HIGH MOUNTAIN CAPITAL CORPORATION

(A Capital Pool Corporation)

INTERIM CONDENSED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE THREE AND SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2019 AND THREE MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2018, AND THE PERIOD FROM JANUARY 18, 2018 (DATE OF INCORPORATION) TO JUNE 30, 2018

Notice to Reader

The accompanying unaudited condensed interim financial statements of High Mountain Capital Corporation. (the "Corporation") have been prepared by and are the responsibility of management. The unaudited condensed interim financial statements have not been reviewed by the Corporation's auditors.

HIGH MOUNTAIN CAPITAL CORPORATON

INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

JUNE 30, 2019

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HIGH MOUNTAIN CAPITAL CORPORATION
STATEMENT OF INTERIM FINANCIAL POSITION
(All Amounts are in Canadian Dollars)
(Unaudited)

	Notes	June 30, 2019 $	December 31, 2018 $
ASSETS			
CURRENT			
Cash		283,745	317,861
Prepaid insurance		4,500	-
TOTAL ASSETS		288,245	317,861
LIABILITIES			
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	8	52,910	8,910
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY			
Capital stock	5	344,021	344,021
Warrants		18,376	18,376
Contributed Surplus		51,136	51,136
Accumulated Deficit		(178,198)	(104,582)
Total shareholders' equity		235,335	308,951
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		288,245	317,861
Continuing operations	1		

APPROVED ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD

(signed) "William A. Kanters" William A. Kanters
Chief Executive Officer and Director

(signed) "V.E. Dale Burstall" V.E. Dale Burstall
Director

See the accompanying notes to the interim financial statements

HIGH MOUNTAIN CAPITAL CORPORATION
STATEMENT OF INTERIM OPERATIONS AND COMPREHENSIVE LOSS
(All Amounts are in Canadian Dollars)
(Unaudited)

For the Period	Notes	Three months June 30, 2019	Three months June 30, 2018	Six months June 30, 2019	Six months Jan. 18, 2018 to June 30, 2018
EXPENSES					
General and administrative		$ 2,260	$ 29,810	$ 4,554	$ 29,810
Stock-based compensation	5, 8	-	-	-	-
Professional fees	8	52,898	-	55,484	-
Reporting issuer costs		4,279	-	13,588	-
NET LOSS AND COMPREHENSIVE LOSS FOR THE PERIOD		$ 59,437	$ 29,810	$ 73,616	$ 29,810
NET LOSS PER SHARE – Basic and diluted *		$(0.02)	$(0.04)	$(0.02)	$(0.03)
WEIGHTED AVERAGE NUMBER OF SHARES OUTSTANDING – Basic and diluted *	5	3,505,250	665,644	3,505,250	1,192,308

* Excludes 2,200,000 escrowed shares

See the accompanying notes to the interim financial statements

HIGH MOUNTAIN CAPITAL CORPORATION
STATEMENT OF INTERIM CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY
(All Amounts are in Canadian Dollars)
(Unaudited)

For the Period from January 18, 2018 (Date of Incorporation) to June 30, 2019

	Number of Common Shares	Share Capital	Warrants	Contributed Surplus	Accumulated Deficit	Shareholders' Equity
Balance, January 18, 2018	-	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Issuance of common shares for cash	2,200,000	110,000	-	-	-	110,000
Private placement for cash, net of costs	3,500,000	207,680	10,861	-	-	218,541
Share-based compensation	-	-	-	29,810	-	29,810
Net loss	-	-	-	-	(29,810)	(29,810)
Balance, March 31, 2018	5,700,000	317,680	10,861	29,810	(29,810)	328,541
Exercise of warrants	5,250	688	(163)	-	-	525
Other	-	25,653	7,678	21,326	(54,657)	-
Net loss	-	-	-	-	(20,115)	(20,115)
Balance, December 31, 2018	5,705,250	344,021	18,376	51,136	(104,582)	308,951
Net loss	-	-	-	-	(73,616)	(73,616)
Balance, June 30, 2019	5,705,250	$ 344,021	$ 18,376	$ 51,136	$ (178,198)	$ 235,335

See the accompanying notes to the interim financial statements

HIGH MOUNTAIN CAPITAL CORPORATION

STATEMENT OF INTERIM CASH FLOW

(All Amounts are in Canadian Dollars)

(Unaudited)

For the Period	Six months to June 30, 2019	January 18, 2018 to June 30, 2018
OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net loss	$ (73,616)	$ (28,910)
Stock-based compensation	-	28,910
Increase in prepaid insurance and other	(4,500)	(6,850)
Increase in deferred financing costs	-	-
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable and accrued liabilities	44,000	10,014
Net cash used in operating activities	(34,116)	3,164
FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Issue of common shares	-	328,541
Net cash from financing activities	-	328,541
Change in cash for the period	(34,116)	331,705
Opening cash	317,861	-
Closing cash	$ 283,745	$ 331,705

See the accompanying notes to the interim financial statements

1. Nature of Organization and Continuing Operations

Description of the Business
High Mountain Capital Corporation (the "Corporation") was incorporated under the *Business Corporations Act* (Alberta) on January 18, 2018 ("date of incorporation") and is classified as a Capital Pool Corporation as defined in Policy 2.4 of the TSX Venture Exchange (the "Exchange"). On May 30, 2018, the Corporation announced it had completed its Initial Public Offering and that it was now defined as a Capital Pool Corporation trading under the symbol BUZD.P.

The principal business of the Corporation will be to identify and evaluate assets or businesses with a view to potentially acquire them or an interest therein. The purpose of such an acquisition is to satisfy the related conditions of a "Qualifying Transaction" (QT) under the Exchange rules. The Corporation has not commenced operations and has no assets other than cash and prepaid insurance. The Corporation's continuing operations as intended are dependent upon its ability to identify, evaluate and negotiate an acquisition, or business, or an interest therein. Such an acquisition will be subject to the approval of the regulatory authorities concerned and, in the case of a non-arm's length transaction, of the majority of the minority shareholders.

The proceeds raised from the issuance of share capital may only be used to identify and evaluate assets or businesses for future investment, with the exception that up to the lesser of 30% of the gross proceeds realized by the Corporation, in respect of the sale of its securities, or $138,000, may be used for purposes other than evaluating businesses or assets. These restrictions apply until completion of a QT by the Corporation, as defined under the policies of the Exchange. The Corporation is required to complete its QT on or before two years from the date the Corporation receives regulatory approval.

The address of the Corporation's registered office is 1600, 333 – 7th Avenue S.W., Calgary, AB T2P 2Z1.

The interim financial statements of the Corporation for the three-month and six-month periods ending June 30, 2019 were authorized for issuance in accordance with a resolution of the directors on August 29, 2019.

2. Basis of Preparation

Statement of Compliance
The Corporation applies International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") and interpretations of the IFRS Interpretations Committee ("IFRIC"). These interim financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Accounting Standard 34, Interim Financial Reporting. Accordingly, they do not include all of the information required for full annual financial statements required by IFRS as issued by the IASB. The same accounting policies and methods of computation are followed in these interim financial statements as compared with the most recent audited financial statements as at and for the period ended December 31, 2018. Any subsequent changes to IFRS that are given effect in the Corporation's annual financial statements for the year ending December 31, 2019 could result in restatement of these interim financial statements.

Basis of Measurement
These financial statements are stated in Canadian dollars and were prepared on a going concern basis, under the historical cost convention. These financial statements are prepared on an accrual basis except for cash flow information.

Functional and Presentation Currency
These financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars, which is the Corporation's functional currency.

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Income Taxes
Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognized in the statement of comprehensive loss except to the extent it relates to items recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Current Income Tax
Current tax expense is based on the results for the period as adjusted for items that are not taxable or not deductible. Current tax is calculated using tax rates and laws that were enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. Provisions are established where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

Deferred Tax
Deferred taxes are the taxes expected to be payable or recoverable on differences between the carrying amounts of assets in the statement of financial position and their corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognized for all taxable temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and their corresponding tax bases. Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which deductible temporary differences can be utilized. Such assets and liabilities are not recognized if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of other assets in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit.

Provisions for taxes are made using the best estimate of the amount expected to be paid based on a qualitative assessment of all relevant factors. The Corporation reviews the adequacy of these provisions at the end of the reporting period. However, it is possible that at some future date an additional liability could result from audits by taxing authorities. Where the final outcome of these tax-related matters is different from the amounts that were initially recorded, such differences will affect the tax provisions in the period in which such determination is made.

Loss Per Share
The Corporation presents basic loss per share for its common shares, calculated by dividing the loss attributable to common shareholders of the Corporation by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Escrowed shares are not included in the calculation of weighted average number of common shares outstanding. Diluted loss per share does not adjust the loss attributable to common shareholders on the weighted average number of common shares outstanding when the effect is anti-dilutive.

Diluted loss per share is calculated assuming 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. During the periods ended June 30, 2019 and June 30, 2018, the calculation of basic and diluted loss per share is the same as all outstanding options and warrants are anti-dilutive.

Financial assets and liabilities

Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement
Non-derivative financial assets within the scope of IFRS 9 are classified and measured as “financial assets at fair value”, as either FVPL or FVOCI, and “financial assets at amortized costs”, as appropriate. The Corporation determines the classification of financial assets at the time of initial recognition based on the Corporation’s business model and the contractual terms of the cash flows.

All financial assets are recognized initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not at FVPL, directly attributable transaction costs on the trade date at which the Corporation becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets with embedded derivatives are considered in their entirety when determining their classification at FVPL or at amortized cost.

Subsequent measurement – financial assets at FVPL
Financial assets measured at FVPL include financial assets management intends to sell in the short term and any derivative financial instrument that is not designated as a hedging instrument in a hedge relationship. Financial assets measured at FVPL are carried at fair value in the statement of financial position with changes in fair value recognized in other income or expense in the statement of operations. The Corporation does not measure any financial assets at FVPL.

Subsequent measurement – financial assets at FVOCI
Financial assets measured at FVOCI are non-derivative financial assets that are not held for trading and the Corporation has made an irrevocable election at the time of initial recognition to measure the assets at FVOCI. The Corporation does not measure any financial assets at FVOCI.

Subsequent measurement – financial assets at amortized cost
After initial recognition, financial assets measured at amortized cost are subsequently measured at the end of each reporting period at amortized cost using the Effective Interest Rate ("EIR") method. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and any fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortization is included in finance income in the statement of operations.

After initial measurement, investments measured at FVOCI are subsequently measured at fair value with unrealized gains or losses recognized in other comprehensive income or loss in the statement of comprehensive income (loss). When the investment is sold, the cumulative gain or loss remains in accumulated other comprehensive income or loss and is not reclassified to profit or loss.

Derecognition
A financial asset is derecognized when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or the Corporation no longer retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership.

Impairment of financial assets
The Corporation's only financial assets subject to impairment are amounts receivable, which are measured at amortized cost. The Corporation has elected to apply the simplified approach to impairment as permitted by IFRS 9, which requires the expected lifetime loss to be recognized at the time of initial recognition of the receivable. To measure estimated credit losses, accounts receivable has been grouped based on shared credit risk characteristics, including the number of days past due. An impairment loss is reversed in subsequent periods if the amount of the expected loss decreases and the decrease can be objectively related to an event occurring after the initial impairment was recognized.

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement
Financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost, unless they are required to be measured at FVPL as is the case for held for trading or derivative instruments, or the Corporation has opted to measure the financial liability at FVPL. The Corporation's financial liabilities include accounts payable and accrued liabilities, which are measured at amortized cost. All financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and in the case of long-term debt, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

Subsequent measurement – financial liabilities at amortized cost
After initial recognition, financial liabilities measured at amortized cost are subsequently measured at the end of each reporting period at amortized cost using the EIR method. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and any fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortization is included in finance cost in the statement of operations.

Derecognition
A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged, cancelled or expires with any associated gain or loss recognized in other income or expense in the statement of operations.

Fair Value Hierarchy
The Corporation classifies financial instruments recognized at fair value in accordance with a fair value hierarchy that prioritizes the inputs used to measure fair value. The hierarchy gives the highest priority to unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1 measurements) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (Level 3 measurements). The three levels of the fair value hierarchy are described below:

Level 1 – Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets that are accessible at the measurement date for identical, unrestricted assets or liabilities.

(All Amounts are in Canadian Dollars)

Level 2 – Quoted prices in markets that are not active, or inputs that are observable, either directly or indirectly, for substantially the full term of the asset or liability; and

Level 3 – Prices or valuation techniques that require inputs that are both significant to the fair value measurement and unobservable (supported by little or no market activity).

Financial Instruments
The following is a summary of significant categories of financial instruments outstanding at June 30, 2019:

Cash	Amortized cost
Prepaid insurance	Amortized cost
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	Amortized cost

Carrying value and fair value of financial assets and liabilities are summarized as follows:

Classification	Carrying value	Fair value
Cash	$283,745	283,745
Prepaid insurance	4,500	4,500
Other financial liabilities	52,910	52,910

Share-based Payments
Stock options issued by the Corporation are accounted for in accordance with the fair value based method. The fair value of options issued to directors, officers, employees of and consultants to the Corporation is charged to operations on a straight line basis over the vesting period of each tranche (graded vesting) with the offsetting amount recorded to contributed surplus. The historical forfeiture rate is also factored in to the calculations. When options are exercised, the amount received, together with the amount previously recorded in contributed surplus are added to capital stock. The fair value of warrants issued to agents in conjunction with a public offering is charged to share issue costs with an offsetting amount recorded to warrants. Fair value is measured using the Black-Scholes option pricing model.

Equity-settled share-based payment transactions with parties other than employees are measured at the fair value of the goods or services received, except where that fair value cannot be estimated reliably, in which case they are measured at the fair value of the equity instruments granted, measured at the date the entity obtains the goods or the counterparty renders the service.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements
The Corporation has not yet applied the following new standards, interpretations and amendments to standards that have been issued as at June 30, 2019 but are not yet effective. Unless otherwise stated, the Corporation does not plan to early adopt any of these new or amended standards and interpretations.

The following are being evaluated to determine the impact on the Corporation:

IFRS 10 – Consolidated Financial Statements (“IFRS 10”) and IAS 28 – Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures (“IAS 28”) were amended in September 2014 to address a conflict between the requirements of IAS 28 and IFRS 10 and clarify that in a transaction involving an associate or joint venture, the extent of gain or loss recognition depends on whether the assets sold or contributed constitute a business. The effective date of these amendments is yet to be determined, however early adoption is permitted.

IFRS 16 – Leases (“IFRS 16”) was issued in January 2016 and replaces IAS 17 – Leases as well as some lease related interpretations. With certain exceptions for leases under twelve months in length or for assets of low value, IFRS 16 states that upon lease commencement a lessee recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at the amount of the liability plus any initial direct costs. After lease commencement, the lessee shall measure the right-of-use asset at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment. A lessee shall either apply IFRS 16 with full retrospective effect or alternatively not restate comparative information but recognise the cumulative effect of initially applying IFRS 16 as an adjustment to opening equity at the date of initial application. IFRS 16 requires that lessors classify each lease as an operating lease or a finance lease. A lease is classified as a finance lease if it transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an underlying asset. Otherwise it is an operating lease. IFRS 16 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019. The Corporation has not entered into any leases.

(All Amounts are in Canadian Dollars)

IFRIC 23 – Uncertainty Over Income Tax Treatments ("IFRIC 23") was issued in June 2017 and clarifies the accounting for uncertainties in income taxes. The interpretation committee concluded that an entity shall consider whether it is probable that a taxation authority will accept an uncertain tax treatment. If an entity concludes it is probable that the taxation authority will accept an uncertain tax treatment, then the entity shall determine taxable profit (tax loss), tax bases, unused tax losses and credits or tax rates consistently with the tax treatment used or planned to be used in its income tax filings. If an entity concludes it is not probable that the taxation authority will accept an uncertain tax treatment, the entity shall reflect the effect of uncertainty in determining the related taxable profit (tax loss), tax bases, unused tax losses and credits or tax rates. IFRIC 23 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019.

4. Summary of Accounting Estimates and Assumptions

The preparation of the interim financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities at the date of the interim financial statements and reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Estimates and judgments 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. Actual outcomes can differ from these estimates.

The areas which require management to make significant judgements, estimates and assumptions in determining carrying values include, but are not limited to:

- **Income, value added, withholding and other taxes**

The Corporation is subject to income, value added, withholding and other taxes. Significant judgment is required in determining the Corporation's provisions for taxes. There are many transactions and calculations for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain during the ordinary course of business. The Corporation recognizes liabilities for anticipated tax audit issues based on estimates of whether additional taxes will be due. The determination of the Corporation's income, value added, withholding and other tax liabilities requires interpretation of complex laws and regulations. The Corporation's interpretation of taxation law as applied to transactions and activities may not coincide with the interpretation of the tax authorities. All tax related filings are subject to government audit and potential reassessment subsequent to the financial statement reporting period. Where the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the amounts that were initially recorded, such differences will impact the tax related accruals and deferred income tax provisions in the period in which such determination is made.

- **Share-based payments**

Management determines costs for share-based payments using market-based valuation techniques. The fair value of the market-based and performance-based share awards is determined at the date of grant using generally accepted valuation techniques. Assumptions are made and judgment used in applying valuation techniques. These assumptions and judgments include estimating the future volatility of the stock price, expected dividend yield, future employee turnover rates and future employee stock option exercise behaviours and Corporation performance. Such judgments and assumptions are inherently uncertain. Changes in these assumptions affect the fair value estimates.

5. Capital Stock

(a) *Authorized*

An unlimited number of common shares.
An unlimited number of preferred shares, issuable in series.

(b) *Issued common shares*

	Number	Amount
Balance at January 18, 2018 (i)	1	$ -
Issuance of shares for cash (i)	2,199,999	110,000
Issuance of shares for cash (ii)	3,500,000	233,333
Issuance of shares for cash on exercise of warrants (iii)	5,250	688
Balance at December 31, 2018 and June 30, 2019	5,705,250	$ 344,021

(i) One (1) common share was issued upon incorporation of the Corporation on January 18, 2018, for proceeds of \$0.05, and on February 28, 2018, the directors and officers of the Corporation subscribed for 2,199,999 common shares at a price of \$0.05 per common share for gross proceeds of \$110,000.

All 2,200,000 issued and outstanding common shares of the Corporation, and all common shares issued on exercise of stock options granted to directors and officers prior to the completion of a QT, will be held in escrow pursuant to the requirements of the Exchange. These shares have been excluded from the loss per share calculation as a result.

(ii) On May 30, 2018, the Corporation completed its Initial Public Offering ("IPO") of 3,500,000 common shares at \$0.10 per share (\$350,000). The Corporation entered into an agreement with Haywood Securities Inc. (the "Agent") to raise up to \$350,000 in connection with the IPO. The Corporation paid a commission of 10% of gross proceeds to the Agent, and granted the Agent warrants to acquire 10% of the common shares issued in the offering exercisable for a period ending twenty-four months from the date the Corporation's common shares are listed on the TSX Venture Exchange, exercisable at \$0.10 per share. The Corporation also paid a corporate finance fee upon the closing of the offering and reimbursed the Agent for legal fees and other reasonable expenses incurred pursuant to the IPO. The Corporation incurred cash issuance costs related to the IPO of \$131,459 (revised to \$98,128, with \$33,331 expensed in the period ended December 31, 2018). Proceeds of the IPO were originally distributed as \$207,680 for shares and \$10,861 for the period ended June 30, 2018. In the December 31, 2108 period, the numbers were adjusted to \$233,333 and \$18,539).

(ii) On October 22, 2018, 5,250 warrants were exercised for cash proceeds of \$525 and 5,250 common shares were issued. The Corporation also recognized \$163, being the Black-Scholes valuation of the warrants, as an increase in common shares and a decrease in warrants.

(c) ***Stock Options and Warrants***

The Corporation has established a stock option plan for its directors, officers and consultants under which the Corporation may grant options from time to time to acquire a maximum of 10% of the issued and outstanding common shares. The exercise price of each option granted under the plan shall be determined by the Board of Directors.

Options may be granted for a maximum term of ten years from the date of the grant. They are non-transferable and expire within 90 days of termination of employment or holding office as director or officer of the Corporation and, in the case of death, expire one year thereafter.

Upon death, the options may be exercised by legal representation or designated beneficiaries of the holder of the option. Any shares issued upon exercise of the options prior to the Corporation entering into a Qualifying Transaction will be subject to escrow restrictions. Unless otherwise stated, the options fully vest when granted.

Options were granted to officers and directors on the close of the IPO. The options were valued using the Black-Scholes model and the expense was charged to the statement of operations during 2018.

The grant date fair value of the stock options was estimated at \$51,136 using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following assumptions: share price of \$0.10; expected volatility of 100%, based on the average volatility of comparable companies; risk-free interest rate of 2.3%; expected dividend yield of 0%; and an expected life of 10 years.

(All Amounts are in Canadian Dollars)

The following table reflects the continuity of stock options and warrants:

	Warrants			Stock Options		
	Number		Weighted Average Exercise Price	Number		Weighted Average Exercise Price
Outstanding, January 18, 2018		$	-	-	$	-
Granted	350,000		0.10	570,000		0.10
Exercised	(5,250)		0.10	-		-
Outstanding, December 31, 2018	344,75	$	0.10	570,000	$	0.10
Granted	-			-		
Exercised	-			-		
Outstanding, June 30, 2019	344,75	$	0.10	570,000	$	0.10
Number exercisable, June 30, 2019	169,75	$	0.10	-		

Until the Corporation completes a QT, 175,000 of the remaining 344,500 warrants and the 570,000 stock options will not be exercisable.

As at June 30, 2019, the following were outstanding:

	Expiry Date	Number of Shares	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Weighted average period
Options	May 30, 2028	570,000	$ 0.10	8.9 years
Warrants	May 30, 2020	344,750	$ 0.10	0.9 years

6. Capital Risk Management

The Corporation manages its capital stock as capital. The Corporation's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Corporation's ability to continue to operate and to maintain a flexible capital structure which optimizes the costs of capital at an acceptable risk.

The Corporation manages the capital structure and makes adjustments to it in light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Corporation may attempt to issue new common shares, issue new debt, acquire or dispose of assets or adjust the amount of cash.

In order to facilitate the management of its capital requirements, the Corporation may prepare expenditure budgets that are updated as necessary depending on various factors, including successful capital deployment and general industry conditions.

In order to maximize ongoing efforts, the Corporation does not pay out dividends. The Corporation's investment policy is to invest its short-term excess cash in highly liquid short-term interest-bearing investments with maturities of 365 days or less from the original date of acquisition, selected with regards to the expected timing of expenditures from continuing operations.

The Corporation expects its current capital resources will be sufficient to carry its operations. The Corporation is not subject to any externally or internally imposed capital requirements as at June 30, 2019.

The Corporation's capital under management as at June 30, 2019 is $344,021.

7. Financial Instruments and Risk Management

Risk Management
The Corporation does not manage risk through the use of hedging transactions. As a part of the overall operation of the Corporation, management takes steps to avoid undue concentrations of risk. The Corporation manages the risks, as follows:

Liquidity Risk
Liquidity risk is the risk that the Corporation cannot meet its financial obligations associated with financial liabilities in full. The primary source of liquidity is equity financing, which is used to finance working capital and capital expenditure requirements, and to meet the Corporation's financial obligations associated with financial liabilities. The Corporation's accounts payable and accrued liabilities generally have contracted maturities of less than 30 days and are subject to normal trade terms.

Interest Rate Risk
Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in market interest rates may have an effect on the cash flows associated with some financial instruments, known as interest rate cash flow risk, or on the fair value of other financial instruments, known as interest rate price risk.

The Corporation does not trade in financial instruments and is not exposed to significant interest rate price risk as at June 30, 2019.

Market Risk
Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices will have an effect on future cash flows associated with financial instruments. Market risk comprises three types of risk: credit risk, currency risk and other price risk.

Credit Risk
Credit risk arises from the possibility that debtors may be unable to fulfill their commitments. For a financial asset, this is typically the gross carrying amount, net of any amounts offset and any impairment losses. The Corporation's credit risk is on its cash balances. Cash is held at a Canadian financial institution, from which management believes the risk of loss to be low.

Currency Risk
Currency risk is the risk that changes in foreign exchange rates may have an effect on future cash flows associated with financial instruments. The Corporation does not have any material transactions denominated in foreign currency and is not exposed to foreign currency risk as at June 30, 2019.

Other Price Risk
Other price risk is the risk that changes in market prices, including commodity or equity prices, will have an effect on future cash flows associated with financial instruments. The cash flows associated with financial instruments of the Corporation are not exposed to other price risk as at June 30, 2019.

Fair Values
Financial instruments include cash and accounts payable and accrued liabilities. The carrying values of these financial instruments approximate fair value due to the short term nature of the financial instruments.

8. Related Party Transactions

Related parties include directors, officers, close family members, certain consultants and enterprises that are controlled by these individuals as well as certain persons performing similar functions.

In accordance with IAS 24, key management personnel are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Corporation directly or indirectly, including any directors (executive and non-executive) of the Corporation. Remuneration of directors and key management personnel of the Corporation for the periods ended June 30, are:

(All Amounts are in Canadian Dollars)

	2019 $	2018 $
Share-based payments	-	-
Total	-	-

During the period ended December 31, 2018, Burstall LLP, a law firm of which V. E. Dale Burstall, a director and shareholder of the Corporation is a partner, provided legal services in the amount of $49,138. The fees were applied as $45,049 to costs of the IPO and $8,910 as legal expenses in the period. At December 31, 2018, $4,089 of these fees were payable. The amount was unsecured, non-interest bearing with no fixed terms of repayment. See also Note 5(b).

During the six-month period ended June 30, 2019, Burstall LLP invoiced the Corporation $52,217 for legal services and associated taxes. The December 31, 2018, balance of $4,089 of fees payable were paid in 2019. At June 30, 2019, a balance of $48,320, including taxes, was owed to Burstall LLP.

During 2018, the Corporation issued 570,000 stock options to its directors and officers at a non-cash cost of $51,136. This stock-based compensation was recognized as a general and administrative expense.

9. Subsequent Event

On April 4, 2019, the Corporation announced a proposed arm’s length qualifying transaction involving a private company involved in a planet first, ride sharing platform, with the goal to effect a business combination.