

1020647 B.C. LTD.

Unaudited Condensed Interim Financial Statements

For the Period From Incorporation on December 1, 2014 to August 31, 2015

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

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**MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR UNAUDITED CONDENSED
INTERIM FINANCIAL REPORTING**

The accompanying unaudited condensed interim financial statements of 1020647 BC Ltd. [the "Company"] are the responsibility of the management and Board of Directors of the Company. The unaudited condensed interim financial statements have been prepared by management, on behalf of the Board of Directors, in accordance with the accounting policies disclosed in the notes to the unaudited condensed interim financial statements. Where necessary, management has made informed judgments and estimates in accounting for transactions which were not complete at the balance sheet date. In the opinion of management, the unaudited condensed interim financial statements have been prepared within acceptable limits of materiality and are in accordance with International Accounting Standard 34 Interim Financial Reporting consistent with International Financial Reporting Standards appropriate in the circumstances.

Management has established systems of internal control over the financial reporting process, which are designed to provide reasonable assurance that relevant and reliable financial information is produced. The Board of Directors is responsible for reviewing and approving the unaudited condensed interim financial statements together with other financial information of the Company and for ensuring that management fulfills its financial reporting responsibilities.

Management recognizes its responsibility for conducting the Company's affairs in compliance with established financial standards, and applicable laws and regulations, and for maintaining proper standards of conduct for its activities.

Matthew Reams
Director

Langley, BC
November 18, 2015

NOTICE TO READERS

The accompanying unaudited condensed interim financial statements of the Company have been prepared by and are the responsibility of management. The unaudited condensed interim financial statements for the period from incorporation on December 1, 2014 to August 31, 2015 have not been reviewed by the Company's auditors.

1020647 B.C. LTD.Unaudited Condensed Interim Statement of Financial Position
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

	August 31, 2015
	\$
Assets	
Current	
Cash & cash equivalents	13
Note receivable (Note 11)	25,500
Total Assets	25,513
Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity	
Current Liabilities:	
Accounts payable	519
Accrued liabilities	1,266
Loan payable (Note 11)	391
	2,176
Shareholders' Equity:	
Capital stock (Note 5)	25,500
Deficit	(2,163)
	23,337
Total Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity	25,513

Nature and Continuance of Operations (Note 1)

Commitment (Note 4)

Subsequent Event (Note 12)

Approved and authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on November 18, 2015:

*"Carman Parente"*Carman Parente, Director*"Matthew Reams"*Matthew Reams, Director

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these Unaudited Condensed Interim Financial Statements

1020647 B.C. LTD.

Unaudited Condensed Interim Statement of Loss and Comprehensive Loss
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

	Three Months ended August 31, 2015		From Incorporation Date on December 1, 2014 to August 31, 2015	
Expenses				
Bank charges and interest	\$	19	\$	37
Transfer agent and filing fees		-		2,126
Net loss and total comprehensive loss for the period	\$	19	\$	2,163
Basic and diluted loss per common share	\$	(0.00)	\$	(0.00)
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding		1,250,917		540,690

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these Unaudited Condensed Interim Financial Statements

1020647 B.C. LTD.

Unaudited Condensed Interim Statement of Changes in Shareholders' Equity
(Expressed in Canadian dollars except the number of shares)

	Number of Outstanding Shares	Share Capital	Reserves	Deficit	Total Shareholders' Equity
		\$	\$	\$	\$
Share issued for cash on incorporation, December 1, 2014 Note (5)	1	1	–	–	1
Cancellation of incorporator share	(1)	(1)	–	–	(1)
Shares issued per plan of arrangement	1,250,917	25,500	–	–	25,500
Net loss and comprehensive loss for the period	–	–	–	(2,163)	(2,163)
Balance, August 31, 2015	1,250,917	25,500	–	(2,163)	(23,337)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these Unaudited Condensed Interim Financial Statements

1020647 B.C. LTD.Unaudited Condensed Interim Statement of Cash Flows
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

		From Incorporation Date on December 1, 2014 to August 31, 2015
Cash (used in) /provided by:		
Operating activities		
Net loss for the period	\$	(2,163)
Change in non-cash working capital components		
Accounts payable		519
Accrued liabilities		1,266
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities		(378)
Financing activities		
Loan payable		391
Net cash provided by financing activities		391
Investing activity		
Net cash used in investing activities		-
Change in cash		13
Cash, beginning of the period		-
Cash, end of the period	\$	13
<hr/>		
Cash paid during the period for interest expense	\$	-
Cash paid during the period for income taxes	\$	-
Shares issued in exchange for note receivable	\$	25,500

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these Unaudited Condensed Interim Financial Statements

1020647 B.C. LTD.

Notes to the Unaudited Condensed Interim Financial Statements

August 31, 2015

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

1. NATURE AND CONTINUANCE OF OPERATIONS

1020647 BC Ltd. (the "Company") was incorporated on December 1, 2014 and, pursuant to a plan of arrangement (the "Arrangement") between the Company and Go Green Capital Corp. ("Go Green") dated December 4, 2014, it would acquire the letter of intent signed between Go Green and Euroex Ventures Ltd. ("Euroex") (the "Euroex LOI") and \$25,500 in cash from Go Green as part of the arrangement agreement (the "Arrangement Agreement"), and would commence its business as a company to create a world-class sports injury and rehab center that offers stem cell-based therapies and protocols to target and repair a variety of sports injuries. As consideration for this asset, the Company would issue 5,073,667 common shares, multiplied by the Conversion Factor, as defined in the Arrangement Agreement, which shares would be distributed to the Go Green shareholders who hold Go Green shares on the share distribution record date. Go Green completed the Arrangement in May of 2015 and issued a note payable in the amount of \$25,500 and assigned the Euroex LOI to the Company. The Company initiated the share distribution in April of 2015 and issued 1,250,917 common shares in May of 2015 to Go Green, which shares were re-distributed to the shareholders of Go Green as of record date of April 2, 2015. The Company, after acquiring a company from Euroex, will commence its business as a company to create and establish The Bahamas Centre for Sports Medicine ("BCSM") as a world-class sports injury and rehab center that offers stem cell-based therapies and protocols to target and repair a variety of sports injuries, based in Nassau, Bahamas. The objectives of the Company's management will be to raise equity funds to create a world-class sports injury and rehab center that offers stem cell-based therapies and protocols to target and repair a variety of sports injuries.

The head office and principal office of the Company is located at #13 – 7179 - 201st Street Langley BC V2Y 2Y9.

These unaudited condensed interim financial statements have been prepared on the basis of accounting principles applicable to a going concern which assumes the Company will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business rather than through a process of forced liquidation. The Company's continuing operations, as intended, and its financial success may be dependent upon the extent to which it can create a world-class sports injury and rehab center that offers stem cell-based therapies and protocols to target and repair a variety of sports injuries.

The commercialization of a world-class sports injury and rehab center that offers stem cell-based therapies and protocols to target and repair a variety of sports injuries may take many years to be in successful operation and the amount of resulting income, if any, is difficult to determine with any certainty. As a development stage company, the Company does not anticipate producing revenues for some time, other than from incidental revenue and the sales of marketable securities, if any. On August 31, 2015, the Company had not yet achieved profitable operations, a deficit of \$2,163, a working capital of \$23,337, and expects to incur further losses in the development of its business, all of which casts material uncertainty about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

These unaudited condensed interim financial statements do not include any adjustments relating to the recoverability and classification of recorded asset amounts and classification of liabilities that might be necessary should the Company be unable to continue in existence.

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Notes to the Unaudited Condensed Interim Financial Statements

August 31, 2015

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION

The Company was incorporated on December 1, 2014. These unaudited condensed interim financial statements are prepared in accordance and compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (“IASB”) and interpretations of the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (“IFRIC”). These unaudited condensed interim financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IAS 34 Interim Financial Reporting.

These unaudited condensed interim financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars, which is the Company’s functional and reporting currency. These unaudited condensed interim financial statements are prepared on a historical cost basis except for financial instruments classified as fair value through profit or loss (“FVTPL”), which are stated at their fair value.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES**a. Significant accounting judgments and estimates**

The preparation of these unaudited condensed interim financial statements requires management to make judgments and estimates that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and reported amounts of expenses during the reporting period. Actual outcomes could differ from these judgments and estimates. The unaudited condensed interim financial statements include judgments and estimates which, by their nature, are uncertain. The impacts of such judgments and estimates are pervasive throughout the unaudited condensed interim financial statements, and may require accounting adjustments based on future occurrences. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised and the revision affects both current and future periods. Accounts which require management to make material estimates and significant assumptions in determining amounts recorded include valuation of share-based transactions and provision for deferred income tax.

Judgments made by management that have the most significant effect on the unaudited condensed interim financial statements are discussed in Notes 3d), 3e), 3f) and 3i).

b. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are comprised of cash in banks, and all short-term investments that are highly liquid in nature, cashable, and have an original maturity date of three months or less. As at August 31, 2015, there is \$Nil included as cash equivalents.

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Notes to the Unaudited Condensed Interim Financial Statements

August 31, 2015

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

c. Shared-based payments

Pursuant to the Company's option plan ("Option Plan"), the Company may grant stock options to directors, officers and employees for the purchase of the capital stock of the Company. Included in the Option Plan are provisions that provide that the number of common shares reserved for issuance will not exceed 10% of the issued and outstanding common shares of the Company. At the discretion of the Board of Directors of the Company, options granted under the Option Plan can have a maximum exercise term of 5 years from the date of grant. Vesting terms will be determined at the time of grant by the Board of Directors.

The fair value of the options is measured at grant date, using the Black-Scholes option pricing model, and is recognized over the period that the employees earn the options. The fair value is recognized as an expense with a corresponding increase in equity. The amount recognized as expense is adjusted to reflect the number of share options expected to vest.

d. Deferred income taxes

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are recognized for deferred income tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured using the enacted or substantively enacted tax rates expected to apply when the asset is realized or the liability settled. The effect on deferred income tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in income in the period that substantive enactment occurs. To the extent that the Company does not consider it more likely than not that a deferred income tax asset will be recovered, the deferred income tax assets is reduced. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are offset only if a legally enforceable right exists to offset current tax assets against liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on the same taxable entity.

e. Financial instruments

Financial instruments are defined as any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity. The Company recognizes financial assets and financial liabilities when it becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL).

Financial instruments are classified as FVTPL when they are held for trading. A financial instrument is held for trading if it was acquired for the purpose of selling in the near term. Financial instruments classified as FVTPL are stated at fair value with any changes in fair value recognized in earnings for the period.

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Notes to the Unaudited Condensed Interim Financial Statements

August 31, 2015

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

e. Financial instruments (continued)

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. Subsequent to initial recognition, these financial assets are recorded at amortized cost using the effective interest method less any impairment.

Available-for-sale financial assets

Available-for-sale are non-derivative financial assets that are designated as available-for-sale or that are not classified in any other financial asset categories. Subsequent to initial recognition, changes in fair value, other than impairment losses, are recognized in other comprehensive income (loss) and presented in the fair value reserve in shareholders' equity. When the financial assets are sold or an impairment write-down is required, losses accumulated in the fair value reserve recognized in shareholders' equity are included in profit or loss.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are initially recorded at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. The Company's accounts payable, accrued liabilities and due to related parties are classified as financial liabilities.

Transaction costs incurred on initial recognition of financial instruments classified as loans and receivables and other financial liabilities are included in the initial fair value amount.

Financial assets are derecognized when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire. Financial liabilities are derecognized only when the Company's obligations are discharged, cancelled or they expire.

The Company has classified its financial instruments as follows:

<u>Financial Instrument</u>	<u>Classification</u>
Cash and cash equivalents	FVTPL
Note receivable	Loans and receivable
Accounts payable	Other liabilities
Accrued liabilities	Other liabilities
Loan payable	Other liabilities

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Notes to the Unaudited Condensed Interim Financial Statements

August 31, 2015

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

e. Financial instruments (continued)

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).

f. Impairment

i) Non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of the Company's non-financial assets, other than deferred income tax assets, are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the assets' recoverable amount is estimated.

For the purpose of impairment testing, assets are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or group of assets (the "cash-generating unit").

An impairment loss is recognized if the carrying amount of a cash-generating unit exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. The recoverable amount of an asset or a cash-generating unit is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cost flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessment of the time value of money and the risks specific to the assets. Impairment losses are recognized in net income (loss).

Impairment losses recognized in prior years are assessed at each reporting date for any indications that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, if no impairment loss has been recognized.

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Notes to the Unaudited Condensed Interim Financial Statements

August 31, 2015

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

f. Impairment (continued)

ii) Financial assets

A financial asset not carried at fair value through profit or loss is assessed at each reporting date to determine whether there is objective evidence that it is impaired. A financial asset is impaired if objective evidence indicates that a loss event has occurred after the initial recognition of the asset, and that the loss event had a negative effect on the estimated future cash flows of that asset that can be estimated reliably.

An impairment loss in respect of a financial asset measured at amortized cost is calculated as the difference between its carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. Losses are recognized in net income (loss) and reflected in an allowance account against receivables. When a subsequent event causes the amount of impairment loss to decrease, the decrease in impairment loss is reversed through net income (loss).

g. Comprehensive income (loss)

Comprehensive income (loss) is the change in the Company's net assets that results from transactions, events and circumstances from sources other than the Company's shareholders and includes items that are not included in net profit. Other comprehensive income (loss) consists of changes to unrealized gain and losses on available for sale financial assets, changes to unrealized gains and losses on the effective portion of cash flow hedges and changes to foreign currency translation adjustments of self-sustaining foreign operations during the period. Comprehensive income (loss) measures net earnings for the period plus other comprehensive income (loss). Amounts reported as other comprehensive income (loss) are accumulated in a separate component of shareholders' equity as Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss). The Company has not had other comprehensive income (loss) since inception and accordingly, a statement of comprehensive income (loss) has not been presented.

h. Earnings (loss) per share

Basic earnings (loss) per share is computed by dividing the net earnings (loss) available to common shareholders by the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the reporting period. Diluted earnings (loss) per share is computed similar to basic earnings (loss) per share except that the weighted average share outstanding is increased to include additional shares for the assumed exercise of stock options and warrants, if dilutive. The number of additional shares is calculated by assuming that outstanding stock options and warrants were exercised and that the proceeds from such exercises were used to acquire common stock at the average market price during the reporting periods.

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Notes to the Unaudited Condensed Interim Financial Statements

August 31, 2015

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

i. 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 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. The increase in the obligation due to the passage of time is recognized as finance expense. When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are 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.

j. Accounting standards, interpretations and amendments to existing standards that have been recently adopted and that are not yet effective

Certain pronouncements were issued by the IASB or the IFRIC that are mandatory for accounting periods after December 1, 2014 or later periods. Many are not applicable or do not have a significant impact to the Company and have been excluded from the summary below. The following have been recently adopted, are not yet effective and are being evaluated to determine their impact on the Company.

The IASB has issued IFRS 9 - Financial Instruments ("IFRS 9") which intends to replace IAS 39 – Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement ("IAS 39") in its entirety with three main phases. IFRS 9 will be the new standard for the financial reporting of financial instruments. The IASB tentatively decided to defer the mandatory effective date until January 1, 2018 with earlier adoption still permitted. The Company will evaluate the impact the final standard will have on its financial statements based on the characteristics of its financial instruments at the time of adoption.

The IASB issued IFRIC 21 - Levies ("IFRIC 21"), an interpretation of IAS 37 - Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets ("IAS 37"), on the accounting for levies imposed by governments. IAS 37 sets out criteria for the recognition of a liability, one of which is the requirement for the entity to have a present obligation as a result of a past activity or event ("obligating event") described in the relevant legislation that triggers the payment of the levy. IFRIC 21 is effective for annual periods commencing on or after January 1, 2014. The Company has determined that the adoption of this standard has no significant impact to its financial statements.

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Notes to the Unaudited Condensed Interim Financial Statements

August 31, 2015

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

- j. Accounting standards, interpretations and amendments to existing standards that have been recently adopted and that are not yet effective (continued)

The IASB issued amendments to IAS 36 - Impairment of Assets ("amendments to IAS 36"). The amendments to IAS 36 restrict the requirement to disclose the recoverable amount of an asset or CGU to periods in which an impairment loss has been recognized or reversed. The amendments also expand and clarify the disclosure requirements applicable when an asset or CGU's recoverable amount has been determined on the basis of fair value less cost of disposal. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2014 and should be applied retrospectively. The Company has determined that the adoption of this standard has no significant impact to its financial statements.

- k. Segment reporting

A reportable segment, as defined by 'IFRS 8 Operating Segments', is a distinguishable business or geographical component of the Company, which are subject to risks and rewards that are different from those of other segments. The Company considers its primary reporting format to be business segments. The Company considers that it has only one reportable segment, being to create a world-class sports injury and rehab center that offers stem cell-based therapies and protocols to target and repair a variety of sports injuries.

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Notes to the Unaudited Condensed Interim Financial Statements

August 31, 2015

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

4. COMMITMENT

The Company has no commitment other than the Euroex LOI transferred from its former parent company, Go Green. As at the date of these financial statements, definitive agreement has not been entered into with Euroex.

5. CAPITAL STOCK

a. Authorized: unlimited Common shares without par value

b. Issued and Outstanding:

	Number of Shares	Amount (\$)
Common shares issued for cash	1	1
Cancellation of incorporate share	(1)	(1)
Shares issued pursuant to plan of arrangement	1,250,917	25,500
Balance as at August 31, 2015	1,250,917	25,500

One common share was issued at \$1 per common share on December 1, 2014 to Go Green. The incorporator share was cancelled in May of 2015.

As discussed in Note 1, the Company issued 1,250,917 common shares to Go Green and Go Green re-distributed these shares to its shareholders as of the record date of April 2, 2015. The aggregate fair value of these shares in the amount of \$25,500 was based on the fair value estimates of assets transferred from Go Green to the Company. In May of 2015, Go Green issued a note receivable in the amount of \$25,500 and assigned the Euroex LOI valued at \$Nil to the Company. The Company has 1,250,917 common shares issued and outstanding (Note 9 and Note 11).

Stock Options:

The Company has adopted an incentive stock option plan (the "Option Plan") which provides that the Board of Directors of the Company may from time to time, in its discretion, and in accordance with the applicable stock exchange's requirements, grant to directors, officers, employees and consultants to the Company, non-transferable options to purchase common shares. Pursuant to the Option Plan, the number of common shares reserved for issuance will not exceed 10% of the issued and outstanding common shares of the Company. Options granted under the Option Plan can have a maximum exercise term of 5 years from the date of grant. Vesting terms will be determined at the time of grant by the Board of Directors. As at and during the period ended August 31, 2015, no option was granted or outstanding.

6. EUROEX LETTER OF INTENT

On October 22, 2014, Go Green entered into a letter of intent with Euroex Ventures Ltd. with respect to a proposed transaction in which the Company will acquire a company from Euroex that will create and establish The Bahamas Center for Sports Medicine (BCSM) as a World Class Sports Injury and Rehab Center that offers Stem Cell based therapies and protocols to target and repair a variety of sports injuries.

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Notes to the Unaudited Condensed Interim Financial Statements

August 31, 2015

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

7. CAPITAL DISCLOSURES

The Company's objectives when managing capital is to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern, so that it can provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders. The Company considers the items included in shareholders' equity and cash as capital. The Company manages the capital structure and makes adjustments to it in response to changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. The Company's primary objective with respect to its capital management is to ensure that it has sufficient cash resources to create a world-class sports injury and rehab center that offers stem cell-based therapies and protocols to target and repair a variety of sports injuries. To secure the additional capital necessary to pursue these plans, the Company intends to raise additional funds through the equity or debt financing. The Company is not subject to any capital requirements imposed by a regulator.

8. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The Company's financial instruments consist of cash and accrued liabilities. Cash is stated at fair value and classified within Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy. The fair values of accrued liabilities approximate their carrying values due to their short-term nature of these instruments.

The Company's risk exposures and the impact on the Company's financial instruments are summarized below:

Strategic and operational risks are risks that arise if the Company fails to create a world-class sports injury and rehab center that offers stem cell-based therapies and protocols to target and repair a variety of sports injuries. These strategic opportunities or threats arise from a range of factors which might include changing economic and political circumstances and regulatory approvals and competitor actions. The risk is mitigated by consideration of other potential development opportunities and challenges which management may undertake.

The Company's credit risk was primarily attributable to bank balances. The Company limits its credit exposure on cash held in bank accounts firstly by holding its key transactional bank accounts with banks of international financial institutions.

Liquidity risk is the risk that an entity will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities. The Company's approach to managing liquidity risk is to ensure that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet liabilities when due. As at August 31, 2015, the Company had cash balance of \$13 and current liabilities of \$2,176. All of the Company's financial liabilities have contractual maturities of less than 30 days, and are subject to normal trade terms. Management is considering different alternatives to secure adequate debt or equity financing to meet the Company short term and long term cash requirement.

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Notes to the Unaudited Condensed Interim Financial Statements

August 31, 2015

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

8. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

Interest risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows will fluctuate as a result of changes in market risk. The Company's sensitivity to interest rates is currently immaterial.

Currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company holds no financial instruments that are denominated in a currency other than Canadian dollar. Accrued liabilities are denominated in Canadian currency. Therefore, the Company's exposure to currency risk is minimal.

9. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

- a. During the period from incorporation on December 1, 2014 to August 31, 2015, the Company received \$1 cash from Go Green as a result of the incorporator share issued. This incorporator share was cancelled and cash of \$1 was returned to Go Green in May of 2015.
- b. The Company received a note receivable in the amount of \$25,500 instead of cash and, in exchange, the Company issued 1,250,917 common shares to the shareholders of Go Green to complete its Arrangement with Go Green (Note 5 and Note 11).

These transactions above are in the normal course of operations and are measured at the agreed to amounts, which is the amount of consideration established and agreed to by the related parties.

10. SEGMENTED INFORMATION

During the period ended August 31, 2015, the Company had one reportable operating segment, being to create a world-class sports injury and rehab center that offers stem cell-based therapies and protocols to target and repair a variety of sports injuries.

11. NOTE RECEIVABLE/LOAN PAYABLE

An external party had temporarily loaned \$391 to the Company during the period ended August 31, 2015 in order to finance its short term operating expenses. This loan is non-interest bearing and has no fixed terms of repayment.

The Company also received a note receivable in the amount of \$25,500 from Go Green and, in exchange, issued 1,250,917 common shares to the shareholders of Go Green to complete the Arrangement. This note is non-interest bearing and has no fixed terms of repayment (Note 5 and 9).

12. SUBSEQUENT EVENT

There is no significant event to report.