

P2P INFO INC.
CONDENSED INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR NINE MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2019 and 2018

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

NOTICE OF NO AUDITOR REVIEW OF INTERIM FINANCIAL REPORT

The accompanying unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial report of the Company has been prepared by and is the responsibility of the Company's management. The Company's independent auditor has not performed a review of this financial report in accordance with securities legislation and the standards established by the Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants for a review of interim financial statements by an entity's auditor.

P2P INFO INC.
CONDENSED INTERIM CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT JUNE 30, 2019 AND SEPTEMBER 30, 2018
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

	Notes	June 30, 2019	September 30, 2018
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash		\$ 301	\$ 2,161
GST receivable		882	1,248
Total assets		1,183	3,409
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY			
Current liabilities			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		\$ 23,158	\$ 12,775
Shareholder loan (Note 4)	4	34,000	23,805
Total liabilities		57,158	36,580
Equity			
Share capital (Note 3)	3	213,776	213,776
Deficit		(269,751)	(246,947)
Total equity		(55,975)	(33,171)
Total liabilities and equity		\$ 1,183	\$ 3,409

NATURE OF BUSINESS AND GOING CONCERN (NOTE 1)

The condensed interim consolidated financial statements were authorized for issue by the board of directors on August 15, 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 condensed interim consolidated financial statements.)

P2P INFO INC

CONDENSED INTERIM CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE LOSS

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

		For the three months ended		For the nine months ended	
	Notes	June 30,	2018	June 30,	2018
		2019		2019	2018
Expenses					
Bank charges and interest expenses	4	\$ 658	\$ 286	\$ 1,726	\$ 505
Listing and transfer agent expenses		615	922	4,961	5,797
Office expenses and miscellaneous		-	-	102	130
Professional Fees		293	9,500	13,771	11,735
Rent	4	-	-	-	476
Salaries and benefits	4	-	750	2,244	4,878
Net loss and comprehensive loss for the year		\$ (1,566)	\$ (11,458)	\$ (22,804)	\$ (23,522)
Net loss per common share, basic and diluted		\$ (0.00)	\$ (0.00)	\$ (0.00)	\$ (0.00)
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding		30,970,682	30,970,682	30,970,682	30,970,682

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

P2P INFO INC.

CONDENSED INTERIM CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

	Number of Shares	Share Capital	Deficit	Total Equity
	(Note 3)	(Note 3)		
		\$	\$	\$
Balance, September 30, 2017	30,970,682	213,776	(217,169)	(3,393)
Comprehensive loss for the nine months period	-	-	(23,521)	(23,521)
Balance, June 30, 2018	30,970,682	213,776	(240,690)	(26,914)
Comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	(6,257)	(6,257)
Balance, September 30, 2018	30,970,682	213,776	(246,947)	(33,171)
Comprehensive loss for the nine months period	-	-	(22,804)	(22,804)
Balance, June 30, 2019	30,970,682	213,776	(269,751)	(55,975)

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

P2P INFO INC.**CONDENSED INTERIM CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS***(Expressed in Canadian dollars)*

		For the three months ended		For the nine months ended	
	Notes	June 30, 2019	2018	June 30, 2019	2018
Cash flows from operating activities					
Net loss for the period		\$ (1,567)	\$ (11,458)	\$ (22,804)	\$ (23,521)
Changes in non-cash working capital items:					
Decrease / (increase) in HST/GST receivable		(44)	(527)	(113)	(31)
Increase / (decrease) in accounts payable and accrued liabilities	4	(1,584)	10,037	10,057	(5,670)
		(3,195)	(1,948)	(12,860)	(29,222)
Cash flows from investing activities					
Net cash used in investing activities		-	-	-	-
Cash flows from financing activities					
Shareholder loan	4	2,000	2,000	11,000	13,000
Net cash received from financing activities		2,000	2,000	11,000	13,000
Increase in cash and equivalents		(1,195)	52	(1,860)	(16,222)
Cash and equivalents, beginning of the period		1,496	535	2,161	16,809
Cash and equivalents, end of the period		\$ 301	\$ 587	\$ 301	\$ 587

SUPPLEMENTAL CASH FLOW INFORMATION (NOTE 5)

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

P2P INFO INC.
NOTES TO CONDENSED INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR NINE MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2019 AND 2018
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

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 condensed interim 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 \$269,751 as at June 30, 2019. 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 consolidated 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 unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements ("interim financial statements") are in compliance with International Accounting Standard 34, Interim Financial Reporting ("IAS 34"). Accordingly, certain information and footnote disclosure normally included in annual financial statements prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"), as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB"), have been omitted or condensed. These condensed interim consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the Company's consolidated financial statements for the year ended September 30, 2018.

Basis of consolidation

These condensed interim consolidated financial statements incorporate the financial statements of the Company and its wholly-owned subsidiary, 1026195 B.C. Ltd. until January 21, 2019, the dissolved date of the subsidiary. All inter-company transactions, balances, income and expenses have been eliminated in full on consolidation.

Basis of measurement

These condensed interim 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 condensed interim 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 condensed interim 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 condensed interim 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.

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NOTES TO CONDENSED INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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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 applied 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 June 30, 2019.

Transaction 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 June 30, 2019.

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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.

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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 nine months ended June 30, 2019 which had a significant impact on the condensed interim 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 condensed interim consolidated financial statements of the Company is not expected to be significant.

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2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Changes in accounting policy (continued)

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

IFRS 16 was issued in January 2016 and it replaces IAS 17 Leases, IFRIC 4 Determining whether an Arrangement contains a Lease, SIC-15 Operating Leases-Incentives and SIC-27 Evaluating the Substance of Transactions Involving the Legal Form of a Lease. IFRS 16 sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases and requires lessees to account for all leases under a single on-balance sheet model similar to the accounting for finance leases under IAS 17. The standard includes two recognition exemptions for lessees – leases of 'low-value' assets and short-term leases (i.e., leases with a lease term of 12 months or less). At the commencement date of a lease, a lessee recognizes a liability to make lease payments (i.e., the lease liability) and an asset representing the right to use the underlying asset during the lease term (i.e., the right-of-use asset). Lessees is required to separately recognise the interest expense on the lease liability and the depreciation expense on the right-of-use asset.

Lessees is also required to remeasure the lease liability upon the occurrence of certain events (e.g., a change in the lease term, a change in future lease payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine those payments). The lessee generally recognizes the amount of the remeasurement of the lease liability as an adjustment to the right-of-use asset.

The Company has applied IFRS 16 on its effective date retrospectively, with the cumulative effect of initially applying the standard as an adjustment to retained earnings and no restatement of comparative information. The Company has elected to measure its right of use assets at amounts equal to the associated lease liabilities; as such, the adjustment to retained earnings is expected to be nil. Upon adoption, the Company has elected to apply the available exemptions as permitted by IFRS 16 to recognize a lease expense on a straight-line basis for short term leases and low value assets. The Company has also elected to apply the practical expedient whereby leases whose term ends within 12 months of the date of initial application would be accounted for in the same way as short-term leases. Upon the adoption of IFRS 16, there was no change to the Company's interim consolidated statements of financial position.

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 (see Note 4 for loan description).

Escrow Shares

As at March 31, 2019, 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:

		Nine months ended June 30,	
		2019	2018
Salaries and benefits	Directors	\$ 2,600	\$ 4,878

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

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4. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS AND BALANCES (continued)

Shareholder Loans received from related party

	Nine months ended June 30,	
	2019	2018
Beginning of year	\$ 23,805	\$ -
Advances	11,000	13,000
Accrued interest	1,672	424
Balance, end of the nine-month period	\$ 36,477	\$ 13,424

During the nine months ended June 30, 2019, the Company received \$11,000 loan from shareholder, with those from September 30, 2108, the loan total is \$34,000 (2018 - \$13,000).

These shareholder 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.

Interest incurred on these loans for the nine months ended June 30, 2019 was \$1,672 (2018 - \$424). Total of the interest payable as at June 30, 2019 was \$2,477 (2018 - \$424).

Other Receivables from related parties

As at June 30, 2019, included in other receivable was \$Nil (2018 - \$479) due to the Company controlled by CEO of the Company, which was paid during the nine months period ended June 30, 2019.

Other Payables to related parties

As at June 30, 2019, included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities was \$10,122 (2018 - \$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

	Nine months ended June 30,	
	2019	2018
Cash paid for income taxes during the year	\$ -	\$ -
Cash paid for interest during the year	\$ -	\$ -

6. 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 interest is a reasonable approximation of fair value due to the relatively short period to maturity of these financial instruments.

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6. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

Fair value

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

	Nine months ended June 30,	
	2019	2018
	\$	\$
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (i)	301	587
Financial assets measured at amortized cost (ii)	-	479
Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost (iii)	57,158	28,735

(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 \$301 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 June 30, 2019, the Company had a working capital deficit of \$55,975 (2018 - \$26,914). All the Company's financial liabilities are classified as current.

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.

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7. 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.