CRESTWELL RESOURCES INC.

Interim Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

For the period ended April 30, 2016 and 2015

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

NOTICE OF NO AUDITOR REVIEW OF INTERIM CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

These interim condensed consolidated financial statements of the Company for the period ending April 30, 2016 have been prepared by management and have not been subject to review by the Company's auditors.

CRESTWELL RESOURCES INC.
Interim Condensed Consolidated Statements of Financial Position
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)
(Unaudited)

	Notes		**April 30, 2016**		**January 31, 2016**
ASSETS					
Current assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	*4*	$	1,644,560	$	1,684,980
Receivables			14,158		30,375
Total current assets			1,658,718		1,715,355
Non-current assets					
Intangible assets	*5*		221,061		221,061
Total non-current assets			221,061		221,061
TOTAL ASSETS		$	1,879,779	$	1,936,416
LIABILITIES					
Current liabilities					
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		$	27,530	$	6,839
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY					
Share capital	*6*		2,894,524		2,894,524
Contributed surplus	*6*		337,577		337,577
Deficit			(1,379,852)		(1,302,524)
			1,852,249		1,929,577
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		$	1,879,779	$	1,936,416

Nature and continuance of operations (Note 1)
Subsequent events (Note 10)

Approved and authorized by the Board of Directors on June 30, 2016

''Lance Morginn''
Lance Morginn

''Lucie Letellier''
Lucie Letellier

See accompanying notes to interim condensed consolidated financial statements

CRESTWELL RESOURCES INC.
Interim Condensed Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Loss
For the Period Ended April 30, 2016 and 2015
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)
(Unaudited)

EXPENSES		**2016**		**2015**
Accounting and administration	$	9,000	$	8,880
Office and miscellaneous		1,258		2,009
Consulting fees		11,500		1,500
Professional fees		31,617		655
Regulatory and filing		4,488		2,785
Shareholder communication and promotion		8,000		13,663
Rent		2,000		3,000
Business development		14,288		-
Share-based compensation		-		46,512
Net loss from operations		(82,151)		(79,004)
Interest income (loss)		4,823		(78)
Net comprehensive loss for period	$	(77,328)		(79,082)
Basic and diluted loss per share	$	(0.00)	$	(0.00)
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding		39,371,833		21,331,833

See accompanying notes to interim condensed consolidated financial statements

CRESTWELL RESOURCES INC.
Interim Condensed Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity
For the Period Ended April 30, 2016 and 2015
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)
(Unaudited)

	Share Capital				
	Number of Shares	Amount	Contributed Surplus	Deficit	Shareholders' Equity
Balance as at January 31, 2014	9,751,000	$ 829,231	$ 59,224	$ (247,972)	$ 640,483
Balance as at February , 2015					
Net loss for the year	-	-	-	(475,566)	(475,566)
Common shares issued for					
Private placement	11,580,833	694,850	-	-	694,850
Share issuance costs		(62,356)	-	-	(62,356)
Finder`s warrants issued	-	(56,329)	56,329		-
Balance as at January 31, 2015	21,331,833	1,405,396	115,553	(723,538)	797,411
Share-based compensation	-	-	46,512	-	46,512
Net Loss for the period	-	-	-	(79,082)	(79,082)
Balance as at April 30, 2015	21,331,833	$ 1,405,396	$ 162,065	$ (802,620)	$ 764,841
Balance as at February 1, 2016	21,331,833	$ 1,405,396	$ 115,553	$ (723,538)	$ 797,411
Common share issued for:					
Private placement	18,040,000	1,804,000	-	-	1,804,000
Share issuance costs	-	(139,360)	-	-	(139,360)
Finder's warrants issued	-	(175,512)	175,512	-	-
Share-based compensation	-	-	46,512	-	46,512
Net loss for the year	-	-	-	(578,986)	(578,986)
Balance as at January 31, 2016	39,371,833	2,894,524	337,577	(1,302,524)	1,929,577
Net Loss for the period	-	-	-	(77,328)	(77,328)
Balance as at April 30, 2016	39,371,833	$ 2,894,524	$ 337,577	$ (1,379,852)	$ 1,852,249

See accompanying notes to interim condensed consolidated financial statements

CRESTWELL RESOURCES INC.
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
For the Period Ended April 30, 2016 and 2015
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)
(Unaudited)

		2016		**2015**
Operating activities				
Net loss for the period	$	(77,328)	$	(79,082)
Add items not affecting cash:		-		
Share-based compensation		-		46,512
Changes in non-cash working capital items:				
Receivables		16,217		3,581
Prepaid expenses		-		4,975
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		20,691		(9,755)
		(40,420)		(33,766)
Decrease in Cash and Cash Equivalents during the period		(40,420)		(33,766)
Cash and Cash Equivalents, Beginning of the period		1,684,980		804,641
Cash and Cash Equivalents, End of the period	$	1,644,560	$	770,875

See accompanying notes to interim condensed consolidated financial statements

1. Nature and continuance of operations

CRESTWELL RESOURCES INC. (the "**Company**") was incorporated on July 25, 2011 under the Business Corporations Act (British Columbia). Following the filing of the Company's final prospectus dated January 31, 2012, the Company became a reporting issuer in B.C., Alberta and Ontario. The Company's common shares were approved for listing on the Canadian Securities Exchange ("**CSE**") and commenced trading on May 8, 2012 under the symbol CER.

The head office, principal address and registered and records office of the Company are located at Suite 804, 750 West Pender Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada, V6C 2T7.

These unaudited condensed consolidated interim financial statements have been prepared on the assumption that the Company will continue as a going concern, meaning it will continue in operation for the foreseeable future and will be able to realize assets and discharge liabilities in the ordinary course of operations.

On May 27, 2015, the Company entered into an asset purchase agreement (the **"Asset Purchase Agreement**") with Nadine and Fabrice Taylor whereby the Company agreed to purchase all the assets of the proposed business of "Style Cameos", a media application and website designed to allow users to identify style-related items that appear in movies and on television (the "**Assets**"). Pursuant to the agreement, the Company agreed to purchase these Assets for an aggregate purchase price of $255,070.

On August 25, 2015, the Company's wholly owned subsidiary, Style Cameos Media Inc. was incorporated, a Certificate of Incorporation was issued pursuant to the *Business Corporations Act* (British Columbia).

On September 3, 2015 the Company closed the Asset Purchase of Style Cameos, a software application and website currently under development. The Company and its wholly owned subsidiary, Style Cameos Media Inc. (Style Cameo), entered into an assignment agreement to transfer the assets obtained by the Company pursuant to the Asset Purchase Agreement for a consideration of ten dollars. The Company received 100 Common shares of Style Cameo common shares for the price of $0.001 per share (see note 10).

On April 29, 2016, Organic Garage Ltd. ("**Organic Garage**") and CRESTWELL RESOURCES INC. entered into an arrangement agreement (the "**Arrangement Agreement**").

Pursuant to the terms of the Arrangement Agreement, immediately prior to the Arrangement, CRESTWELL RESOURCES INC. is required to complete a consolidation of the CRESTWELL RESOURCES INC. common shares on a 4 to 1 basis (the "**Crestwell Consolidation**"), which will result in there being approximately 9,842,958 post-Crestwell Consolidation common shares (the "**Crestwell Shares**") issued and outstanding.

Organic Garage will complete a reverse take-over of CRESTWELL RESOURCES INC. (the "Reverse Takeover") with each Organic Garage shareholder receiving one Crestwell Share for each Organic Garage Share held immediately prior to the completion of the Arrangement.

Pursuant to the Arrangement Agreement, Organic Garage is required to complete a minimum financing of $1,000,000, with no maximum, at a price of $0.40 per common share (the "**Financing**"). Upon closing of the Financing, the gross proceeds, less the reasonable expenses and commissions of the participating brokers, will be held by Organic Garage. Investors in the Financing will participate in the 1:1 share exchange upon the closing of the Arrangement.

2. Significant accounting policies and basis of preparation

Statement of compliance to International Financial Reporting Standards

These condensed consolidated interim financial statements, including comparatives, have been prepared in accordance and compliance with International Accounting Standard ("IAS") 34, Interim Financial Reporting as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") and interpretations of the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee ("IFRIC").

The accounting policies applied in preparation of these unaudited consolidated interim financial statements are consistent with those applied by the Company in its annual financial statements as previous presented, unless otherwise stated.

Basis of preparation

The interim condensed consolidated financial statements of the Company have been prepared on an accrual basis and are based on historical costs, modified where applicable. They are presented in Canadian dollars, which is the Company's functional currency.

Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the Company's unaudited consolidated interim financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities at the date of the consolidated financial statements and reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period.

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.

Critical judgments in applying accounting policies:

The following are critical judgments that management has made in the process of applying accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements:

- The determination that there have been no events or changes in circumstances that indicate the carrying amount of the intangible assets may not be recoverable.

Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. The cost of intangible assets acquired in a business combination is their fair value at the date of acquisition. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. Internally generated intangible assets, excluding capitalized development costs, are not capitalized and the related expenditure is reflected in profit or loss in the period in which the expenditure is incurred.

The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed as either finite or indefinite.

Intangible assets with finite lives are amortized over their useful economic life on a straight-line basis and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortization period and the amortization method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period.

Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are considered to modify the amortization period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortization expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognized in the statement of comprehensive loss in the expense category that is consistent with the function of the intangible assets.

2. Significant accounting policies and basis of preparation (continued)

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are not amortized, but are tested for impairment annually, either individually or at the cash-generating unit level. The assessment of indefinite life is reviewed annually to determine whether the indefinite life continues to be supportable. If not, the change in useful life from indefinite to finite is made on a prospective basis.

Gains or losses arising from de-recognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognized in the statement of comprehensive loss when the asset is derecognized. (see note 10)

Loss per share

Basic loss per share is calculated by dividing the loss attributable to common shareholders by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding in the period. For all periods presented, the loss attributable to common shareholders equals the reported loss attributable to owners of the Company.

Diluted loss per share is calculated by the treasury stock method. Under the treasury stock method, the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the calculation of diluted loss per share assumes that the proceeds to be received on the exercise of dilutive share options and warrants are used to repurchase common shares at the average market price during the period.

Financial instruments

The Company classifies its financial instruments in the following categories: at fair value through profit or loss, loans and receivables, held-to-maturity investments, available-for-sale and financial liabilities. The classification depends on the purpose for which the financial instruments were acquired. Management determines the classification of its financial instruments at initial recognition.

Financial assets are classified at fair value through profit or loss when they are either held for trading for the purpose of short-term profit taking, derivatives not held for hedging purposes, or when they are designated as such to avoid an accounting mismatch or to enable performance evaluation where a group of financial assets is managed by key management personnel on a fair value basis in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy. Such assets are subsequently measured at fair value with changes in carrying value being included in profit or loss.

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market and are subsequently measured at amortized cost. They are included in current assets, except for maturities greater than 12 months after the end of the reporting period. These are classified as non- current assets.

Held-to-maturity investments are non-derivative financial assets that have fixed maturities and fixed or determinable payments, and it is the Company's intention to hold these investments to maturity. They are subsequently measured at amortized cost. Held-to-maturity investments are included in non-current assets, except for those which are expected to mature within 12 months after the end of the reporting period.

Available-for-sale financial assets are non-derivative financial assets that are designated as available-for-sale or are not suitable to be classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, loans and receivables or held-to-maturity investments and are subsequently measured at fair value. These are included in current assets. Unrealized gains and losses are recognized in other comprehensive income, except for impairment losses and foreign exchange gains and losses on monetary financial assets.

Financial instruments (continued)

Non-derivative financial liabilities (excluding financial guarantees) are subsequently measured at amortized cost.

Regular purchases and sales of financial assets are recognized on the trade date, which is the date on which the Company commits to purchase the asset.

Financial assets are derecognized when the rights to receive cash flows from the investments have expired or have been transferred and the Company has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership.

At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether there is objective evidence that a financial instrument has been impaired. In the case of available-for-sale financial instruments, a significant and prolonged decline in the value of the instrument is considered to determine whether impairment has arisen.

The Company does not have any derivative financial assets and liabilities.

Impairment of assets

The carrying amount of the Company's assets (which include exploration and evaluation assets) is reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss. An impairment loss is recognized whenever the carrying amount of an asset or its cash generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognized in the statement of comprehensive loss.

The recoverable amount of assets is the greater of an asset's fair value less cost to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects the current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. For an asset that does not generate cash inflows largely independent of those from other assets, the recoverable amount is determined for the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

An impairment loss is only reversed if there is an indication that the impairment loss may no longer exist and there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount, however, not to an amount higher than the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized in previous period.

Assets that have an indefinite useful life are not subject to amortization and are tested annually for impairment.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts.

Share capital

Common shares are classified as equity, net of transaction costs directly attributable to the issue of common shares. Common shares issued for consideration other than cash are based on their market value at the date the common shares are issued.

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

3. Accounting standards issued but not yet effective

Certain pronouncements were issued by the IASB or the IFRS Interpretations Committee that are mandatory for accounting periods beginning after January 1, 2016 or later periods, they are as follows:

IFRS 9 - In July 2014, the IASB issued the final version of IFRS 9 – Financial Instruments ("IFRS 9") to replace IAS 39 – Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement. IFRS 9 provides a revised model for recognition and measurement of financial instruments and a single, forwardlooking 'expected loss' impairment model. IFRS 9 also includes a substantially reformed approach to hedge accounting. The standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018, with early adoption permitted. The Company is currently considering the impact, if any, of the final standard on its future consolidated financial statements.

Revenue recognition IFRS 15 - In May 2014, the IASB issued IFRS 15 – Revenue from Contracts with Customers ("IFRS 15") which supersedes IAS 11 – Construction Contracts; IAS 18 – Revenue; IFRIC 13 – Customer Loyalty Programmes; IFRIC 15 – Agreements for the Construction of Real Estate; IFRIC 18 – Transfers of Assets from Customers; and SIC 31 – Revenue – Barter Transactions involving Advertising Services. IFRS 15 establishes a single five-step model framework for determining the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from a contract with a customer. The standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2017, with early adoption permitted. The Company is currently considering the impact, if any, of the standard on its future consolidated financial statements.

IFRS 16 - In January 2016, the IASB issued IFRS 16 – Leases ("IFRS 16") which replaces IAS 17 – Leases and its associated interpretative guidance. IFRS 16 applies a control model to the identification of leases, distinguishing between a lease and a service contract on the basis of whether the customer controls the asset being leased. For those assets determined to meet the definition of a lease, IFRS 16 introduces significant changes to the accounting by lessees, introducing a single, on-balance sheet accounting model that is similar to current finance lease accounting, with limited exceptions for short-term leases or leases of low value assets. Lessor accounting remains similar to current accounting practice. The standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019, with early application permitted for entities that apply IFRS 15. The Company is currently evaluating the impact the final standard is expected to have on its consolidated financial statements. The Company is currently considering the impact, if any, of the standard on its future consolidated financial statements.

The Company has not yet determined the impact of the application of these new standards, amendments and interpretations on its future results and financial position, or whether to early adopt any of the new requirements.

4. Cash and cash equivalents

The components of cash and cash equivalents are as follows:

	April 30, 2016	January 31, 2016
Cash in Bank	$ 654,560	$ 694,980
GIC's	990,000	990,000
	$ 1,644,560	$ 1,684,980

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

5. Intangible Assets

On May 27, 2015 the Company acquired all intangible assets for the proposed business of Style Cameos comprising of the Style Cameos software and all related concepts for $255,070.

The Company had determined that the intangible assets had an effective useful life of five years which was amortized on a straight line basis. No amortization has been taken for the period ended April 30, 2016, since the assets where sold on May 3, 2016 (see note 10).

	Cost	Accumulated Amortization	Carrying Value
As at April 30, 2016	$ 255,070	$ 34,009	$ 221,061

6. Share capital

Authorized share capital

Unlimited number of common shares without par value.

Issued share capital

At April 30, 2016 there were 39,371,833 common shares issued and fully paid (2015 – 21,331,833).

<u>During the three months period ended April 30, 2016:</u>

The Company had not completed any equity financing and, no shares were issued.

<u>During the year ended January 31, 2016:</u>

On May 29, 2015, the Company issued a total of 14,840,000 units at a price of $0.10 per unit raising gross proceeds of $1,484,000. The units consisted of one common share and one-half of one common share purchase warrant with each whole warrant entitling the holder to acquire one additional common share of the Company at a price of $0.20 per share for a period of two years from the date of closing. The Company paid a finders' fee of $116,610 in cash and issued 1,161,600 finder's warrants entitling the holder to acquire one additional common share of the Company at a price of $0.10 per share for a period of two years.

The Company recorded $154,377 as fair value of the finder's warrants issued using the Black-Scholes options- pricing model assuming risk-free interest rate of 0.61%, expected life of 2 years and stock price volatility of 207.77% with zero dividend yield.

On June 22, 2015, the Company issued a total of 3,200,000 units at a price of $0.10 per unit raising gross proceeds of $320,000. The units consisted of one common share and one-half of one common share purchase warrant with each whole warrant entitling the holder to acquire one additional common share of the Company at a price of $0.20 per share for a period of two years from the date of closing. The Company paid a finders' fee of $23,200 in cash and issued 232,000 finder's warrants entitling the holder to acquire one additional common share of the Company at a price of $0.10 per share for a period of two years.

The Company recorded $21,135 as fair value of the finder's warrants issued using the Black-Scholes options- pricing model assuming risk-free interest rate of 0.60%, expected life of 2 years and stock price volatility of 210.49% with zero dividend yield.

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

6. Share capital (continued)

Escrow Shares

As of April 30, 2016, nil (April 30, 2015 – 315,000) common shares were subject to escrow. Under the escrow agreement, 10% of the shares were released upon the listing of the Company's securities on the CSE, and 15% were released every year thereafter for a period of 36 months.

Stock Options

The Board adopted a stock option plan on June 15, 2012 which was established to provide incentive to directors, officers and employees and consultants. The plan provides for issuance of common shares upon exercise of options equal to a maximum of 10% of the issued and outstanding common shares from time to time.

No changes were made to the stock options during the period ended April 30, 2016.

	Period Ended April 30, 2016		Year Ended January 31, 2016	
	Number of Options	**Weighted Average Exercise Price**	**Number of Options**	**Weighted Average Exercise Price**
Balance outstanding and exercisable, beginning of period	540,000	$0.15	30,000	$0.15
Issued	-	$0.15	510,000	$0.15
Balance outstanding and exercisable, end of period	540,000	$0.15	540,000	$0.15

Details of options outstanding As at April 30, 2016:

Expiry Date	Number of Options	Exercise Price
December 6, 2017	30,000	$0.15
February 27, 2017	510,000	$0.15

The weighted average life of the options outstanding and exercisable at April 30, 2016 is 0.87 years.

Warrants

Summary of the warrant activity is as follows:

	Number of Warrants	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Balance, January 31, 2015	2,541,500	$0.30
Granted September 30, 2015	5,790,417	$0.15
Balance, January 31, 2015	8,331,917	$0.20
Expired February 18, 2015	(2,541,500)	$0.30
Granted May 29, 2015	7,420,000	$0.20
Granted June 22, 2015	1,600,000	$0.20
Balance January 31, 2016 and April 30, 2016	14,810,417	$0.18

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

6. Share capital (continued)

Warrants (continued)

Warrants outstanding as at April 30, 2016 were as follows:

Expiry Date	Number of Warrants	Exercise Price
September 30, 2017	5,790,417	$0.15
May 29, 2017	7,420,000	$0.20
June 22, 2017	1,600,000	$0.20

The weighted average life of the warrants outstanding and exercisable at April 30, 2016 is 1.22 years.

Finder's Warrants

Summary of the finder's warrants activity is as follows:

	Number of Warrants	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Balance, January 31, 2015	21,000	$0.30
Granted September 30, 2015	1,039,275	$0.15
Balance, January 31, 2015	1,060,275	$0.15
Expired February 18, 2015	(21,000)	$0.30
Granted May 29, 2015	1,161,600	$0.10
Granted June 22, 2015	232,000	$0.10
Balance January 31, 2016 and April 30, 2016	2,432,875	$0.18

Finder's warrants outstanding as at April 30, 2016 were as follows:

Expiry Date	Number of Warrants	Exercise Price
September 30, 2017	1,039,275	$0.15
May 29, 2017	1,161,600	$0.10
June 22, 2017	232,000	$0.10

The weighted average life of the finder's warrants outstanding and exercisable at January 31, 2016 is 1.23 years.

7. Related party transactions

During the period the Company paid $7,500 ($7,500 -period ended April 30, 2015) to a corporation controlled by the chief financial officer of the Company for account of services rendered, $2,000 ($3,000 – period ended April 30, 2015) to an officer for rental accommodations.

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

8. Financial risk management

The Company is exposed in varying degrees to a variety of financial instrument related risks. The Board of Directors approves and monitors the risk management processes, inclusive of documented investment policies, counterparty limits, and controlling and reporting structures. The type of risk exposure and the way in which such exposure is managed is provided as follows:

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will fail to discharge an obligation and cause the other party to incur a financial loss. The Company's primary exposure to credit risk is on its cash and cash equivalents held in bank accounts. All the cash is deposited in bank accounts held with a major bank in Canada; thus, resulting in a concentration of credit risk. This risk is managed by using a major bank that is a high credit quality financial institution as determined by rating agencies.

Liquidity risk

The Company has a planning and budgeting process in place to help determine the funds required to support the Company's normal operating requirements on an ongoing basis. The Company ensures that there are sufficient funds to meet its long-term business requirements, from operations and its holdings of cash and cash equivalents.

As at April 30, 2016, all of the Company's financial liabilities are due within one year.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company is not exposed to interest rate risk as its cash is all cash at bank.

Capital Management

The Company's policy is to maintain a strong capital base so as to maintain investor and creditor confidence and to sustain future development of the business. The capital structure of the Company consists of all the components of shareholders' equity.

There were no changes in the Company's approach to capital management during the period. The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

Financial assets included in the statements of financial position are as follows:

		April 30, 2016		January 31, 2016
Cash and cash equivalents	$	1 644 560	$	1 684 980
Receivables		14 158		30 375
	$	1 658 718	$	1 715 355

Financial liabilities included in the statements of financial position are as follows:

		April 30, 2016		January 31, 2016
Financial liabilities:				
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	$	27 531	$	6 839

8. Financial risk management (continued)

Fair Value

The fair value of the Company's financial assets and liabilities approximates the carrying amount. Financial instruments measured at fair value are classified into one of three levels in the fair value hierarchy according to the relative reliability of the inputs used to estimate the fair values. The three levels of the fair value hierarchy are:

- Level 1 – Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- Level 2 – Inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability either directly or indirectly; and
- Level 3 – Inputs that are not based on observable market data.

Cash and cash equivalents are classified as level 1.

9. Segmented information

Operating segments

The Company operates in a single reportable operating segment – a media and technology business.

Geographic segments

All of the Company's non-current assets are located in North America.

10. Subsequent events

On May 3, 2016, the Company entered into an agreement with Fabrice and Nadine Taylor (the "Purchasers") to sell its assets related to its Style Cameos platform (the "Sale"), which were acquired from the Purchasers on September 3, 2015. On May 4, 2016, the Company received $332,560 from Style Cameo, this amount is related to the agreement. The Company intends to complete the Style Cameos sale following the completion of the acquisition on Organic Garage.