Stowe One Investments Corp.

Financial Statements

For the three months ended March 31, 2018

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

Stowe One Investments Corp.

Statement of Financial Position

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	March 31 2018	December 31 2017
ASSETS		
Current assets		
Accounts receivable	3,548	3,201
	$ 3,548	$ 3,201
LIABILITIES		
Current liabilities		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	$ 6,513	$ 4,910
Due to related party (Note 5)	73,508	64,819
	80,021	69,729
SHAREHOLDERS' DEFICIENCY		
Share capital (Note 6)	72	51
Deficit	(76,545)	(66,579)
	(76,473)	(66,528)
	$ 3,548	$ 3,201

Nature and continuance of operations and going concern (note 1)

These financial statements were approved by the Directors on May 30, 2018 and are signed on their behalf by:

"Walter Coles", **Trustee** *"Barbara Broughton"*, **Trustee**

Stowe One Investments Corp.

Statement of Changes in Equity

Three months ended March 31, 2018

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	Deficit	Share capital		Shareholders' equity
		Number of shares	Amount $	$
Balance at June 19, 2017		-	-	-
Issuance of common shares	-	5,080,725	51	51
Adjustment on spinout transaction	-	(31,618)	-	-
Net loss and comprehensive loss for the period	(66,579)	-	-	(66,579)
Balance at December 31, 2017	(66,579)	5,049,107	51	(66,528)
Issuance of common shares	-	2,165,500	21	21
Net loss and comprehensive loss for the period	(9,966)	-	-	(9,966)
Balance at March 31, 2018	(76,545)	7,214,607	72	(76,473)

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

Stowe One Investments Corp.

Statement of loss and comprehensive loss

Three months ended March 31, 2018

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

EXPENSES		
Accounting and corporate secretarial fees		6,000
Audit fees		1,250
Regulatory and transfer agent fees		2,716
Net and comprehensive loss for the period	$	9,966
Basic and diluted loss per share	$	0.00
Weighted average number of shares outstanding		6,022,365

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

Stowe One Investments Corp.

Statement of Cash Flows

Three months ended March 31, 2018

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

Cash provided by (used for):		
Operating activities		
Net and comprehensive loss	$	(9,966)
Change in non-cash working capital:		
Amounts receivable		(347)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		1,603
Due to related parties		8,689
		(21)
Financing activities		
Issuance of common shares		21
		21
Change in cash during the period		-
Cash, beginning of the period		-
Cash, end of the period	$	-

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

1. Nature of operations and going concern

Stowe One Investments Corp. (the "Company") was incorporated under the *Business Corporations Act* (British Columbia) on June 16, 2017, and its principal business activity is searching for a project to acquire, while complying with the requirements of being a public company. The Company's registered place of business is located at 650 - 1021 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, V6E 0C3, Canada. The Company is in the startup stage of operations, and does not yet have any revenue-generating activity.

The Company was a wholly-owned subsidiary of Anacott Resources Corp. ("Anacott") until a plan of arrangement was completed on July 28, 2017 under which the Company's common shares were distributed to shareholders of Anacott on a pro-rata basis.

The financial statements were prepared on a going concern basis with the assumption that the Company will continue in operation for the foreseeable future and will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities and commitments in the normal course of business. The Company has no cash resources, has incurred significant operating losses and debts to finance operations, and will require additional financing in order to continue operations. There is no assurance that such funding will be available. An inability to raise additional funds would adversely impact the future assessment of the Company as a going concern. These factors indicate the existence of a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

The Company is dependent upon its ability to finance its operations and investment programs through financing activities that may include issuances of additional debt or equity securities. The recoverability of the carrying value of accounts receivable and, ultimately, the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, is dependent upon the Company's ability to raise financing to make investments in order to achieve positive cash-flow, the realization of which is uncertain. The financial statements do not include adjustments to amounts and classifications of assets and liabilities that might be necessary should the Company be unable to continue operations.

2. Basis of presentation

Basis of compliance
These condensed interim financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"), as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") and they are consistent with interpretations of the IFRS Interpretations Committee ("IFRIC").

These financial statements have been prepared using the accounting policies as set out in the audited financial statements for the period ended December 31, 2017, with the adoption of updated policies described in Note 4. The disclosures which follow do not include all disclosures required for the annual financial statements. These unaudited condensed interim financial statements should be read in conjunction with the audited financial statements and notes thereon for the period ended December 31, 2017.

Basis of measurement
The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis. In addition, these financial statements have been prepared using the accrual basis of accounting, except for cash flow information.

3. Significant accounting estimates and judgements

The preparation of these financial statements requires management to make estimates and judgments 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 and judgments, which, by their nature, are uncertain. The impact of estimates and judgments is pervasive throughout the financial statements, and may require accounting adjustments based on future occurrences. Revisions to accounting estimates, or changes to judgments, are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised and may affect both the period of revision and future periods.

Significant assumptions that management has made about current unknowns, the future, and other sources of estimated uncertainty, could result in a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the event that actual results differ from assumptions made. Such significant assumptions include, but are not limited to, the following areas:

Critical accounting estimates

Critical accounting estimates are estimates and assumptions made by management that may result in a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year and include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Recovery of receivables

The Company estimates the collectability and timing of collection of its receivables, classifying them as current assets or long-term assets, and applies provisions for collectability when necessary.

Critical accounting judgments

Information about critical judgments in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Going concern

The assessment of the Company's ability to continue as a going concern and to raise sufficient funds to pay for its ongoing operating expenditures, meet its liabilities for the ensuing year, and to fund planned project-acquisitions, involves significant judgment based on historical experience and other factors, including expectation of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

4. New standards, amendments and interpretations

The following new standards, and amendments to standards and interpretations, were not yet effective and have not been applied in preparing these condensed interim consolidated financial statements.

Accounting standards issued and effective January 1, 2019

IFRS 16 Leases

A finalized version of IFRS 16 *Leases* replaces IAS 17 *Leases*. The new standard brings most leases on-balance sheet for lessees under a single model, eliminating the distinction between operating and finance leases. Lessor accounting however remains largely unchanged and the distinction between operating and finance leases is retained. The Company is in the process of determining the impact of IFRS 16 on its financial statements, but anticipates no material impact on the financial statements.

4. New standards, amendments and interpretations (continued)

Several amendments to existing accounting standards became effective January 1, 2018 and were first adopted by the Company in the three-month period ended March 31, 2018:

Accounting standards issued and effective January 1, 2018

IAS 12 Income Taxes- Recognition of Deferred Tax Assets for Unrealized Losses
The amendments clarify how to account for deferred tax assets related to debt instruments measured at fair value. As the Company has no debt instruments measured at fair value, this change had no impact on the financial statements.

IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers
IFRS 15 provides a single, principles based five-step model to be applied to all contracts with customers. As the Company does not have any revenue from customers, this change had no impact on the financial statements.

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments
A finalized version of IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments* replaces IAS 39 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement*. The standard contains requirements for classification and measurement of financial assets and liabilities; impairment of financial assets; hedge accounting; and derecognition of financial assets and liabilities carried forward from IAS 39. This change had no impact on the financial statements.

5. Risk management and financial instruments

Financial instruments

Financial instruments are agreements between two parties that give rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity. The Company classifies its financial instruments as follows: accounts receivable are classified as loans and receivables; and accounts payable and accrued liabilities and due to related parties, as other financial liabilities. The carrying values of these instruments approximate their fair values due to their short term to maturity.

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

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will cause a financial loss for the other party by failing to discharge an obligation. Management believes that credit risk with respect to receivables is minimal, as the majority consists of amounts due from Canadian governmental agencies.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its obligations as they become due. The Company's approach to managing liquidity risk is to secure funding of liabilities from a related party in order to ensure liabilities will be paid when due, while keeping costs low. Management and the Board of Directors are actively involved in the review, planning and approval of significant expenditures and commitments.

All of the liabilities presented as accounts payable and accrued liabilities are due within 90 days of March 31, 2018, and some amounts owed to related parties are overdue. It is anticipated that all amounts owed to non-related parties will be paid by a related party on behalf of the Company.

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

5. **Risk management and financial instruments (continued)**

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in market prices. Market risk consists of interest rate risk, foreign currency risk and other price risk. As at March 31, 2018, the Company is not directly exposed to significant market risk.

6. **Share capital**

(a) **Authorized**

The Company's authorized share capital consists of an unlimited number of common shares without par value.

(b) **Reconciliation of changes in share capital**

During the period ended March 31, 2018, the Company issued 2,165,500 common shares for $21 cash.

7. **Related party transactions**

Key management compensation

Key management personnel at the Company are the directors and officers of the Company. The remuneration of key management personnel during the periods is as follows:

		Period ended March 31, 2018
Director remuneration[1]	$	-
Officer remuneration[1]	$	6,000
Share-based payments	$	-

[1] Remuneration consists exclusively of salaries, bonuses, health benefits if applicable and consulting fees for key management personnel.

Included in accounting and corporate secretarial fees is $6,000 owed to Anacott, a corporation with common directors or officers, for the provision of key management services.

Due to related party at March 31, 2018 is comprised of $73,508 due to Anacott. These amounts relate primarily to the costs of formation and a portion of the legal costs of the plan of arrangement, as well as the provision of key management services as described above for the period since formation.