809
Other receivables			**1,248**		1,203
Total assets		**$**	**3,409**	$	18,012
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY					
Current liabilities					
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		**$**	**12,775**	$	21,405
Shareholder loan	4		**23,805**		-
Total liabilities			**36,580**		21,405
Shareholders' deficiency					
Share capital	3		**213,776**		213,776
Deficit			**(246,947)**		(217,169)
Total deficiency			**(33,171)**		(3,393)
Total liabilities and shareholders' deficiency		**$**	**3,409**	$	18,012

NATURE OF BUSINESS AND GOING CONCERN (NOTE 1)

The consolidated financial statements were authorized for issue by the board of directors on January 27, 2019 and were signed on its behalf by:

/s/ *"Ying Zhou"*
Ying Zhou, Director

/s/ *"Yan Zhang"*
Yan Zhang, Director

(The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.)

P2P INFO INC.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE LOSS

FOR THE YEARS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2018 AND 2017

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

	Notes	**2018**	2017
Expenses			
Bank charges and interest	4	**$ 904**	$ 7,183
Listing and transfer agent		**8,901**	9,444
Office and miscellaneous		**131**	225
Professional fees		**11,735**	4,344
Rent	4	**476**	5,624
Salaries and benefits	4	**7,631**	4,183
Net loss and comprehensive loss for the year		**$ (29,778)**	$ (31,003)
Loss per common share, basic and diluted		**$ (0.00)**	$ (0.01)
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding		**30,970,682**	4,534,327

(The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.)

P2P INFO INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN DEFICIENCY
FOR THE YEARS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2018 AND 2017
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

	Number of Shares	Share Capital	Deficit	Total
	(Note 3)	(Note 3)		
		$	$	$
Balance, September 30, 2016	**4,461,500**	**89,230**	**(186,166)**	**(96,936)**
Shares converted from shareholder loans and interest	26,509,182	132,546	-	132,546
Share issurance costs	-	(8,000)	-	(8,000)
Comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	(31,003)	(31,003)
Balance, September 30, 2017	**30,970,682**	**213,776**	**(217,169)**	**(3,393)**
Comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	(29,778)	(29,778)
Balance, September 30, 2018	**30,970,682**	**213,776**	**(246,947)**	**(33,171)**

(The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.)

P2P INFO INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN CASH FLOW
FOR THE YEARS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2018 AND 2017
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

	Notes		**2018**		2017
Cash flows from operating activities					
Net loss for the period		**$**	**(29,778)**	$	(31,003)
Item not involving cash:					
Interest expense			**805**		7,076
Changes in non-cash working capital items:					
Increase in other receivables			**(45)**		(240)
Increase / (decrease) in accounts payable and accued liabilities			**(8,630)**		7,132
			(37,648)		(17,035)
Cash flows from financing activities					
Shareholder loan	4		**23,000**		29,000
Increase / (decrease) in cash			**(14,648)**		11,965
Cash, beginning of the year			**16,809**		4,844
Cash, end of the year		**$**	**2,161**	$	16,809

SUPPLEMENTAL CASH FLOW INFORMATION (NOTE 5)

(The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.)

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1. NATURE OF BUSINESS AND GOING CONCERN

P2P Info Inc. (the "Company" or "P2P") was incorporated on September 29, 2014 under the laws of British Columbia, Canada. Its registered office and head office is located at 900 – 885 West Georgia Street, Vancouver, British Columbia V6C 3H1. The Company was incorporated as a wholly-owned subsidiary of Cascadia Blockchain Group Corp. ("Cascadia") for the purposes of a re-organization of Cascadia pursuant to a plan of arrangement ("Plan of Arrangement") under the Business Corporation Act of British Columbia. The Plan of Arrangement became effective on November 28, 2014. The Company became a reporting issuer in British Columbia, Alberta and Ontario on November 28, 2014. The principal business of the Company is the identification, evaluation and acquisition of a business.

The Company is currently in the process of developing and finalizing its intended business operations.

These consolidated financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis, which assumes that the Company will continue its operations for a reasonable period. The Company has incurred losses since its inception and has an accumulated deficit of $246,947 as at September 30, 2018. The Company's ability to continue its operations and to realize assets at their carrying values is dependent upon obtaining additional financing or maintaining continued support from its shareholders and creditors, identifying and acquiring businesses or assets, and generating profitable operations in the future, which raises significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. These consolidate financial statements do not include any adjustments to the amounts and classification of assets and liabilities that might be necessary should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Statement of compliance

These consolidated financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"), as issued by International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB").

Basis of consolidation

These consolidated financial statements incorporate the financial statements of the Company and its wholly-owned subsidiary, 1026195 B.C. Ltd. which was incorporated on January 29, 2015. All inter-company transactions, balances, income and expenses have been eliminated in full on consolidation.

Basis of measurement

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis except for certain financial instruments that are measured at fair value. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for assets. In addition, these consolidated financial statements have been prepared using the accrual basis of accounting, except for cash flow information.

Functional and presentation currency

The presentation and functional currency of the Company and its subsidiary is the Canadian dollar.

Use of estimates and judgements

The preparation of these consolidated financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions which affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the consolidated financial statements and revenues and expenses for the periods reported. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis of making the judgments about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Significant area requiring the use of management estimates is amount to be recognized on deferred income taxes and liabilities. Actual results could differ from these estimates.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Use of estimates and judgements (continued)

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period or in the period of the revision and further periods if the review affects both current and future periods.

Critical accounting judgements are accounting policies that have been identified as being complex or involve subjective judgments or assessments with a significant risk of material adjustment in the next year. The more significant area where management judgement has been applies is the ability of the Company to continue as a going concern.

Cash equivalents

Cash equivalents comprise short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, which are readily convertible into a known amount of cash.

Financial instruments

i) Financial assets

All financial assets are initially recorded at fair value and designated upon inception into one of the following four categories: held to maturity, available for sale, loans and receivables or at fair value through profit or loss (“FVTPL”).

Financial assets classified as FVTPL are measured at fair value with unrealized gains and losses recognized through earnings. The Company’s cash is classified as a financial asset at FVTPL.

Financial assets classified as loans and receivables and held to maturity assets are measured at amortized cost. Financial assets classified as available for sale are measured at fair value with unrealized gains and losses recognized in other comprehensive income or loss except for losses in value that are considered other than temporary which are recognized in earnings. The Company’s other receivable is classified as loans and receivables. The Company has no financial instruments classified as held to maturity and available for sale at September 30, 2018.

Transactions costs associated with FVTPL financial assets are expensed as incurred, while transaction costs associated with all other financial assets are included in the initial carrying amount of the asset.

ii) Financial liabilities

All financial liabilities are initially recorded at fair value and designated upon inception as financial liabilities at FVTPL or other financial liabilities.

Financial liabilities classified as other financial liabilities are initially recognized at fair value less directly attributable transaction costs. After initial recognition, other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortized cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that discounts estimated future cash payments through the expected life of the financial liability, or, where appropriate, a shorter period. The Company’s accounts payables and shareholder loan are classified as other financial liabilities.

Financial liabilities classified as FVTPL include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as FVTPL. Derivatives, including separated embedded derivatives are also classified as held for trading and recognized at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in earnings unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments. Fair value changes on financial liabilities classified as FVTPL are recognized in earnings. The Company has no financial instruments classified as financial liabilities at FVTPL at September 30, 2018.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Provisions

Provisions are recorded when a present legal or constructive obligation exists as a result of past events where it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation can be made. The amount recognized as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the consolidated statement of financial position date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. Where a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows. When some or all the economic benefits required to settle, a provision is expected to be recovered from a third party, the receivable is recognized as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount receivable can be measured reliably.

Share capital

The Company records proceeds from the issuance of its common shares as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new common shares are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds. Common shares issued for consideration other than cash are valued based on their market value at the date that the shares are issued.

The Company has adopted a residual value method with respect to the measurement of shares and warrants issued as private placement units. The residual value method first allocates value to the most easily measurable component based on fair value and then the residual value, if any, to the less easily measurable component.

Share issue costs

Professional, consulting, regulatory and other costs directly attributable to financing transactions are recorded as deferred financing costs until the financing transactions are completed, if the completion of the transaction is considered likely; otherwise they are expensed as incurred. Share issue costs are charged to share capital when the related shares are issued. Deferred financing costs related to financing transactions that are not completed are charged to earnings.

Loss per share

The Company presents basic and diluted loss per share data for its common shares, calculated by dividing the loss attributable to common shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted loss per share does not adjust the loss attributable to common shareholders or the weighted average number of common shares outstanding when the effect is anti-dilutive.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Income taxes

Current tax is the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the consolidated statement of financial position date, and includes any adjustment to tax payable or receivable in respect of previous years.

Deferred taxes are recorded using the liability method whereby deferred tax is recognized in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reverse, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the end of each reporting period. Deferred tax is not recognized for temporary differences which arise on the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affect neither accounting nor taxable profit nor loss.

A deferred tax asset is recognized for unused tax losses, tax credits and deductible temporary differences, to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be utilized. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized.

Adoption of new pronouncements

The Company did not adopt any new or amended accounting standards during the year ended September 30, 2018 which had a significant impact on the consolidated financial statements.

Changes in accounting policy

Certain new standards, interpretations and amendments to existing standards have been issued by the IASB that are mandatory for future accounting periods. Some updates that are not applicable or are not consequential to the Company may have been excluded from the list below.

Standard effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018

IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments* - In November 2009, as part of the IASB project to replace IAS 39 "*Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement*", the IASB issued the first phase of IFRS 9, that introduces new requirements for the classification and measurement of financial assets. The standard was revised in October 2010 to include requirements regarding classification and measurement of financial liabilities. In November 2013, the standard was revised to add the new general hedge accounting requirements. The standard was finalized in July 2014 and was revised to add a new expected loss impairment model and amends the classification and measurement model for financial assets by adding a new fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVTOCI") category for certain debt instruments and additional guidance on how to apply the business model and contractual cash flow characteristics test.

IFRS 15 - *Revenue from Contracts with Customers* - On May 28, 2014 the IASB issued IFRS 15. IFRS 15 will replace IAS 11, "Construction contracts", IAS 18, "Revenue", IFRIC 13, "Customer loyalty programmes", IFRIC 15, "Agreements for the construction of real estate", IFRIC 18, "Transfers of assets from customers" and SIC 31, "Revenue – barter transactions involving advertising services". The standard contains a single model that applies to contracts with customers and two approaches to recognizing revenue: at a point in time; or over time. The model features a contract-based five-step analysis of transactions to determine whether, how much and when revenue is recognized. New estimates and judgmental thresholds have been introduced, which may affect the amount and/or timing of revenue recognized. The new standard applies to contracts with customers. It does not apply to insurance contracts, financial instruments or lease contracts, which fall in the scope of other IFRSs.

The extent of the impact of adoption of these above standards on the consolidated financial statements of the Company is not expected to be significant.

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Changes in accounting policy (continued)

Standard effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019

IFRS 16 – *Leases* - On January 13, 2016 the IASB issued IFRS 16, "Leases". This standard introduces a single lessee accounting model and requires a lessee to recognize assets and liabilities for all leases with a term of more than 12 months, unless the underlying asset is of low value. A lessee is required to recognize a right-of-use asset representing its right to use the underlying asset and a lease liability representing its obligation to make lease payments. This standard substantially carries forward the lessor accounting requirements of IAS 17, while requiring enhanced disclosures to be provided by lessors. Other areas of the lease accounting model have been impacted, including the definition of a lease.

Entities may elect early application of the above standards. The extent of the impact of adoption of these above standards on the consolidated financial statements of the Company is not expected to be significant.

3. SHARE CAPITAL

Authorized:

The Company has authorized an unlimited number of common and preferred shares with no par value.

Issued and outstanding:

On September 29, 2017, the Company issued 26,509,182 common shares in settlement of shareholder loans totalling $132,546 (Note 4);

Escrow Shares

As at September 30, 2018, the Company has 1,080,300 shares held in escrow. The release of the securities will be determined by the emergence of the Company as a listed issuer.

4. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS AND BALANCES

Key management personnel compensation

The Company incurred the following compensation to key management personnel of the Company:

		2018	2017
Salaries and benefits	Directors	**$ 7,631**	$ 4,183

Key management includes directors, the Chief Executive Officer ("CEO") and the Chief Financial Officer ("CFO") of the Company. Key management salaries and benefits incurred are presented gross of any reimbursements from the Company.

Other related party transaction

The Company was sharing office with Cascadia, which had common directors and officers before October 19, 2017. As at September 30, 2018, the Company has nil (2017 - $11,826) payable to Cascadia for the rent of shared office.

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

4. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS AND BALANCES (continued)

Shareholder Loans received from related party

	2018	2017
Beginning of year	**$ -**	$ 92,147
Advances	**23,000**	29,000
Accrued interest	**805**	7,076
Salaries accrued and other payments for the Company	**-**	4,323
Shares issued in settlement of debt	**-**	132,546
Balance, end of year	**$ 23,805**	$ -

During the year ended September 30, 2018, the Company received loan advances from a shareholder of $23,000 (2017 - $29,000). The loans are interest On September 29, 2017, the company received 26,509,182 common shares in settlement of these loans.bearing at 8% per annum, secured by promissory notes and with no fixed repayment terms. Interest incurred on these loans was $805 (2017 - $7,076) for the year ended September 30, 2018.

During the year ended September 30, 2017, shareholder loans were advanced by 2 shareholders who were directors of the Company. These loans were secured by promissory notes, interest bearing at 8% per annum and were due on demand. These loans may be converted into common shares at the option of the Company at any time without penalty at a price equal to the price and conditions of the latest approved financing completed by the Company.

As at September 30, 2018, included in other receivable was $479 (2017 - $Nil) due from a company controlled by the CEO of the Company. As at September 30, 2018, included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities was $6,996 (2017 - $Nil) due to the CFO of the Company. These amounts outstanding are non-interest bearing, unsecured and with no fixed repayment terms.

5. SUPPLEMENTAL CASH FLOW INFORMATION

	2018	2017
Cash paid for income taxes during the year	**$ -**	$ -
Cash paid for interest during the year	**$ -**	$ -

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

6. INCOME TAXES

The following table reconciles the amount of income tax recoverable on application of the combined statutory Canadian federal and provincial income tax rates:

		2018		2017
Combined statutory rate		**26.75%**		26%
Expected income tax recovery	**$**	**(7,965)**	$	(8,061)
Increase in income tax rate		**965**		(2,250)
Deferred tax assets not recognized		**7,000**		10,311
Balance, end of year	**$**	**-**	$	-

Significant components of the Company's deferred income tax assets not recognized are as follows:

		2018		2017
Non-capital losses	**$**	**67,000**	$	59,000
Share issuance costs		**1,000**		2,000
Balance, end of year	**$**	**68,000**	$	61,000

As at September 30, 2018, the Company has available non-capital losses of approximately $249,000 for deduction against future taxable income. The non-capital losses, if not utilized, will expire as follows:

2035	$ 134,000
2036	52,000
2037	33,000
2038	30,000
	$ 249,000

7. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The Company classifies its cash as financial asset measured at FVTPL, its other receivables as loan and receivables measured at amortized cost, its accounts payable and shareholder loan payable as other financial liabilities measured at amortized cost. The carrying amount of these financial instruments is a reasonable approximation of fair value due to the relatively short period to maturity of these financial instruments.

Fair value

The following table summarized the carrying values of the company's financial instruments:

	2018	2017
	$	$
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (i)	**2,161**	16,809
Financial assets measured at amortized cost (ii)	**479**	-
Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost (iii)	**36,580**	21,405

(i) Cash
(ii) Other receivables
(iii) Accounts payable and shareholder loan

Financial instruments measured at fair value on a recurring basis are classified into one of three levels in the fair value hierarchy based on the degree to which the inputs used to determine the fair value are observable. The three levels of the fair value hierarchy are:

Level 1 – quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
Level 2 – inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and
Level 3 – inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable input).

Cash of $2,161 is classified as Level 1. There were no transfers into or out of Level 2 or 3 in the year.

Financial risk management

The Company's financial risks arising from its financial instruments are credit risk, liquidity risk, and interest rate risk. The Company's exposure to these risks and the policies on how to mitigate these risks are set out below. Management manages and monitors these exposures to ensure appropriate measures are implemented in a timely and effective manner.

Currency risk

The Company's expenses are denominated in Canadian dollars. The Company's corporate office is based in Canada and its current exposure to exchange rate fluctuations is minimal. The Company does not have any foreign currency denominated monetary assets or liabilities.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of potential loss to the Company if the counter party to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. Financial instruments that potentially subject the Company to concentrations of credit risk consist principally of cash. The Company's credit risk with respect to its cash is minimal as it is held with a large financial institution.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not meet its obligations associated with its financial liabilities as they fall due. The Company manages liquidity risk through the management of its capital structure and financial leverage. Management closely monitors the liquidity position and expects to have adequate sources of funding to finance the Company's projects and operations. As at September 30, 2018, the Company had a working capital deficit of $33,171 (2017 - $3,393). All the Company's financial liabilities are classified as current.

7. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

Financial risk management (continued)

Interest rate risk

The Company has no interest-bearing debt. The Company has not entered into any derivative instruments to manage interest rate fluctuations. The Company does not have significant interest rate risk.

8. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Company's objective when managing capital is to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern, so that it can continue to provide returns to shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders. The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it in light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. The capital of the Company includes all the accounts in the shareholders' deficiency.

The Company's objective is met by retaining adequate equity to provide for the possibility that cash flows from assets will not be sufficient to meet future cash flow requirements. The Board of Directors does not establish quantitative return on capital criteria for management. Currently, the Company is relying on private placements and advances from the directors and officers to continue its operations. The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.