MIZA ENTERPRISES INC.

(FORMERLY PACIFIC LINK CAPITAL INC.)

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JANUARY 31, 2016

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

INDEX

DALE MATHESON CARR-HILTON LABONTE LLP
CHARTERED PROFESSIONAL ACCOUNTANTS

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholders of Miza Enterprises Inc.:

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Miza Enterprises Inc., which comprise the statement of financial position as at January 31, 2016, and the statement of loss and comprehensive loss, changes in shareholders' deficit and cash flow for the year 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 audit. We conducted our audit 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 audit 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 Miza Enterprises Inc. as at January 31, 2016, and its financial performance and its cash flow for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

Emphasis of Matter
Without qualifying our opinion, we draw attention to Note 1 in the financial statements which describes certain conditions that indicate the existence of a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt about Miza Enterprises Inc.'s ability to continue as a going concern.

Other Matters
The financial statements of Miza Enterprises Inc. for the year ended January 31, 2015 were audited by another auditor who expressed an unmodified opinion on May 29, 2015.

DMCL

DALE MATHESON CARR-HILTON LABONTE LLP
CHARTERED PROFESSIONAL ACCOUNTANTS

Vancouver, Canada
May 30, 2016

MIZA ENTERPRISES INC.
(FORMERLY PACIFIC LINK CAPITAL INC.)
STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT JANUARY 31, 2016 AND 2015
Expressed in Canadian Dollars

		January 31, 2016		January 31, 2015
ASSETS				
CURRENT				
Cash (note 4)	$	**993**	$	53,488
Prepaid expenses		**-**		608
Receivables (note 5)		**1,093**		2,262
	$	**2,086**	$	56,358
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' DEFICIT				
LIABILITIES				
CURRENT				
Accounts payable	$	**1,442**	$	2,095
Accrued liabilities (note 6)		**8,517**		7,700
Amount due to related parties (note 9)		**4,772**		-
Loan payable (note 7)		**117,622**		105,622
		132,353		115,417
SHAREHOLDERS' DEFICIT				
SHARE CAPITAL (note 8)		**421,133**		421,133
OBLIGATION TO ISSUE SHARES (note 7)		**20,000**		20,000
RESERVES		**179,083**		179,083
DEFICIT		**(750,483)**		(679,275)
		(130,267)		(59,059)
	$	**2,086**	$	56,358

Nature and continuance of operations (note 1)
Subsequent events (note 14)

APPROVED ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD

"Azim Dhalla" **DIRECTOR**

"Paul Pang" **DIRECTOR**

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

MIZA ENTERPRISES INC.
(FORMERLY PACIFIC LINK CAPITAL INC.)
STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' DEFICIT
AS AT JANUARY 31, 2016 AND 2015
Expressed in Canadian Dollars

	Share capital					
	Number of shares	**Amount**	**Obligation to issue shares**	**Reserves**	**Deficit**	**Total**
Balance, January 31, 2014	932,857	$ 421,133	$ -	$ 179,083	$ (587,395)	$ 12,821
Bonus shares to be issued (note 7)	-	-	20,000	-	-	20,000
Net loss for the year	-	-	-	-	(91,880)	(91,880)
Balance, January 31, 2015	932,857	421,133	20,000	179,083	(679,275)	(59,059)
Net loss for the year	-	-	-	-	(71,208)	(71,208)
Balance, January 31, 2016	932,857	$ 421,133	$ 20,000	$ 179,083	$ (750,483)	$ (130,267)

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

MIZA ENTERPRISES INC.
(FORMERLY PACIFIC LINK CAPITAL INC.)
STATEMENTS OF LOSS AND COMPREHENSIVE LOSS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED JANUARY 31, 2016 AND 2015
Expressed in Canadian Dollars

		2016		2015
OPERATING & ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES				
Bank charge & interest		**271**		373
Business development expenses		**2,981**		11,938
Filing and transfer agency fees		**16,944**		14,518
Insurance		**6,000**		-
Loan interest (note 7)		**12,000**		5,622
Office & sundries (note 9)		**12,820**		21,800
Professional fees		**20,192**		17,629
Financing expense (note 7)		**-**		20,000
		71,208		91,880
LOSS AND COMPREHENSIVE LOSS FOR YEAR		**(71,208)**		(91,880)
Basic and diluted loss per common share	**$**	**(0.10)**	$	(0.13)
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding:				
Basic & diluted (note 8)		**730,000**		730,000

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

MIZA ENTERPRISES INC.
(FORMERLY PACIFIC LINK CAPITAL INC.)
STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED JANUARY 31, 2016 AND 2015
Expressed in Canadian Dollars

		2016		2015
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:				
Net loss for the year	$	(71,208)	$	(91,880)
Items not affecting cash				
Accrued loan interest payable		12,000		5,622
Changes in non-cash working capital items:				
Prepaids		608		225
Receivables		1,169		(269)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		164		15,943
NET CASH USED IN OPERATING ACTIVITIES		(57,267)		(70,359)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:				
Loan payable		-		100,000
Advance from related parties		4,772		-
NET CASH PROVIDED BY FINANCING ACTIVITIES		4,772		100,000
CHANGE IN CASH DURING THE YEAR		(52,495)		29,641
CASH, BEGINNING OF YEAR		53,488		23,847
CASH, END OF YEAR	$	993	$	53,488

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

1. Nature and continuance of operations

Miza Enterprises Inc. (formerly Pacific Link Capital Inc.) (the "Company") was incorporated on February 4, 2008 under the Business Corporations Act of the Province of British Columbia. On March 24, 2010, the Company completed its initial public offering and commenced trading on Tier 2 of the TSX Venture Exchange (“TSX-V”) under the symbol "MZA.H" (Formerly "PCL.H").

As a Capital Pool Company ("CPC"), the Company has no material commercial operations and no material assets other than cash. The Company's cash will be used to identify and evaluate businesses or assets with a view to completing a Qualifying Transaction as defined by the TSX-V.

On July 3, 2012, the Company's tier classification was changed from Tier 2 of the TSX-V to the NEX Board as the Company did not complete its Qualifying Transaction within the prescribed time frame.

As at January 31, 2016, the Company has a working capital deficiency of $130,267 (2015 - $79,059). In addition, the Company has accumulated losses of $750,483. The Company's continuing operations are dependent upon its ability to raise the required capital and to identify, evaluate and negotiate an acquisition of, a participation in, or an interest in properties, assets or businesses. Such an acquisition will be subject to regulatory approval and may be subject to shareholders' approval. These facts cast significant doubt about the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern. The financial statements do not include any adjustments to assets or liabilities should the Company be unable to continue in existence.

2. Basis of presentation

(a) Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board. These financial statements represent the Company's presentation of its results and financial position under IFRS. These accounting policies are based on the IFRS standards and International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee ("IFRIC") interpretations that the Company expects to be applicable at that time. The policies set out below were consistently applied to all periods presented unless otherwise noted.

(b) Statement of presentation and functional currency

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for cash flow information and financial instruments, which are measured at fair value, as explained in the accounting policies set out in Note 3.

These financial statements were approved and authorized for issued by the Company's board of directors on May 30 , 2016.

Where applicable, comparative figures have been reclassified to conform to the presentation used in the current year.

These financial statements are presented in Canadian (CAD) dollars.

3. Significant accounting policies

(a) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the statement of financial position comprise cash at banks and on hand, and short term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, which are readily convertible into a known amount of cash. The Company's cash and cash equivalents are invested with a major financial institution in bankers' acceptances which are available on demand by the Company.

(b) Share capital

Common shares are classified as equity. Transaction costs directly attributable to the issue of common shares and share options are recognized as a deduction from equity, net of any tax effects.

(c) Share-based compensation

The share option plan allows Company employees and consultants to acquire shares of the Company. The fair value of options granted is recognized as an employee or consultant expense with a corresponding increase in equity. An individual is classified as an employee when the individual is an employee for legal or tax purposes (direct employee) or provides services similar to those performed by a direct employee. The fair value is measured at grant date and charged to income using a graded vesting attribution method over the vesting period of the options, with a corresponding credit to reserves. The fair value of the options granted is measured using the Black-Scholes Option Pricing Model taking into account the terms and conditions upon which the options were granted. At each financial position reporting date, the amount recognized as an expense is adjusted to reflect the actual number of share options that were expected to vest.

(d) Loss per share

The Company presents basic and diluted loss per share data for its common shares, calculated by dividing the loss attributed to common shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted loss per share is determined by adjusting the profit or loss attributable to common shareholders and the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the effects of all dilutive potential common shares.

(e) Income taxes

Current tax for each taxable entity in the Company is based on the local taxable income at the local statutory tax rate enacted or substantively enacted at the statement of financial position date, and includes adjustments to tax payable or recoverable in respect of previous periods.

Deferred tax is accounted for using the asset and liability method, providing for the tax effect of temporary differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and their respective tax bases.

Deferred income tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences except where the deferred income tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill, or the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit or loss nor taxable profit or loss.

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(f) Financial instruments

The Company classifies its financial assets into one of the following categories as follows:

Fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL") - This category comprises derivatives and financial assets acquired principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the near term. They are carried at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in profit or loss.

Loans and receivables - These assets are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They are carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method less any provision for impairment.

Held-to-maturity investments - These assets are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturities that the Company's management has the positive intention and ability to hold to maturity. These assets are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method less any provision for impairment.

Available-for-sale - Non-derivative financial assets not included in the above categories are classified as available-for-sale. They are carried at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in other comprehensive income (loss). Where a decline in the fair value of an available-for-sale financial asset constitutes objective evidence of impairment, the amount of the loss is removed from accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) and recognized profit or loss.

All financial assets except those measured at fair value through profit or loss are subject to review for impairment at least at each reporting date. Financial assets are impaired when there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that have occurred after initial recognition of the asset and that event has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or the group of financial assets.

Financial liabilities

The Company classifies its financial liabilities into one of two categories as follows:
Fair value through profit or loss - This category comprises derivatives and financial liabilities incurred principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the near term. They are carried at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in profit or loss.

Other financial liabilities - This category consists of liabilities carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

The following is a summary of the classes of financial instruments included in the Company's Statements of Financial Position and their designation by the Company under the new accounting standard for financial instruments:

Balance sheet item	Designation
Cash	FVTPL
Receivables	Loans and receivables
Accounts payable	Other liabilities
Loan payable	Other liabilities
Due to related parties	Other liabilities

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(f) Financial instruments (continued)

Financial instruments recorded at fair value on the statements 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: Valuations based on quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;

Level 2: Valuations based on directly or indirectly observable inputs in active markets for similar assets or liabilities, other than Level 1 prices such as quoted interest or currency exchange rates; and

Level 3: Valuations based on significant inputs that are not derived from observable market data, such as discounted cash flow methodologies based on internal cash flow forecasts.

The fair value hierarchy requires the use of observable market inputs whenever such inputs exist. A financial instrument is classified to the lowest level of the hierarchy for which a significant input has been considered in measuring fair value. All of financial assets carried at fair value are using a level 1 fair value measurement.

(g) Use of Estimates

The preparation of the Company's financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect events concerning the future. Estimates and assumptions are continuously evaluated and are based on management's experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. However, actual outcomes can differ from these estimates. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected. Estimates and assumptions where there is significant risk of material adjustments to assets and liabilities in future accounting periods include the recoverability and measurement of deferred tax assets.

(h) Significant judgements

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with IFRS requires the Company to make judgments, apart from those involving estimates, in applying accounting policies. The most significant judgments applying to the Company's financial statements include:

- the assessment of the Company's ability to continue as a going concern and whether there are events or conditions that may give rise to significant uncertainty; and
- the classification of financial instruments.

Expressed in Canadian Dollars

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(i) Adoption of new accounting standards and upcoming changes

The following standards have been issued but are not yet effective:

IFRS 9 – Financial Instruments

This standard is intended to replace IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement and uses a single approach to determine whether a financial asset is measured at amortized cost or fair value, replacing the multiple rules in IAS 39. For financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss, a company can recognize the portion of the change in fair value related to the change in the company's own credit risk through other comprehensive income rather than profit or loss. The new standard also requires a single impairment method to be used and incorporates new hedge accounting requirements. The new standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018. Management is currently assessing the potential impact of the adoption of IFRS 9 on the financial statements.

IFRS 15 – Revenue from Contracts with Customers

In May 2014, IASB issued IFRS 15 to replace IAS 18 – Revenue, which establishes a new single five-step control-based revenue recognition model for determining the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from a contract with a customer. IFRS 15 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018, with early adoption permitted.

These and other accounting standards or amendments to existing accounting standards that have been issued but have future effect dates are either not applicable or are not expected to have a significant impact on the Company's financial statements.

4. Cash

		2016		2015
Cash in bank	$	**993**	$	53,488

5. Receivables

		2016		2015
GST receivable	$	**1,093**	$	2,262

6. Accrued liabilities

		2016		2015
Other liabilities	$	**8,517**	$	7,700
Accrued financing expense (note 7)		**-**		20,000
Total	$	**8,517**	$	27,700

Expressed in Canadian Dollars

7. Loan payable

		2016		2015
Loan payable	$	**117,622**	$	105,622

The Company borrowed an amount of $100,000 from a third party; the loan is unsecured, bearing an interest rate of 12% per annum for a minimum of six-month term or until the proposed financing of $500,000 is in place, whichever is later (Note 14). The Company accrued loan interest of $17,622 which has been included in the total amount of loan payable outstanding as at January 31, 2016. Subsequent to January 31, 2016, the loan was repaid (Note 14).

On December 10, 2014, the Company agreed to, subject to approval by applicable regulatory authorities, the allotment, issuance and delivery to a third party, of 57,143 (400,000 on a pre-consolidated basis) fully paid and non-assessable common shares in the capital of the Company at an issue price of $ 0.35 ($ 0.05 on a pre-consolidated basis) per common share as bonus shares regarding the unsecured loan on August 13, 2014. In fiscal 2015, a financing expense of $20,000 was recorded as an obligation to issue shares. At January 31, 2016, the bonus shares remain issuable.

8. Share Capital

Authorized
An unlimited number of common shares without par value.
An unlimited number of preferred shares without par value.

Effective April 23, 2015, the Company consolidated its 6,530,001 old common shares, exchanging 7 (old) common shares for 1 (new) common share resulting in 932,857 common shares outstanding. All common shares and per share amounts in these financial statements have been adjusted to give retroactive effect to the 7:1 share consolidation that took effect.

There were no shares issued during the years ended January 31, 2016 and 2015.

Escrowed shares

As at January 31, 2012, 402,857 common shares are subject to an Escrow Agreement pursuant to policies of the TSX-V. Under the terms of the Escrow Agreement, 10% of the escrowed shares will be released from escrow upon the issuance of the Final Exchange Bulletin (the "Initial Release") and an additional 15% will be released on each of the dates 6 months, 12 months, 18 months, 24 months, 30 months and 36 months following the Initial Release. Shares held in escrow will be cancelled should the Company fail to complete its Qualifying Transaction or become de-listed. On June 25, 2012, the Company announced that it did not completed its Qualifying Transaction within the prescribed time frame and therefore 200,000 shares held in escrow have been cancelled.

As at January 31, 2016, 202,857 (2015 – 202,857) shares remained in escrow. These escrow shares are not included in the calculation of weighted average number of shares outstanding for the purposes of calculating loss per share.

Expressed in Canadian Dollars

8. Share capital (continued)

Stock options

The Company has established a "rolling" stock option plan (the "Plan") for the benefit of officers and directors of the Company. The maximum number of shares available under the Plan is limited to 10% of the issued common shares. Any shares issued in connection with the exercise of options before completion of the Qualifying Transaction must be deposited into escrow until the issuance of the Final Exchange Bulletin.

As at January 31, 2016, there was Nil (2015 - 84,000) stock options outstanding.

Summary of stock options outstanding as at January 31, 2016 and 2015 is as follows:

	2016			**2015**		
	Number of Shares		Weighted Average Exercise Price	Number of Shares		Weighted Average Exercise Price
Outstanding, beginning of year	**84,000**	$	**0.70**	84,000	$	0.70
Expired	(84,000)		0.70	-		-
Outstanding, end of year	**-**	**$**	**-**	**84,000**	**$**	**0.70**

On March 25, 2015, the stock options for 84,000 shares with an exercise price of $0.70 per common share expired, unexercised.

9. Related party transactions

The following transactions are in the normal course of business and is measured at the exchange amount of consideration established and agreed to by the related parties:

For the year ended January 31, 2016, the Company paid a total amount of $9,450 (2015 - $16,200) for office rent and office expenses to a company associated with a director.

As at January 31, 2016, recorded in accrued liabilities is $2,100 (2015 - $1,700) due to a company associated with a director. As at January 31, 2016, a director of the Company had advanced an amount of $4,772 (2015 - $Nil) to the Company. The advance is non-interest bearing, unsecured and has no terms of repayment.

10. Segment information

The Company has no operations and all assets are located in Canada.

Expressed in Canadian Dollars

11. Financial risk factors

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

Credit risk
Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. The Company's receivables represent Goods and Services Tax recoverable from the Government of Canada. All of the Company's cash are held in a major Canadian bank. Accordingly, the Company views credit risk as minimal.

Liquidity risk
Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Company's approach to managing liquidity risk is to ensure that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet liabilities when due. The Company has minimal cash and does not have sufficient funds to meet its short-term obligations. Liquidity risk is assessed as high.

The carrying value of financial assets and liabilities at January 31, 2016 and 2015 are as follows:

		2016		2015
Financial Assets				
FVTPL, measured at fair value				
Cash	$	**993**	$	53,488
Loans and receivables, measured at amortized cost				
Receivables		**1,093**		2,262

		2016		2015
Financial Liabilities				
Other liabilities, measured at amortized cost				
Accounts payable	$	**1,442**	$	2,095
Due to related parties		**4,772**		-
Loan payable		**117,622**		105,622

The hierarchy of financial instruments measured at fair value on the statement of financial position is as follows:

		2016		2015
		Level 1		Level 1
Cash	$	**993**	$	53,488

12. Capital disclosure

The Company manages its capital to ensure it will be able to continue as a going concern while maximizing the return to shareholders. Private placements and stock issued depend on numerous factors including the positive environment for identifying, evaluating and acquiring a business venture, the track record of the Company and the experience of management. The capital structure of the Company consists of shareholders' equity, comprising of share capital, reserves and deficit. The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements. There were no changes in the Company's approach to capital management during the year.

Expressed in Canadian Dollars

13. Income taxes and deferred tax assets and liabilities

The components of the Company's income tax recovery are as follows:

		2016		2015
Loss for the year	$	(71,208)	$	(91,880)
Statutory tax rates		26%		26%
Expected income tax recovery at the statutory rate		(18,514)		(23,889)
Increase (decrease) resulting from				
Change in valuation allowance		18,514		23,889
	$	-	$	-

The Company has the following deductible temporary differences for which no deferred tax asset has been recognized:

		2016		2015
Loss carry-forwards	$	165,525	$	147,011

At January 31, 2016, the Company has the following tax pools available for deduction in future year which expire as follows:

Year of expiry	Non-capital losses
2029	$ 14,789
2030	22,557
2031	67,156
2032	175,460
2033	163,601
2034	31,073
2035	91,880
2036	70,118
	$ 636,634

14. Subsequent events

(a) Subsequent to January 31, 2016, the Company issued 10,000,000 common shares at a price of $0.05 per share for proceeds of $500,000.

(b) The Company repaid the loan payable to a third party (Note 7).