GENCAN CAPITAL INC.

2017 ANNUAL REPORT

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS

Presented herein is your Company's Annual Report for the Fiscal Year ended September 30, 2017.

The Company has a significant interest in a solar generation operation located in Cambridge, Ontario. The Company's objective is to create and maximize shareholder value through its business operations. Management is currently evaluating potential future prospects for the Company.

Revenues for the period under review were $474,288 yielding a net loss of $9,100 and a loss per share of $0.00. This compares with revenues of $543,645, net income of $31,448 and net income per share of $0.00 for the comparable 2016 period. During the current period the Company's revenue decreased due to lower irradiance combined with an unexpected loss of power during September.

We thank our shareholders for their interest and support and invite all to attend the upcoming Annual Meeting. For shareholders who are unable to attend, a proxy has been enclosed which you should complete and return in the enclosed envelope.

On Behalf of the Board,

Signed "Mark I. Litwin"

Mark I. Litwin
President and Chief Executive Officer

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the shareholders of Gencan Capital Inc.

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Gencan Capital Inc., which comprise the statements of financial position as at September 30, 2017 and 2016, and the statements of income (loss) and comprehensive income (loss), changes in equity and cash flows for the years then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

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

Auditor's Responsibility
Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these 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 audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

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

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

Opinion
In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Gencan Capital Inc. as at September 30, 2017 and 2016 and its financial performance and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

BDO Canada LLP

Chartered Professional Accountants, Licensed Public Accountants

January 18, 2018
Toronto, Ontario

Gencan Capital Inc.
Statements of Financial Position
As at September 30, 2017 and 2016

	Notes	2017	2016
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash		$ 247,146	$ 613,063
Accounts receivable		95,926	132,432
Prepaid expenses and deposits		22,613	22,552
		365,685	768,047
Equipment	*5*	1,880,016	1,988,688
Total assets		$ 2,245,701	$ 2,756,735
Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity			
Current liabilities			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		$ 56,996	$ 54,037
Deferred rent		27,279	28,892
Loan payable	*6*	2,057,970	2,557,970
Deferred income taxes	*8*	27,550	30,830
		2,169,795	2,671,729
Shareholders' Equity			
Capital stock	*7*	10	10
Retained earnings		75,896	84,996
Total shareholders' equity		75,906	85,006
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity		$ 2,245,701	$ 2,756,735

Approved on behalf of the Board:

"Fred A. Litwin" Director   "Stan Abramowitz" Director

See accompanying notes to the financial statements

Gencan Capital Inc.

Statements of Income (Loss) and Comprehensive Income (Loss)
For the years ended September 30, 2017 and 2016

	Notes	Year ended 2017	2016
Revenue			
Solar energy generation	*10(e)*	$ 474,288	$ 543,645
Expenses			
Operating costs	*12*	94,461	82,057
Administrative and general	*12*	184,778	207,569
Interest	*6*	98,757	102,599
Amortization	*5*	108,672	108,672
		486,668	500,897
Income (loss) before income taxes		(12,380)	42,748
Income taxes (recovery)			
Deferred	*8*	(3,280)	11,300
Net income (loss) for the year, also being comprehensive income (loss)		$ (9,100)	$ 31,448
Income (loss) per share			
Basic and diluted	*9*	$ (0.00)	$ 0.00
Weighted average number of common shares			
Basic and diluted	*9*	16,092,284	16,417,661

Gencan Capital Inc.
Statements of Changes in Equity
For the years ended September 30, 2017 and 2016

	Notes	Capital Stock – Common shares – Number of shares	Capital Stock – Common shares – Amount	Retained Earnings	Total Equity
Balance at September 30, 2015		100	$ 10	$ 53,548	$ 53,558
Common share split on October 23, 2015	*7*	16,628,616	-	-	-
Common shares cancelled on May 10, 2016	*7*	(536,432)	-	-	-
Net income		-	-	31,448	31,448
Balance at September 30, 2016		16,092,284	$ 10	$ 84,996	$ 85,006
Balance at September 30, 2016		16,092,284	$ 10	$ 84,996	$ 85,006
Net loss		-	-	(9,100)	(9,100)
Balance at September 30, 2017		16,092,284	$ 10	$ 75,896	$ 75,906

Gencan Capital Inc.

Statements of Cash Flows
For the years ended September 30, 2017 and 2016

	Notes	2017	2016
Operating activities			
Net income (loss)		$ (9,100)	$ 31,448
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash flows:			
Amortization	*5*	108,672	108,672
Deferred income taxes	*8*	(3,280)	11,300
Deferred rent		(1,613)	(1,613)
Interest expense		98,757	102,599
		193,436	252,406
Changes in non-cash components of working capital:			
Accounts receivable		36,506	(10,056)
Prepaid expenses and deposits		(61)	8,347
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		2,959	(10,518)
Net cash flows from operating activities		232,840	240,179
Financing activities			
Interest paid		(98,757)	(102,599)
Repayment of loan payable	*6*	(500,000)	-
Net cash flows used in financing activities		(598,757)	(102,599)
Investing activities		-	-
Net increase (decrease) in cash		(365,917)	137,580
Cash, beginning of year		613,063	475,483
Cash, end of year		$ 247,146	$ 613,063

1. NATURE OF OPERATIONS

Nature of operations

Gencan Capital Inc. ("the Company") is a Canadian company and the holder of a Solar Energy Feed-In Tariff Program Contract with interests in solar energy generation equipment located in Ontario, Canada. The Company was incorporated on October 31, 2013, and has its registered office address at 106 Avenue Road, Toronto, Ontario, M5R 2H3.

On August 17, 2015, the Company changed its name from Genterra Energy Inc. and on October 30, 2015, pursuant to a Plan of Arrangement (announced on July 21, 2015 between the Company and Genterra Capital Inc. ("GCI"), a Canadian controlled private company), the Company was spun-off as a public company and its shares were listed on the Canadian Securities Exchange under the symbol "GCA". GCI currently retains a 78% controlling interest in the Company.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

(a) Statement of compliance

The Company prepares financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB"). The policies applied in these financial statements are based on IFRS issued and effective as of September 30, 2017.

These financial statements were authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on January 18, 2018.

(b) Functional currency

These financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars, the Company's functional currency.

(c) Basis of measurement

These financial statements are prepared on the historical cost basis.

(d) Critical judgements in the application of accounting policies

The following are the critical judgements that have been made in applying the Company's accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on the amounts in the financial statements:

Leases: The Company's policy for leases is described in note 3(d). In applying this policy, the Company makes judgements in determining whether its leases are operating or finance leases. The Company has determined that all of its leases are operating leases.

Equipment: The Company's policy for equipment is described in note 3(b). In applying this policy, the Company makes judgements in determining whether certain costs are additions to the carrying amount of the equipment. Judgement is also applied in determining whether an impairment in value exists at each reporting date. The Company has determined that an impairment in value does not exist.

Deferred income taxes: The Company's policy for deferred income taxes is described in note 3(h). In applying this policy, the Company makes judgements in determining whether the recoverability of deferred income tax assets is probable. The Company has determined that the realization of certain income tax losses carried forward are probable and has recorded a deferred income tax asset relating to these losses.

Impairment of financial assets: The Company's policy for the recognition of an impairment of financial assets is described in note 3(c). In applying this policy, the Company makes judgements in determining whether an event has occurred to cause the value of the underlying asset to become impaired. The Company has determined that none of its financial assets are impaired.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(a) Foreign currencies

Foreign currency transactions are translated using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at period end rates are recognized in the statements of income and comprehensive income.

(b) Equipment

Equipment is stated at the lower of cost, net of accumulated amortization, and its recoverable amount. Equipment is reviewed for indicators of impairment at the end of each reporting period. If it is determined that the net recoverable amount of Equipment is less than its carrying value, the Equipment is written down to its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount of Equipment is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. Fair value is determined as the amount that would be obtained from the sale of the Equipment in an arm's length transaction between knowledgeable and willing parties. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows of Equipment is discounted to present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the Equipment. Any impairment in value of Equipment is recorded in the statements of income and comprehensive income. Where an impairment loss of Equipment subsequently reverses, the carrying amount is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss on Equipment is recognized immediately in the statements of income and comprehensive income.

Amortization is being provided for over the estimated useful life of Equipment as follows:

Solar Energy Generation Equipment:	
Solar modules and racking	straight-line over twenty years
Energy transformer	straight-line over ten years

(c) Financial instruments

The Company's financial assets and liabilities include cash, accounts receivable, accounts payable and accrued liabilities and loan payable.

Classification of financial instruments:

The Company's financial assets and liabilities can be classified into any of the following specified categories: i) available-for-sale ("AFS") financial assets, ii) fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL"), iii) loans and receivables, iv) held to maturity investments and v) other liabilities. The classification depends on the nature and purpose of the financial assets and liabilities and is determined at the time of initial recognition.

Loans and receivables: The Company's financial assets classified as loans and receivables include cash and accounts receivable.

(i) Cash is initially recognized at the fair value that is directly attributable to the acquisition or issue. They are carried in the statements of financial position at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. The Company does not hold any asset backed commercial paper.

(ii) Accounts receivable consist of solar energy sales receivable. These are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and are not quoted in an active market. They are initially recognized at the fair value that is directly attributable to their acquisition or issue and subsequently carried at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. The effect of discounting on these financial instruments is not considered to be material. All other gains or losses are recognized when the instrument is removed from the statement of financial position.

Other liabilities: The Company's financial liabilities classified as other liabilities include accounts payable and accrued liabilities and loan payable.

(i) Accounts payable and accrued liabilities consist primarily of trade payables. They are initially recognized at the fair value that is directly attributable to their acquisition or issue and subsequently carried at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. The effect of discounting on these financial instruments is not considered to be material.

(ii) Loan payable consists of a loan payable to the Company's parent company and is initially recognized at the fair value directly attributable to the issue of the instrument, net of transaction costs. It is subsequently carried at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. Interest expense is recognized in the statements of income and comprehensive income in the same period as incurred. All other gains or losses are recognized when the instrument is removed from the statement of financial position. The effect of discounting on these financial instruments is not considered to be material.

Derivative financial instruments:

The Company does not have any derivative financial instruments.

Fair value of financial instruments:

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

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

The Company does not have any financial instruments which are measured at fair value. See Note 10(f) for fair value disclosures of financial instruments.

Impairment of financial assets:

Financial assets are assessed for indicators of impairment at each financial position reporting date. Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows of the investment have been impacted.

Objective evidence of impairment could include, among other evidence: i) significant financial difficulty of the issuer or counterparty; or ii) default or delinquency in interest or principal payments; or iii) it becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or financial re-organization.

Certain categories of financial assets that are assessed not to be impaired individually, such as accounts receivable and prepayments, are subsequently assessed for impairment on a collective basis. For these assets, the carrying amount of the financial asset is reduced by the impairment loss directly for all financial assets with the exception of accounts receivable, where the carrying amount is reduced through the use of an allowance account. When an amount receivable is considered uncollectible, it is written off against the allowance account. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited against the allowance account. Changes in the carrying amount of the allowance account are recognized in the statements of income and comprehensive income in the relevant period. With the exception of AFS instruments, if, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognized, the previously recognized impairment loss is reversed to the extent that the carrying amount of the investment at the date the impairment is reversed does not exceed what the amortized cost would have been had the impairment not been recognized.

(d) Leases

Where substantially all of the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of a leased asset has been transferred to the Company ("Finance Lease"), the asset is treated as if it had been purchased. The amount initially recognized as an asset is the lower of the fair value of the leased property and the present value of the minimum lease payments payable over the term of the lease. The corresponding lease commitment is shown as a liability. Lease payments are then allocated between capital repayment and interest expense which is charged to the statement of income and comprehensive income over the period of the lease. Where substantially all of the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of a leased asset are not transferred to the Company ("Operating Lease"), the total rents payable in the lease are charged to expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

(e) Equity instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the Company after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by the Company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

(f) Revenue recognition

Revenue from solar energy generation equipment is recognized as produced and delivered to the local utility.

(g) Interest income

Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the applicable effective interest rate.

(h) Income taxes

The Company follows the asset and liability method of accounting for income taxes. Under this method, deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying value and tax basis of assets and liabilities and the benefit of tax losses available to be carried forward for tax purposes.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using substantively enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. Deferred income tax assets are recorded in the financial statements if realization is considered probable. The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in income in the year that the rate changes.

(i) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per common share is calculated by dividing the earnings attributed to common shareholders for the year by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding in the year. Diluted earnings per common share is calculated by adjusting the weighted average number of common shares outstanding to assume conversion of all dilutive potential common shares. The Company does not have any potential common shares issuable.

(j) Segment reporting

A segment is a component of the Company that: i) engages in business activities from which it may earn revenue and incur expenses, ii) whose operating results are reviewed by the board of directors, and iii) for which discrete financial information is available. Management of the Company has identified one reportable industry segment, solar energy generation, with all equipment located in Ontario, Canada.

(k) New accounting standards not yet effective

IFRS 9, *Financial Instruments: Classification and Measurement*, introduces new requirements for the classification and measurement of financial instruments, a single forward-looking expected loss impairment model and a substantially reformed approach to hedge accounting. IFRS 9 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018, with early adoption permitted. Management is currently assessing the potential impact of the adoption of IFRS 9.

IFRS 15, *Revenue Recognition:* provides for a single, comprehensive revenue recognition model for all contracts with customers. It contains a single principles based five step approach that an entity will apply to determine the measurement of revenue and timing of when it is recognized. The underlying principle is that an entity will recognize revenue to depict the transfer of goods or services to customers at an amount that the entity expects to be entitled to in exchange for those goods or services. It also contains new disclosure requirements. IFRS 15 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018, with early adoption permitted. Management is currently assessing the potential impact of the adoption of IFRS 15.

IFRS 16, *Leases:* introduces a new standard replacing IAS 17 Leases, that results in bringing many leases on balance sheet that are considered operating leases under IAS 17. Lessor accounting remains largely unchanged. IFRS 16 is effective for periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019, with earlier adoption permitted if IFRS 15 has also been applied. Management is currently assessing the potential impact of the adoption of IFRS 16.

4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES

The preparation of these financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions 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 estimates. The financial statements include estimates which, by their nature, are uncertain. The impacts of such estimates are pervasive throughout the 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.

Significant assumptions about the future and other sources of estimation uncertainty that management has made that could result in a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities, in the event that actual results differ from assumptions made, relate to, but are not limited to, the following:

(i) the recoverability of accounts receivable and prepayments totaling $118,539 (September 30, 2016: $154,984);

(ii) the estimated useful lives of solar energy generation equipment totaling $1,880,016 (September 30, 2016: $1,988,688) and the related amortization of $108,672 (2016: $108,672); and

(iii) the provision for income taxes recovery of $3,280 (2016: $11,300 expense).

5. EQUIPMENT

	Solar modules and racking	Energy transformer	Total
Cost			
Balance - September 30, 2015	$ 2,094,832	$ 124,300	$ 2,219,132
Additions	-	-	-
Balance - September 30, 2016	$ 2,094,832	$ 124,300	$ 2,219,132
Additions	-	-	-
Balance - September 30, 2017	$ 2,094,832	$ 124,300	$ 2,219,132
Accumulated amortization			
Balance - September 30, 2015	$ 108,964	$ 12,808	$ 121,772
Amortization	97,240	11,432	108,672
Balance - September 30, 2016	$ 206,204	$ 24,240	$ 230,444
Amortization	97,240	11,432	108,672
Balance - September 30, 2017	$ 303,444	$ 35,672	$ 339,116
Net book value			
September 30, 2016	$ 1,888,628	$ 100,060	$ 1,988,688
September 30, 2017	$ 1,791,388	$ 88,628	$ 1,880,016

6. LOAN PAYABLE

The loan payable is due to GCI on August 1, 2019 and bears interest at 4% per annum. The loan is collateralized by a general security agreement on all the assets of the Company. See Note 10(f) for fair value disclosures of the loan payable. During July 2017, the Company repaid $500,000 of principal on this loan.

7. CAPITAL STOCK AND EQUITY

Capital stock

Authorized
Unlimited Common shares, no par value

Issued and outstanding

	September 30 2017	September 30 2016
16,092,284 Common Shares (2016: 16,092,284)	$ 10	$ 10

On October 23 2015, the Company split its 100 common shares into 16,628,716 common shares.

Effective October 26, 2015, the Company and GCI completed a Plan of Arrangement whereby common shares of GCI were exchanged for cash and, subject to the number of GCI common shares held, common shares of the Company. Pursuant to the May 10, 2010 amalgamation of Genterra Inc. and Consolidated Mercantile Incorporated to form GCI, shareholders of the predecessor companies who had not exchanged their shares for shares of GCI, were entitled until May 10, 2016 to surrender their shares in exchange for cash and, subject to the number of Genterra Inc. and Consolidated Mercantile Incorporated shares held, common shares of the Company. As a result, on May 10, 2016 the Company cancelled 536,432 common shares representing pre-amalgamation shares of GCI which were not surrendered for exchange.

8. INCOME TAXES

The income of the Company is subject to current income tax at a combined federal and provincial rate of 26.5%. There was no difference between the Company's effective tax rate and the combined statutory tax rate for the period.

Deferred income tax is calculated using a tax rate of 26.5%. The tax effects of temporary differences that give rise to significant portions of the deferred income tax assets and liabilities is as follows:

	September 30	
	2017	**2016**
Deferred income tax asset		
Non-capital loss carry forwards	$ 406,783	$ 375,232
Deferred rent	7,229	7,656
	$ 414,012	$ 382,888
Deferred income tax liability		
Solar energy generation equipment	$ 441,562	$ 413,718
Net deferred income tax asset (liability)	$ (27,550)	$ (30,830)

9. EARNINGS PER SHARE

(a) Basic: Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net income attributable to common shareholders by the weighted average number of common shares in issue during the period.

	For the years ended September 30	
	2017	**2016**
Net income (loss) for the year	$ (9,100)	$ 31,448
Weighted average number of common shares (see Note 7)	16,092,284	16,417,661
Basic income (loss) per share	$ (0.00)	$ 0.00

(b) Diluted: Diluted earnings per share has not been calculated as there are no potential common share issuances.

10. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company's financial instruments consist primarily of cash, accounts receivable, accounts payable and accrued liabilities and loan payable. The Company is exposed to various risks as it relates to these financial instruments. The risks and processes for managing the risks are set out below:

(a) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk arises from the Company's management of working capital and principal repayments on its debt obligations. It is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting its financial obligations as they fall due.

The Company's objective is to ensure that it will always have sufficient cash to allow it to meet its liabilities when they become due. To achieve this goal the Company seeks to maintain cash balances to meet expected requirements for a period of twelve months. At the date of the statement of financial position, the Company expected to generate sufficient liquid resources to meet its obligations under all reasonable expected circumstances.

Accounts payable and accrued liabilities are due within one year. The Company's loan payable is due August 1, 2019 and accrued interest thereon is due and payable monthly.

The Company's major contractual obligations in the subsequent twelve-month periods are as follows:

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Thereafter	Total
Accounts payable and other liabilities	$ 56,996	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 56,996
Loan payable	-	2,057,970	-	-	-	-	2,057,970
Loan interest	82,319	68,600	-	-	-	-	150,919
Operating lease and contract payable	63,193	63,193	62,328	52,813	52,813	627,367	921,707
	$ 202,508	$ 2,189,763	$ 62,328	$ 52,813	$ 52,813	$ 627,367	$ 3,187,592

(b) Foreign exchange risk

Currency risk is the risk that a variation in exchange rates between the Canadian dollar and foreign currencies will affect the Company's operating and financial results. Any currency gains or losses are included in the consolidated statements of income and comprehensive income.

At September 30, 2017, the Company had no monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies and had no outstanding foreign exchange commitments. The Company does not undertake currency hedging activities.

(c) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in market interest rates. The Company has reduced its exposure to interest rate risk over cash flows through the use of fixed rate instruments on certain of its financial liabilities. The Company has not used derivative financial instruments to alter its exposure to interest rate risk.

As of September 30, 2017, no borrowings of the Company bear interest on a prime plus basis. In doing so, the Company has not exposed itself to fluctuations in interest rates that are inherent in such a market.

(d) Other price risk

Other price risk is the risk that the market value or future cash flows of financial instruments will fluctuate because of changes in market prices (other than those arising from interest rate risk or currency risk). The Company does not have any financial instruments subject to this risk.

(e) Concentration of credit risk

Financial instruments which potentially subject the Company to concentrations of credit risk consist primarily of cash and accounts receivables. The Company does not have any significant amounts outstanding which are past due or impaired.

Cash is maintained at one financial institution. Deposits held with banks may exceed the amount of insurance provided on such deposits. Generally, these deposits may be redeemed upon demand and are maintained with financial institutions of reputable credit and therefore bear minimal credit risk. Any interest due is included with accounts receivable.

Accounts receivable is represented by electricity sales receivables due from a single utility. Management believes that collection risk on this receivable is not significant. The Company sells all of its generated electricity to a single utility under a twenty year Feed-In Tariff delivery contract. While this constitutes a significant credit concentration, Management believes that the risk is not significant.

(f) Fair value of financial assets and liabilities

Fair Value Measurement

The Company does not have any financial assets or liabilities which are measured at fair value.

Fair Value Disclosures

Fair value represents management's estimates of the market value at a given point in time, which may not reflect fair value in the future. These calculations are subjective in nature, involve uncertainties and are a matter of judgement and therefore cannot be determined with precision.

The carrying values of cash, accounts receivable, accounts payable and accrued liabilities approximate their respective fair values due to the short-term nature of these instruments.

The carrying value and fair value of the loan payable is as follows:

	September 30, 2017		September 30, 2016	
	Carrying value	Fair value	Carrying value	Fair value
Loan payable	$ 2,057,970	$ 2,058,075	$ 2,557,970	$ 2,625,694

The Company uses the government of Canada bond yield curve plus an adequate constant credit spread to discount the above financial instruments in order to determine fair value. The fair value of loan payable is based upon level 2 fair value hierarchy inputs.

11. CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company's primary objective when managing capital is to create and maximize shareholder value through the operation of its solar energy generation equipment.

The Company considers its total capitalization to consist of loan payable, Common share capital and accumulated retained earnings. Management reviews its capital management approach on an ongoing basis.

As at September 30, 2017 the Company did not have any externally imposed capital requirements.

The following table provides a summary of certain information with respect to the Company's capital structure and financial position as at September 30, 2017 and 2016:

	September 30	
	2017	**2016**
Loan payable	$ 2,057,970	$ 2,557,970
Shareholders' equity	75,906	85,006
	$ 2,133,876	$ 2,642,976

12. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Related parties include the Board of Directors, Officers of the Company, close family members and enterprises which are controlled by these individuals as well as certain persons performing similar functions.

The Company entered into transactions and had outstanding balances with various companies related by virtue of common ownership and management. These transactions were in the normal course of operations and were measured at the amount of consideration established and agreed to by the related parties.

Significant related party transactions and balances not disclosed elsewhere in these financial statements are as follows:

The Company's solar energy generation project is located on the roof of a property owned by GCI. The roof is being rented by the Company from GCI for $52,813 per annum ending in August 2034.

The Company has entered into an agreement with Highroad Estates Inc. ("Highroad"), a company of which certain directors and officers are also directors and officers of the Company, to manage this operation for $60,000 per annum.

The Company has entered into an administrative services agreement with GCI for $6,000 per annum.

Under the above agreements, management fees of $60,000 (2016: $60,000) were charged by and paid to Highroad and rent of $52,813 (2016: $52,813) and administrative services fees of $6,000 (2016: $6,000) were charged by and paid to GCI.

Director's fees of $50,000 (2016: $50,000) were paid to independent directors.

Loan payable at September 30, 2017 of $2,057,970 (September 30, 2016: $2,557,970) is payable to GCI, due August 1, 2019 bearing interest at 4% per annum. During the year ended September 30, 2017, $98,757 (2016: $102,599) of interest was charged and paid under this loan. During July 2017, the Company repaid $500,000 of this loan.

The Company did not directly pay any remuneration to key management (other than to independent directors as noted above) for the year ended September 30, 2017 and 2016. Key management remuneration (other than director's fees) is included in the above management and administration fees.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
OF
FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2017

The following Management's Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A") provides a review of the financial condition and results of operations of Gencan Capital Inc. ("GCC" or the "Company") for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2017. This MD&A should be read in conjunction with the Company's audited financial statements and notes thereto for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2017, included elsewhere herein.

In this document and in the Company's audited financial statements, unless otherwise noted, all financial data is prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"). All amounts, unless specifically identified as otherwise, both in the audited financial statements and this MD&A, are expressed in Canadian dollars.

MD&A contains forward-looking statements, including statements concerning possible or assumed future results of operations of the Company. Forward-looking statements typically involve words or phrases such as "believes", "expects", "anticipates", "intends", "foresees", "estimates" or similar expressions. Forward-looking statements involve risks, uncertainties and assumptions, as described from time to time in the Company's reports and filed with securities commissions in Canada, which could cause actual results to differ materially from future results expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. In addition, the Company expressly disclaims any obligation to publicly update or alter its previously issued forward-looking statements.

The discussion and analysis in this MD&A is based on information available to management as of January 18, 2018.

THE COMPANY

The Company is a Canadian Company operating in Canada with significant interests in solar energy generation equipment located in Cambridge, Ontario, Canada.

On October 30, 2015, pursuant to a Plan of Arrangement (announced on July 21, 2015 between the Company and Genterra Capital Inc. ("GCI"), a Canadian controlled private corporation), the Company was spun-off as a public company and it shares were listed on the Canadian Securities Exchange under the symbol "GCA". GCI currently retains a 78% controlling interest in the Company.

The business objective of the Company is to create and maximize shareholder value through its business operations.

A Feed-In Tariff ("FIT") Program was developed for the Province of Ontario to encourage and promote greater use of renewable energy sources including on-shore wind, waterpower, renewable biomass, biogas, landfill gas and solar photovoltaic (PV) for electricity generating projects in Ontario. The fundamental objective of the FIT Program, in conjunction with the *Green Energy and Green Economy Act, 2009 (Ontario)* and Ontario's Long Term Energy Plan, 2010, is to facilitate the increased development of renewable generating facilities of varying sizes, technologies and configurations via a standardized, open and fair process.

The FIT Program is open to projects with a rated electricity generating capacity greater than 10 kilowatts (kW) and generally up to 500 kW.

The Company through Highroad Estates Inc. (“Highroad”), of which certain directors and officers are also directors and officers of the Company, entered into a FIT Contract with the Ontario Power Authority (which merged with the Independent Electricity System Operator “IESO” on January 1, 2015) for a solar PV rooftop facility at GCI’s property located at 450 Dobbie Drive, in Cambridge, Ontario to supply the energy produced by the facility to Energy + Inc. (formerly Cambridge and North Dumfries Hydro Inc.). Highroad also entered into an agreement with Endura Energy Project Corp. (“Endura”) for the Company to install the solar energy generation equipment on the roof of the 450 Dobbie Drive property. Highroad manages the project operation on behalf of the Company.

Endura, which designs, builds and consults on the development of medium and large scale solar energy systems, completed the design and construction of the Company’s rooftop solar PV system which began commercial operation on August 18, 2014. The Company’s solar rooftop PV system is located in a commercial urban area where the power is needed most and mitigates the need for the transport and distribution of electricity from distant parts of the province.

The Company’s installed solar power provides enough energy to power approximately 100 average homes and reduces carbon emissions equivalent to planting 450 trees each year.

The Company’s rooftop solar energy generation equipment consists of 2,795 solar panels with a modular tilt of 20 degrees and an azimuth of 15 degrees east of south. The total size of the system is 726.7 kW DC capacity with a maximum of 500.0 kW AC production.

Revenue is earned under a twenty year FIT Program Contract with the Ontario Power Authority at a rate of $0.635 per kWh delivered to the local utility provider. In contrast, contracts awarded by the Ontario Power Authority, under the fifth and final iteration of the FIT Program, for a similar size system as the Company’s was at $0.207 per kWh.

OUTLOOK

The Company’s primary asset is its significant investment in a Renewable Power Solar PV Rooftop System.

The Company provides an opportunity to invest in hard asset investments, managed by an experienced team with a successful track record. Management is currently evaluating potential prospects for the Company.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2017

Summary of Quarterly Results

	2017				2016			
	Q4	Q3	Q2	Q1	Q4	Q3	Q2	Q1
Revenue	**$149,165**	**$176,570**	**$ 75,975**	**$ 72,578**	**$194,341**	**$193,934**	**$ 75,978**	**$ 79,392**
Net income (loss)	**18,261**	**44,567**	**(40,354)**	**(31,574)**	**53,333**	**53,691**	**(40,674)**	**(34,902)**
Income (loss) per share	$ 0.00	$ 0.00	$ (0.00)	$ (0.00)	$ 0.00	$ 0.00	$ (0.00)	$ (0.00)

"Q1" refers to the three months ended December 31; "Q2" refers to the three months ended March 31; "Q3" refers to the three months ended June 30; "Q4" refers to the three months ended September 30; "2017" and "2016" refer to the twelve month fiscal years ending September 30, 2017 and 2016.

Selected Annual Information

	Fiscal Years Ended September 30	
	2017	2016
Revenue	$ 474,288	$ 543,645
Net income (loss)	(9,100)	31,448
Distributions per share:		
Common shares	$ -	$ -
	September 30 2017	September 30 2016
Assets	$ 2,245,701	$ 2,756,735
Non-current financial liabilities	2,057,970	2,557,970

RESULTS FOR THE THREE MONTHS AND FISCAL YEARS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2017 AND SEPTEMBER 30, 2016

	Three Months Ended September 30			**Years Ended September 30**		
	2017	**2016**	**Change**	**2017**	**2016**	**Change**
Revenue						
Solar energy generation	$ 149,165	$ 194,341	$ -45,176	$ 474,288	$ 543,645	$ -69,357
	149,165	194,341	-45,176	474,288	543,645	-69,357
Expenses						
Operating costs	30,182	19,646	+10,536	94,461	82,057	+12,404
Administrative and general	44,741	49,174	-4,433	184,778	207,569	-22,791
Interest	22,229	25,790	-3,561	98,757	102,599	-3,842
Amortization	27,168	27,168	-	108,672	108,672	-
	124,320	121,778	+2,542	486,668	500,897	-14,229
Income (loss) before income taxes	24,845	72,563	-47,718	(12,380)	42,748	-55,128
Income tax expense (recovery)	6,584	19,230	-12,646	(3,280)	11,300	-14,580
Net income (loss)	$ 18,261	$ 53,333	$ -35,072	$ (9,100)	$ 31,448	$ -40,548

Review of Results for the Three Months and Fiscal Years ended September 30, 2017 and 2016

Solar Energy Production

Total kW hours produced for the three and twelve month periods ended September 30, 2017 and September 30, 2016 is as follows:

	Three Months Ended September 30			Years Ended September 30		
	2017	**2016**	**Change**	**2017**	**2016**	**Change**
kW hours produced	235,000	306,000	-71,000	747,000	856,000	-109,000
			-23%			-13%

Solar Energy Generation Revenue

The solar energy generation revenue represents revenue earned from the solar energy generation equipment located on the roof of a building owned by GCI, which is located in Cambridge, Ontario. Solar energy generation revenue is seasonal with the highest levels of production experienced during the summer months when there is more sunlight available to the solar panels.

During the three and twelve month periods ended September 30, 2017 compared to September 30, 2016, the Company produced approximately 23% and 13% less electricity and consequently revenue decreased by a similar percentage. The decrease in both periods was due in part to lower solar irradiance in each period combined with an unexpected loss of power generation during September 2017 of approximately 53,000 kWh, which has since been rectified.

	Three Months Ended September 30			Years Ended September 30		
	2017	**2016**	**Change**	**2017**	**2016**	**Change**
Solar energy revenue	$ 149,165	$ 194,341	-45,176	$ 474,288	$ 543,645	-69,357
			-23%			-13%

Operating Costs

Operating costs for the solar energy generation equipment includes insurance, maintenance and rent charges for the rental of the roof where the solar energy generation equipment is located. Operating costs for the three and twelve month periods ended September 30, 2017 were higher than September 30, 2016 mainly due to increased maintenance costs including approximately $10,500 required to rectify the unexpected loss of power generation during September 2017. In addition, there was an increase in insurance costs offset by non-recurring costs in June 2016 of $3,500 resulting from the routine audit by the FIT Contract by the IESO.

	Three Months Ended September 30			Years Ended September 30		
	2017	**2016**	**Change**	**2017**	**2016**	**Change**
Operating costs	$ 30,182	$ 19,646	+10,536	$ 94,461	$ 82,057	+12,404

Administrative and General Expenses

Administrative and general expenses include management fees paid to Highroad to manage the Company's solar energy generation operation, audit fees, legal fees, liability insurance, director's fees and shareholder related costs such as transfer agent fees, listing fees, printing and meeting costs.

The decrease in administrative and general expenses during the three months and twelve months ended September 30, 2017 compared to September 30, 2016 was mainly due to a decreases in both legal fees and shareholder related costs. The Company incurred a one-time $10,000 listing fee charged by Canadian Securities Exchange in October 2015.

	Three Months Ended September 30			Years Ended September 30		
	2017	2016	Change	2017	2016	Change
Administrative and general	$ 44,741	$ 49,174	-4,433	$ 184,778	$ 207,569	-22,791

Interest Expense

Interest expense represents interest charged by GCI on the outstanding loan payable. The decrease in interest expense for the three and twelve month periods ended September 30, 2017 compared to 2016 is due to the repayment of $500,000 of principal during July 2017.

	Three Months Ended September 30			Years Ended September 30		
	2017	2016	Change	2017	2016	Change
Interest	$ 22,229	$ 25,790	-3,561	$ 98,757	$ 102,599	-3,842

Amortization

Amortization expense represents the amortization of the solar energy generation equipment and remained consistent for the three month and twelve month periods ended September 30, 2017 compared to September 30, 2016. Amortization is provided for over the estimated useful life of the equipment being 20 years for the solar modules and racking and 10 years for the energy transformer.

	Three Months Ended September 30			Years Ended September 30		
	2017	2016	Change	2017	2016	Change
Amortization	$ 27,168	$ 27,168	-	$ 108,672	$ 108,672	-

Income Tax Provision

There are no differences between the Company's statutory tax rate and its effective tax rate of 26.5% for the three and twelve month periods ended September 30, 2017 compared to September 30, 2016.

	Three Months Ended September 30			Years Ended September 30		
	2017	2016	Change	2017	2016	Change
Income (loss) before income taxes	$ 24,845	$ 72,563	-47,718	$ (12,380)	$ 42,748	-55,128
Income tax expense (recovery)	6,584	19,230	-12,646	(3,280)	11,300	-14,580
Effective tax rate	26.5%	26.5%		26.5%	26.5%	

Net Income (Loss)

Net income for the three months ended September 30, 2017 was $18,261 compared to $53,333 for the three months ended September 30, 2016. Net loss for the twelve months ended September 30, 2017 was $9,100 compared to net income of $31,448 for the twelve months ended September 30, 2016.

	Three Months Ended September 30			Years Ended September 30		
	2017	2016	Change	2017	2016	Change
Net income (loss)	$ 18,261	$ 53,333	-35,072	$ (9,100)	$ 31,448	-40,548

Inflation

Inflation has not had a material impact on the results of the Company's operations in its last quarter or fiscal period and is not anticipated to materially impact on the Company's operations during its next fiscal year.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

The Company's principal sources of liquidity are cash on hand and cash flow from operations.

	September 30		
	2017	2016	Change
Working Capital			
Current assets	$ 365,685	$ 768,047	$ -402,362
Current liabilities	56,996	54,037	+2,959
	308,689	714,010	-405,321
Ratio of current assets to current liabilities	6.4	14.2	
Cash	$ 247,146	$ 613,063	$ -365,917

Working capital is primarily represented by cash and accounts receivable offset by outstanding payables and sales taxes payable relating to the solar energy generation operation.

The Company's working capital decreased by $405,321 to $308,689 as at September 30, 2017 compared to $714,010 as at September 30, 2016 due to decreased cash and accounts receivable and a slight increase in accounts payable.

During the twelve months ended September 30, 2017 the Company's cash position decreased by $365,917 to $247,146 from $613,063 as at September 30, 2016. The net decrease was due to the following:

- Operating Activities increased cash by $232,840. This was a result of $193,436 of cash generated from operations in addition to an increase of $39,404 from changes in non-cash components of working capital;

- Financing Activities decreased cash by $598,757 due to interest payments on the loan payable combined with a principal repayment of $500,000;

- Investing Activities did not impact cash.

The Company anticipates that it will require approximately $360,000 in order to meet its ongoing expected costs for the next twelve months. These costs include solar energy generation operating expenses, rent, insurance, fees for management and administrative services provided to the Company, audit fees, director's fees, shareholder costs, and interest expense on the loan payable. The Company expects to generate the revenue required in order to service these expenditures from its existing solar energy generation equipment.

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Company entered into transactions and had outstanding balances with various companies related by common ownership and management.

The transactions with related parties are in the normal course of business.

Related party transactions for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2017 are summarized as follows:

The Company's solar energy generation project is located on the roof of a property owned by GCI which is being rented by the Company for $52,813 per annum.

The Company has an agreement with Highroad to manage its solar energy generation operation for $60,000 per annum.

The Company has an administrative services agreement with GCI for $6,000 per annum.

Under the above agreements, management fees of $60,000 were charged by and paid to Highroad and rent of $52,813 and administrative services fees of $6,000 were charged by and paid to GCI.

Director's fees of $50,000 were paid to independent directors.

Loan payable at September 30, 2017 of $2,057,970 is due to GCI on August 1, 2019 and bears interest at 4% per annum. During the year, $98,757 of interest was charged and paid under this loan. During July 2017, the Company repaid $500,000 of principal of this loan.

SHARE DATA

The following table sets forth the Outstanding Share Data for the Company as at January 18, 2018:

	Authorized	Issued
Common Shares	Unlimited	16,092,284

On October 23, 2015, the Company split its 100 common shares into 16,628,716 common shares.

Effective October 26, 2015, the Company and GCI completed a Plan of Arrangement whereby common shares of GCI were exchanged for cash and, subject to the number of GCI common shares held, common shares of the Company. Pursuant to the May 10, 2010 amalgamation of Genterra Inc. and Consolidated Mercantile Incorporated to form GCI, shareholders of the predecessor companies who had not exchanged their shares for shares of GCI, were entitled until May 10, 2016 to surrender their shares in exchange for cash and, subject to the number of Genterra Inc. and Consolidated Mercantile Incorporated shares held, common shares of the Company. As a result, on May 10, 2016 the Company cancelled 536,432 common shares representing pre-amalgamation shares of GCI which were not surrendered for exchange.

RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

The Company is subject to a number of broad risks and uncertainties including general economic conditions. In addition to these broad business risks, the Company has specific risks that it faces, the most significant of which are outlined below. **The risks and uncertainties discussed herein highlight the more important factors that could significantly affect the Company's operations and profitability. They do not represent an exhaustive list of all potential issues that could affect the financial results of the Company and are not presented in any particular order of relevance.**

Cash Deposits Held At Banks May Exceed The Amounts Of Insurance Provided On Such Deposits And Any Loss Arising Therefrom Could Have A Material Adverse Effect On The Company's Financial Condition And Results Of Operations

Deposits held with banks may exceed the amount of insurance provided on such deposits. If the Company were to suffer a loss as a result of a failure of one of these Banks and the insurance provided thereon was insufficient to cover the amount of the deposit, results of operations may suffer. This could adversely affect financial condition and cash flow.

The Need To Maintain Liquidity And The Company's Financial Condition Could Be Adversely Affected By Market And Economic Conditions

A liquidity risk arises from the Company's management of working capital and principal repayments on its debt obligations to avoid difficulty in meeting its financial obligations as they become due. Liquidity is essential to the Company and may be impaired by circumstances that management may be unable to control, such as general market disruption or an operational problem which in turn could affect the Company's financial condition and ability to satisfy debt service obligations.

The Company May Not Be Able To Produce Expected Levels of Energy From Solar Generation

The amount of electricity generated by the Company's solar energy generation equipment depends on the availability of solar irradiation, which is naturally variable. Lower than anticipated solar irradiation levels at the Company's solar energy generation equipment location may reduce the Company's revenues and profitability and may adversely effect the Company's financial condition and results of operations.

The Company May Experience Solar Generation Equipment Failure

The Company's solar energy generation equipment are subject to the risk of equipment failure resulting from the deterioration of the assets from use or age, latent defect, design or operation error, vandalism and theft, among other things. To the extent that the solar energy generation equipment requires longer than forecast downtimes for maintenance and repair, or suffers power generation disruptions for other reasons, the Company's operating results, financial condition and profitability may be adversely effected.

The Company's Solar Energy Generation Operations Are Highly Regulated And May Be Exposed To Increased Regulation Which Could Result In Additional Costs

The Company's solar energy generation operations are subject to government regulation. Any new law, rule or regulation could require additional expenditures to achieve or maintain compliance or could adversely impact the Company's ability to generate and deliver power, which may reduce the Company's revenues, increase its expenses and affect profitability which may adversely effect the Company's financial condition and results of operations.

The Company Is Relying On A Solar Energy Feed-In Tariff Contract For Delivery Of Electricity To The Local Utility

The Company's contract to delivery electricity to the local utility under the existing Ontario Feed-In Tariff Program expires in 2034. The Company expects this contract to be fulfilled for its term. However, should this contract be cancelled or modified for reasons not anticipated or beyond the Company's control, this could substantially affect the Company's revenue and profitability and may adversely effect the Company's financial condition and results of operations.

The Company May Not Be Able To Renegotiate Financing Terms As They Come Due Which Could Effect The Company's Liquidity And Financial Condition

The Company cannot be certain that it will be able to successfully renegotiate financing on favourable terms on the existing equipment. This could impact the Company's liquidity, financial condition and ability to meet working capital requirements.

General Uninsured Losses May Result In The Company Losing Its Investment In And Cash Flows From Equipment And Could Reduce Net Income

The Company carries comprehensive general liability with policy specifications, limits and deductibles customarily carried for similar equipment. There are however certain types of risks (generally of a catastrophic nature such as wars or environmental contamination) that are either uninsurable or not insurable on an economically viable basis. Should an uninsured or underinsured loss occur, the value of the Company's assets would be reduced by any such uninsured loss. In addition, the Company could lose its investment in and anticipated revenues, profits and cash flows from its equipment, but would continue to be obliged to repay any recourse indebtedness on such equipment which in turn would reduce net income. Accordingly an uninsured or underinsured loss could impact the Company's financial condition.

Environmental Legislation May Affect The Company's Operating Results

Environmental legislation and policies have become an increasingly important feature of property ownership and management in recent years. Under various laws, owners could become liable for the costs of effecting remedial work necessitated by the release, deposit or presence of certain materials, including hazardous or toxic substances and, accordingly, environmental contamination could be considered a risk factor. The cost of defending against claims of liability, complying with environmental regulatory requirements, or remediating any contaminated property could materially adversely effect the Company, its assets and results of operations.

It May Be Difficult To Sell Shares Of The Company Due To Limited Trading Volume

The securities of the Company were listed on the Canadian Securities Exchange on October 30, 2015 and have since experienced very limited trading volume. As a result there may be less coverage by security analysts, the trading price may be lower, and it may be more difficult for shareholders to dispose of the Company's securities.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ESTIMATES

The Company's discussion and analysis of its results of operations and financial condition are based upon its financial statements that have been prepared in accordance with IFRS. The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses, and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities. Estimates and assumptions are evaluated on an ongoing basis and are based on historical and other factors believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. The results of these estimates may form the basis of the carrying value of certain assets and liabilities and may not be readily apparent from other sources. Actual results, under conditions and circumstances different from those assumed, may differ from estimates.

Notes 2, 3 and 4 of the Company's audited financial statements for the year ended September 30, 2017 provide a detailed discussion of the Company's significant accounting policies and application of critical accounting estimates and judgements.

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS, FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS

The Company does not utilize financial instruments such as hedging instruments to manage financial risks.

For cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, trade and other payables and loans and borrowings with a maturity of less than one year, fair value is not materially different from the carrying amount due to the effect of the time value of money. See Note 10 of the Company's audited financial statements for the year ended September 30, 2017 for a more detailed discussion and additional fair value disclosures.

Proposed Transactions

Management periodically enters into informal discussions with prospective business partners in the normal course of operations. However, management does not believe that any of these discussions constitute a proposed transaction for the purpose of this report.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

The Company had no off balance sheet arrangements as of September 30, 2017 and 2016.

NEW ACCOUNTING STANDARDS AND ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

Financial Instruments

IFRS 9, *Financial Instruments: Classification and Measurement*, introduces new requirements for the classification and measurement of financial instruments, a single forward-looking expected loss impairment model and a substantially reformed approach to hedge accounting. IFRS 9 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018, with early adoption permitted. Management is currently assessing the potential impact of the adoption of IFRS 9.

Revenue Recognition

IFRS 15, *Revenue Recognition:* provides for a single, comprehensive revenue recognition model for all contracts with customers. It contains a single principles based five step approach that an entity will apply to determine the measurement of revenue and timing of when it is recognized. The underlying principle is that an entity will recognize revenue to depict the transfer of goods or services to customers at an amount that the entity expects to be entitled to in exchange for those goods or services. It also contains new disclosure requirements. IFRS 15 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018, with early adoption permitted. Management is currently assessing the potential impact of the adoption of IFRS 15.

Leases

IFRS 16, *Leases:* introduces a new standard replacing IAS 17 Leases, that results in bringing many leases on balance sheet that are considered operating leases under IAS 17. Lessor accounting remains largely unchanged. IFRS 16 is effective for periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019, with earlier adoption permitted if IFRS 15 has also been applied. Management is currently assessing the potential impact of the adoption of IFRS 16.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Additional information relating to the Company, including the Company's annual report, audited year-end financial results and unaudited quarterly financial results, can be accessed on SEDAR (www.sedar.com). For further information shareholders may also contact the Company by email at ivy@forumfinancialcorp.com.

DIRECTORS

Fred A. Litwin
Stan Abramowitz
Mark E. Dawber
Alan Kornblum
Sol D. Nayman

OFFICERS

Mark I. Litwin – President and Chief Executive Officer
Stan Abramowitz – Secretary

AUDITORS

BDO CANADA LLP, Chartered Professional Accountants
Toronto, Canada

REGISTRAR & TRANSFER AGENT

COMPUTERSHARE INVESTOR SERVICES INC.
Toronto, Canada

BANKERS

ROYAL BANK OF CANADA
Toronto, Canada

HEAD OFFICE

106 Avenue Road
Toronto, Canada
M5R 2H3

LISTED SECURITIES

CANADIAN SECURITIES EXCHANGE
Symbol: GCA – Common

GENCAN CAPITAL INC.
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