Independent Auditors' Report

To: The Shareholders of **Sparta Capital Ltd.**

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Sparta Capital Ltd. and its subsidiaries (collectively, the "Corporation"), which comprise the consolidated statements of financial position as at September 30, 2019 and 2018 and the consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive loss, changes in equity and cash flows for the years then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Corporation as at September 30, 2019 and 2018, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Corporation in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the consolidated financial statements in Canada, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern

We draw attention to Note 2 to the consolidated financial statements which indicates that at September 30, 2019 the Corporation has incurred a net loss from operations of $867,506 has a working capital deficit of $2,497,778 and negative cash flow from operations of $576,229. This condition, along with other matters as set forth in Note 2, indicate the existence of a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt about the Corporation's ability to continue as a going concern. Our opinion is not qualified in respect of this matter.

Information Other than the Consolidated Financial Statements and Auditors' Report Thereon

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in Management's Discussion and Analysis.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

We obtained Management's Discussion and Analysis prior to the date of this auditors' report. If, based on the work we have performed on this other information, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact in this auditors' report. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged With Governance for the Consolidated 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.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Corporation's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Corporation or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Corporation's financial reporting process.

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements. As part of an audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit 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 Corporation's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Corporation's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Corporation to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Corporation to express an opinion on the financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with those charged with governance, regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this Independent Auditors' report is Roland A. Bishop, CPA, CA.

Kenway Mack Slusarchuk Stewart LLP

January 28, 2020 — Chartered Professional Accountants

Calgary, Alberta

Sparta Capital Ltd.

Consolidated Statements of Financial Position

As at September 30,	Note	2019	2018
		$	$
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash		436,034	515,255
Accounts receivable		1,371,321	1,433,338
Inventories		109,936	49,569
Prepaid expenses		214,561	173,516
Loans and notes receivable		61,000	72,500
		2,192,852	2,244,178
Loan receivable	5	94,788	-
Property and equipment	6	577,671	6,213,102
		2,865,311	8,457,280
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	7	2,883,028	2,818,045
Deferred revenue		15,731	2,800
Notes payable	8c	796,964	997,703
Loans payable	8a	967,926	1,282,168
Current portion of obligation under capital lease	8d	26,981	25,891
Mortgage loan	5,8e	-	5,109,063
		4,690,630	10,235,670
Convertible debentures payable	8b	304,634	-
Obligation under capital lease	8d	26,321	53,404
		5,021,585	10,289,074
Shareholders' equity (deficit)			
Share capital	9	8,652,638	8,602,797
Share subscriptions receivable		(20,000)	(85,000)
Warrants	9	1,309	-
Contributed surplus		1,450,052	1,345,752
Equity portion of convertible debentures	8b	110,039	-
Deficit		(10,294,858)	(10,032,886)
Total equity attributable to the equity holders of the Corporation	17	(100,820)	(169,337)
Equity attributable to non-controlling interest	17	(2,055,454)	(1,662,457)
		(2,156,274)	(1,831,794)
Going concern	2	2,865,311	8,457,280

Approved on behalf of the Board:

Signed:____________________ Signed:____________________

Director Director

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

Sparta Capital Ltd.

Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Loss

For the year ended September 30,	Note	2019	2018
		$	$
Revenue		11,010,599	11,331,170
Expenses			
Salaries and benefits		4,034,902	4,134,679
Product costs		2,093,855	2,401,627
Trucking costs		1,603,143	2,330,120
Consulting fees		977,520	852,552
Equipment rentals		639,979	752,170
Occupancy		480,826	553,138
Repairs and maintenance		717,123	526,507
Stock-based compensation		104,300	285,448
Business development		131,406	268,258
Automotive		109,008	249,886
Interest and bank charges		179,993	237,098
Office		186,508	219,149
Insurance		219,671	199,254
Professional fees		160,981	154,459
Bad debts		31,777	112,979
Amortization		111,971	96,630
Licenses and fees		57,842	73,998
Financing fees		9,375	14,063
Property expenses		21,314	15,031
Accretion on convertible debentures		4,673	15,166
Marketing		2,170	-
(Gain) loss on foreign exchange		(232)	20,287
Total expenses		11,878,105	13,512,499
Loss from operations		(867,506)	(2,181,329)
Other income			
Gain associated with disposition of control of Picton	5	21,254	-
Net loss and comprehensive loss for the year		(846,252)	(2,181,329)
Net loss and comprehensive loss attributable to:			
Shareholders	17	(680,331)	(957,236)
Non-controlling interests	17	(165,921)	(1,224,093)
		(846,252)	(2,181,329)
Net loss per share Basic and diluted	13	(0.005)	(0.013)

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity

	Number of common shares	Share capital $	Contributed surplus $	Warrants $	Share subscription receivable $	Equity portion of convertible debentures $	Deficit $	Non-controlling interest $	Total $
Balance September 30, 2018	181,165,090	8,602,797	1,345,752	-	(85,000)		(10,032,886)	(1,662,457)	(1,831,794)
Share subscriptions received	-	-	-	-	65,000		-	-	65,000
Private placement	1,100,000	49,841	-	1,309	-		-	-	51,150
Stock options granted	-	-	104,300	-	-	-	-	-	104,300
Issuance of convertible debentures	-	-	-	-	-	110,039	-	-	110,039
Non-controlling interest	-	-	-	-	-		227,076	(227,076)	-
Gain associated with disposition of control of Picton	-	-	-	-	-	-	191,283	-	191,283
Loss for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	(680,331)	(165,921)	(846,252)
Balance September 30, 2019	182,265,090	8,652,638	1,450,052	1,309	(20,000)	110,039	(10,294,858)	(2,055,454)	(2,156,274)
Balance September 30, 2017	161,295,890	7,606,437	715,347	195,332	-	-	(9,075,650)	(430,576)	(989,110)
Private placement	10,000,000	500,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	500,000
Conversion of debentures	5,900,000	236,000	-	59,000	(85,000)	-	-	-	210,000
Shares issued to settle accounts payable	119,200	5,960	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,960
Warrants exercised	3,700,000	240,000	-	(55,000)	-	-	-	-	185,000
Warrants expired	-	-	199,332	(199,332)	-	-	-	-	0
Stock options granted	-	-	285,448	-	-	-	-	-	285,448
Stock options exercised	150,000	14,400	(6,900)	-	-	-	-	-	7,500
Shares of subsidiary issued to settle accounts payable	-	-	152,525	-	-	-	-	-	152,525
Non-controlling interest	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(7,788)	(7,788)
Loss for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	(957,236)	(1,224,093)	(2,181,329)
Balance September 30, 2018	181,165,090	8,602,797	1,345,752	0	(85,000)	0	(10,032,886)	(1,662,457)	(1,831,794)

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

Sparta Capital Ltd.

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

As of September 30,	Note	2019	2018
		$	$
Cash provided by (used in):			
Operations:			
Net loss and comprehensive loss		(846,252)	(2,181,329)
Items not involving cash:			
Disposition of control of subsidiary	5	(41,452)	-
Amortization of capital assets		111,971	96,630
Stock-based compensation		104,300	285,448
Accretion on convertible debentures		4,673	15,166
Amortization of financing costs		9,375	14,063
Change in non-cash working capital			
Accounts receivable		62,017	(175,177)
Prepaid expenses		(53,981)	(36,461)
Inventories		(60,367)	(37,998)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		120,556	1,216,885
Deferred revenue		12,931	(217,734)
Cash flows from operations		(576,229)	(1,020,507)
Investing:			
Purchase of equipment		(91,336)	-
Purchase of land		-	(5,614,796)
Loans receivable		11,500	-
Advances on notes receivable		-	(72,500)
Cash flows used in investing		(79,836)	(5,687,296)
Financing:			
Proceeds from private placement		51,150	500,000
Proceeds from exercise of options		-	7,500
Share subscriptions received		65,000	-
Convertible debentures		410,000	70,000
Warrants		-	100,000
Proceeds from notes payable		52,929	190,168
Proceeds from loans payable		23,758	325,000
Mortgage proceeds		-	5,095,000
Obligation under capital lease		(25,993)	-
Cash flows from financing		576,844	6,287,668
Increase (decrease) in cash		(79,221)	(420,135)
Cash,beginning of year		515,255	935,390
Cash, end of year		436,034	515,255

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

1. Reporting Entity and Nature of Operations

Sparta Capital Ltd. (the "Corporation" or "Sparta") was incorporated pursuant to the provisions of the Business Corporations Act (Alberta) on February 24, 1988. The Corporation maintains its head office at 390 Bay Street, Suite 1202, Toronto, Ontario, M5H 2Y2 and registered office at Suite 1600, Dome Tower, 333 - 7th Avenue S.W. Calgary, Alberta, T2P 2Z1. The Corporation is publicly listed on the TSX Venture Exchange under the symbol "SAY".

The Corporation seeks to leverage its expertise in product development, manufacturing, distribution, sales and service across a range of complementary products. In addition, Sparta engages in exploring future investment opportunities to increase shareholder value.

On December 31, 2018, the Corporation divested its 51% voting interest common shares in Picton Heights Ltd. ("Picton") (formerly Re-ECO Tech Property Conversions Ltd.), retaining its 10% non-voting participating equity interest in the company.

The voting controlled subsidiaries of the Corporation and their principal activities as at September 30 were as follows:

	Equity interest at September 30,		
Name of subsidiary	2019	2018	Principal activity
Re-ECO Tech Conversion Technologies Ltd. ("Re-Eco Tech Conversion")	9%	10%	Transportation services and product development
Re-ECO Tech Electronic Conversions Ltd. ("Re-Eco Tech Electronic")	15%	15%	Electronics recycling and resale
Illumineris Inc.	10%	10%	Product distribution
Illumineris Systematics Inc.	11%	11%	Product distribution and installation
SuperNova Performance Technologies Ltd.	100%	100%	Product development
Sparta Technologies 4 Mining Ltd.	100%	100%	Product development
Newport Environmental Technologies Ltd.	100%	100%	Inactive

The Corporation's equity interest is net of non-controlling interests. Non-controlling interests result from shares of subsidiaries issued to parties other than the Corporation which includes voting and non-voting shares. Ownership structures of subsidiaries that are not wholly owned include shares held in trust by an external trustee for future issuance to employees and consultants.

2. Going Concern

These financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis which assumes that the Corporation will realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business.

For the year ended, September 30, 2019, the Corporation has incurred a net loss from operations of $867,506 (2018 – $2,181,329), has a working capital deficit of $2,497,778 (2018 - $7,991,492) and negative cash flow from operations of $576,229 (2018 - $1,020,507).

In order to meet the Corporation's future working capital requirements it will be required to attract additional funds through the issue of debt or equity. The Corporation's management will continue to consider various alternatives to finance the Corporation's operations and activities within the context of existing market conditions. Additional capital requirements are dependent on uncertain future events, including but not limited to the results of the evaluation of other business growth opportunities, the level of growth in product sales and distribution.

There can be no assurance that capital will be available as necessary to attain profitable operations or, if the capital is available, that it will be on terms acceptable to the Corporation.

The issuances of additional equity securities by the Corporation may result in significant dilution to the equity interests of its current shareholders. If the Corporation is unable to obtain financing in the amounts and on terms deemed acceptable, the business and future success may be adversely affected.

These conditions raise significant doubt about the Corporation's ability to continue as a going concern. If the going concern assumption were not appropriate for these financial statements, then material adjustments could be necessary to the balance sheet classifications and carrying values of assets and liabilities.

During the year, the Corporation completed an equity financing by issuing 1,100,000 common share units at $0.05 per unit for gross proceeds of $55,000 and issued 10% convertible debentures for gross proceeds of $410,000.

3. Basis of Presentation

Statement of Compliance

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and were authorized for issue by the Corporation's Board of Directors on January 28, 2020.

Consolidation

These consolidated financial statements incorporate the financial statements of the Corporation and its subsidiaries. Sparta Capital Ltd. is the ultimate parent corporation of the consolidated group. Subsidiaries are consolidated from the date on which the Corporation obtains control and continue to be consolidated until control ceases. Control is established when the Corporation has the power to govern the financial and operating policy decisions of the entity so as to obtain benefits from the entity's activities, and generally exists where more than 50% of the voting power of the entity is held by the Corporation. The financial statements of the subsidiaries are prepared for the same reporting period as the Corporation, using consistent accounting policies. All material intercompany transactions and balances are eliminated in full upon consolidation.

Where the ownership of a subsidiary is less than 100%, and a non-controlling interest exists, the proportionate amount of any gains or losses of that subsidiary are attributed to the non-controlling interest even if it results in a deficit. A change in the ownership interest of a subsidiary, without a loss of control, is accounted for as an equity transaction.

Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis and are presented in Canadian dollars, which is the Corporation's functional currency.

Use of estimates and judgments

The preparation of the 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, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

(i) Estimates

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected. Key areas with estimate uncertainties are as follows:

- Stock based compensation and share purchase warrants not issued as part of a unit - estimates for forfeiture rates, volatility, expected dividend yield and expected life.
- Revenue recognition and contracts in progress - Revenue on a construction contract is recognized on a percentage-of-completion basis. In applying the accounting policy on construction contracts, judgment is required in determining the estimated costs to complete the contract. These estimates are reviewed as at each reporting period and by their nature.
- Fair value of investments in securities not quoted in an active market or private company investments.
- Recoverable amounts from loans and notes receivable.
- The fair value attributable to liability and equity components in convertible debentures.

(ii) Judgments

Judgments in applying accounting policies are as follows:

- Going concern – the ability of the Corporation to continue as a going concern.
- Acquisitions – whether the assets acquired and liabilities assumed constitute a business as defined in IFRS 3 and if the integrated set of activities, including inputs, and processes acquired, is capable of being conducted and managed as a business.
- Accounting for non-controlling interest - subsidiary shares issued and held in trust for employees or consultants is treated as non-controlling interest since, due to the arrangement and intention, the related portion of income and equity is not expected to attribute to shareholders of the Corporation.

4. Significant Accounting Policies

a) Cash

The Corporation considers all investments with maturities of three months or less and demand bank loans that are utilized periodically for day to day operations to be cash equivalents.

b) Foreign Currency Translation

Monetary assets and liabilities are translated into Canadian dollars at the rate of exchange prevailing at the balance sheet date. All other assets and liabilities are translated at the exchange rates applicable at the time of the relevant transaction. Revenues and expenses are translated at the average exchange rate for each reporting period.

c) Inventories

Inventories are recorded at the lower of cost and net realizable value on a specific item basis and includes expenditures incurred in acquiring the inventories, production or conversion costs and other costs incurred in bringing the items to their existing location and condition.

d) Equipment

Property and equipment are stated at cost. Amortization is provided using the straight-line method at the following annual rates:

Computer Equipment	3 years
Vehicles	3-5 years
Equipment	5-7 years

Impairment of non-financial assets

The Corporation determines at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Corporation estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset or cash-generating unit's ("CGU's") fair value less costs to sell and its value in use and is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets. Where the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount which is the higher of value in use or fair value less costs to sell. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs to sell, recent market transactions are taken into account, if available. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated for valuation multiples or other available fair value indicators. Impairment losses are recognized in the consolidated statements of loss and comprehensive loss in those expense categories consistent with the function of the impaired asset.

For assets, excluding goodwill, an assessment is made at each reporting date of whether there is any indication that previously recognized impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. If an indication exists, the Corporation estimates the asset or CGU's recoverable amount. A previously recognized impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's or CGU's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognized. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of amortization, had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognized in the consolidated statements of loss and comprehensive loss.

e) <u>Revenue Recognition</u>

Revenue is recognized to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Corporation and the revenue can be reliably measured, regardless of when the payment is being made. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment and excluding taxes or duty. The following specific recognition criteria must also be met before revenue is recognized:

Service revenue

Service revenue includes transportation, recycling and hydrovac services. Revenue from services rendered is recognized when the services are performed.

Construction contracts

Construction contracts involve installation services. Revenues from construction contracts are recognized using the percentage-of-completion method once the outcome of the construction contract can be estimated reliably, in proportion to the stage of completion of the contract, and to the extent to which collectability is reasonably assured. The stage of completion is measured by reference to actual costs incurred as a percentage of estimated total costs of each contract. When the outcome cannot be reliably determined, contract costs are expensed as incurred and revenue is only recorded to the extent that the costs are determined to be recoverable. Where it is probable that a loss will arise from a contract the excess of total expected costs over total expected revenue is recognized as an expense immediately.

f) <u>Income Taxes</u>

Income taxes are calculated using the liability method of tax allocation accounting. Temporary differences arising from the difference between the tax basis of an asset or liability and its carrying value on the balance sheet are used to calculate deferred income tax liabilities or assets. Deferred income tax liabilities or assets are calculated using tax rates anticipated to apply in the periods that the temporary differences are expected to reverse. The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in income in the period that substantive enactment occurs. A deferred tax asset is recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the deductible temporary differences can be utilized.

g) Stock Based Compensation

The compensation expense related to incentive options issued to employees is recognized using the grant date fair value over the vesting period of the stock options whereas consultant's warrants and options issued to non-employees are recognized at the current fair value as earned under the terms of the agreement. The fair value of stock options is determined using the Black-Scholes option pricing model.

h) Private Placement Units

When the Corporation issues private placement units, the value attributed to the warrants is measured using the residual method. This method allocates value first to the more easily measureable component based on fair value and the residual to the less easily measureable component, if any. The Corporation considers the fair value of its shares to be the more easily measureable component and is valued with reference to the market price. The residual value is attributed to the warrants, if any is recorded as a separate component of equity.

i) Earnings (Loss) Per Share

Earnings (Loss) per share is computed by dividing the net loss for the year by the weighted average of shares outstanding during the reporting year. Diluted earnings/loss per share is calculated using the treasury stock method to determine the dilutive effect from the exercise of stock options, share purchase warrants and convertible debentures. This assumes that any proceeds received from in-the-money options and share purchase warrants would be used to buy back common shares at the average market price for the period.

j) Compound financial instruments

The liability component of a compound financial instrument is recognized initially at the fair value of a similar liability that does not have an equity conversion option. The equity component is recognized as the difference between the fair value of the compound financial instrument as a whole and the fair value of the liability component. Any directly attributable transaction costs are allocated to the liability and equity components in proportion to their initial carrying amounts.

Subsequent to initial recognition, the liability component of a compound financial instrument is measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. The equity component of a compound financial instrument is not re-measured subsequent to initial recognition.

Interest, losses and gains relating to the financial liability are recognized in profit or loss.

k)Financial Instruments

Recognition
Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized on the Corporation's statement of financial position when the Corporation becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Classification
Financial assets are classified as subsequently measured at amortized cost or fair value through profit or loss on the basis of both the Corporation's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset. The classification of subsequently measured at amortized cost is used when the objective of the business model is to hold assets and collect contractual cash flows, and the contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. The Corporation's cash, accounts receivable, loans and notes receivable are classified as financial assets subsequently measured at amortized cost.

Financial liabilities are classified as subsequently measured at amortized cost, unless they meet the criteria for measurement at fair value or other prescribed measurement. The Corporation's accounts payable and accrued liabilities, notes and loans payable, obligations under capital lease and convertible debentures payable are classified as financial liabilities subsequently measured at amortized cost.

Measurement
Financial assets and financial liabilities classified as subsequently measured at amortized cost are initially measured at fair value plus or minus transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset or issue of the financial liability. Subsequently, the financial assets and liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method.

Impairment
Financial assets classified as subsequently measured at amortized cost or fair value through other comprehensive income reflect the Corporation's assessment of expected credit losses. Expectations reflect historical credit losses, adjusted for forward looking factors. The expected credit loss provision is based on expectations for the next twelve months unless there has been a significant increase in the customer's credit risk, resulting in the provision being based on expectations for the remaining lifetime of the asset.

l) Application of new and revised International Financial Reporting Standards

The standards issued and adopted by the Company in the current year's financial statements are listed below.

IFRS 9 - Financial Instruments

On October 1, 2018, the Company adopted the new rules under IFRS 9 - Financial Instruments which includes a principle-based approach for the classification and measurement of financial assets and a forward-looking 'expected credit loss' model. The standard was adopted retrospectively. The comparative financial statements have not been restated as the adoption had no impact on amounts previously recognized in the statements of comprehensive income and financial position.

The following table outlines the classification of financial instruments under the previous standard and the new classification under IFRS 9.

Financial asset / liability	Previous classification (IAS 39)	New classification under IFRS 9
Cash	Fair value through profit and loss	Amortized cost
Accounts receivable	Loans and receivables	Amortized cost
Notes receivable	Loans and receivables	Amortized cost
Loans receivable	Loans and receivables	Amortized cost
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	Other financial liabilities	Amortized cost
Notes payable	Other financial liabilities	Amortized cost
Loans payable	Other financial liabilities	Amortized cost
Obligations under capital lease	Other financial liabilities	Amortized cost
Mortgage loan	Other financial liabilities	Amortized cost
Convertible debentures payable	Other financial liabilities	Amortized cost

IFRS 15 Revenue from contracts with customers

On October 1, 2018 the Corporation adopted the new rules under IFRS 15 Revenue from contracts with customers. Under the new standard revenue is recognized from the perspective of when a transfer of control to the customer is complete. Adoption of the standard had no impact on amounts previously recognized in the statements of net and comprehensive income and financial position.

At the date of authorization of these financial statements, the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") and International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee ("IFRIC") has issued the following new and revised standards, amendments and interpretations which are not yet effective during the year ended September 30, 2019.

IFRS 16 - Leases

In January 2016, the IASB issued IFRS 16 Leases ("IFRS 16"), its new lease standard that requires lessees to recognize assets and liabilities for most leases on the statement of financial position. Lessees applying IFRS 16 will have a single accounting model for all leases, with certain exemptions. Lessor accounting is substantially unchanged.

The Corporation will adopt the standard for the fiscal year commencing October 1, 2019. The standard will be adopted retrospectively by recognizing the cumulative impact of initial adoption in opening retained earnings. Under the standard, the Company will recognize a right-of-use asset under property and equipment (P&E) and a corresponding liability for the lease associated with the Corporation's warehouse space. Previously, the Corporation recognized the lease charge associated with this facility as an operating lease expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease. The nature of the expenses related to this lease will change since the Corporation will recognize a depreciation charge for the right-of-use asset and an interest expense on the related lease liability. Consistent with the guidance, the Company will not apply this standard to short-term leases and leases for which the underlying asset is of low value.

5. Disposition of controlling interest in Picton

On December 31, 2018, the Corporation divested its 51% voting interest common shares in Picton, retaining its 10% non-voting participating equity interest in the company. The disposition was to a purchaser arm's length to the Corporation.

Net liabilities derecognized	**December 31, 2018**
	$
Cash	20,197
Prepaid expenses	12,936
Land	5,614,796
Accounts receivable and accrued liabilities	(55,572)
Note payable	(253,668)
Demand loan payable	(432,788)
Mortgage payable	(5,118,438)
Non-controlling interest	191,283
Gain associated with disposition of control of Picton	**21,254**

At the date of sale, the Corporation retained a demand loan receivable from Picton in the amount of $432,788. The loan receivable is unsecured and non-interest bearing. In an agreement dated September 2, 2019, the Corporation settled loans totaling $338,000 that were payable to a director of the Corporation by assigning $338,000 of the loan receivable. The remaining balance of the loan receivable from Picton is $94,788.

6. Property and equipment

Property and equipment consists of the following:

	Land	Equipment	Vehicles	Totals
Cost	**$**	**$**	**$**	**$**
As at September 30, 2017	-	26,070	76,500	102,570
Additions	5,614,796	450,436	155,000	6,220,232
As at September 30, 2018	5,614,796	476,506	231,500	6,322,802
Additions (disposals)	(5,614,796)	82,020	9,316	(5,523,460)
As at September 30, 2019	-	558,526	240,816	799,342
Accumulated amortization				
As at September 30, 2017	-	3,543	9,527	13,070
Amortization	-	51,755	44,875	96,630
As at September 30, 2018	-	55,298	54,402	109,700
Amortization	-	67,119	44,852	111,971
As at September 30, 2019	-	122,417	99,255	221,671
Net book value				
As at September 30, 2018	5,614,796	421,208	177,098	6,213,102
As at September 30, 2019	-	466,936	110,735	577,671

Included in equipment is an asset under capital lease with a net book value of $70,232.

During fiscal 2018 the Corporation acquired capital assets of $500,870 and other items funded through the issuance of a promissory note payable of $546,179.

7. Accounts payable and accrued liabilities

On September 7, 2018, Re-Eco Tech Conversion settled $152,525 in accounts payable balances by issuing 152,525 fully paid and non-assessable non-voting participating shares of Re-Eco Tech Conversion.

8. Loans and borrowings

(a) Loans payable consist of the following:

As at September 30,	2019	2018
	$	$
Fixed rate loans assumed in respect to SuperNova, with interest at 3% per annum and no fixed terms of repayment.	967,926	944,168
Loan due to a director of the Corporation, with no interest terms, payable on demand. *(note 5)*	-	338,000
	967,926	**1,282,168**

(b) Convertible debentures

As at September 30,	2019	2018
	$	$
Beginning balance	-	279,834
Conversion	-	(295,000)
Issuance of convertible debentures	410,000	-
Less: equity portion of convertible debentures	(110,039)	-
Accretion expense	4,673	15,166
	304,634	**-**

On August 30, 2019, the Corporation issued 41 convertible debentures for gross proceeds of $410,000. The convertible debentures are unsecured with an interest rate of 10% per annum, maturing August 30, 2021. The convertible debentures are convertible into:

i. one common share at an exercise price of $0.05 per common share in the first twelve months from the date of issuance and thereafter at a conversion rate of the greater of $0.10 per common share and the Market Price (as such term is defined in the policies of the TSX Venture Exchange); and

ii. one share purchase warrant entitling the holder thereof to purchase one common share for $0.05 per common share expiring twenty-four months from the date of issuance.

The convertible debentures are compound financial instruments containing a liability component and an equity component. The fair value of the liability component at the time of issue of $299,961 was calculated as the discounted cash flows for the convertible debenture assuming a 25% interest rate which was based on the estimated market interest rate for debt financing without a conversion feature. The fair value of the equity component (conversion feature) of $110,039 was determined at the time of issue as the difference between the fair value of the compound convertible debenture and the fair value of the liability component.

During the year ended September 30, 2018, holders of $295,000 of convertible debentures issued in September 2017 exercised their rights under the agreement and converted their debentures into 5,900,000 common shares and 5,900,000 share purchase warrants.

Subsequent to year-end, the Corporation issued an additional 18 convertible debentures for gross, at the same terms as those issued during the year.

(c) Notes payable consist of the following

As at September 30,	**2019**	**2018**
	$	$
Fixed rate promissory note assumed in respect to the SuperNova acquisition, with compounding interest at 3% annually and no fixed terms of repayment.	266,606	261,356
Fixed rate promissory note issued as consideration for assets purchased in Re-Eco Tech Electronic with interest at 11% per annum and no fixed terms of repayment.	530,358	546,179
Fixed rate promissory notes issued in connection with loans to fund working capital requirements in Picton, with interest at 6% per annum, payable on demand. (note 5)	-	190,168
	796,964	**997,703**

(d) Obligation under capital lease

As at September 30,	**2019**	**2018**
	$	$
Capital lease requires 48 monthly payments of $2,275, bearing interest at 2.08% per annum, maturing on October 25, 2021	53,302	79,295
	53,302	**79,295**
Current portion	**(26,981)**	**(25,891)**
	26,321	**53,404**

Total future minimum lease payments, of obligations under capital lease for the next four years are as follows:

	$
2020	27,297
2021	27,297
Net minimum lease payments	**54,594**
Less amounts representing interest of 2.08%	**(1,292)**
	53,302

(e) Mortgage payable

On February 1, 2018, Picton entered in to a credit facility agreement with a Canadian lending institution to finance the purchase of land. The credit facility is a fixed rate demand loan of $5,170,000, bearing 6.0% for the initial term of 2 years. Monthly payments are interest only with the principal due at the end of the term. The loan is secured by the property and was guaranteed by a director of the Corporation. Finance fees of $75,000 were paid in respect to this loan.

As more fully described in note 5, as of December 31, 2018, the mortgage is the responsibility of Picton.

9. Share Capital

Authorized

The authorized share capital of the Corporation consists of an unlimited number of common shares without nominal or par value, 50,000,000 non-voting preferred shares (issuable in series, the rights, privileges, restrictions and conditions attached to the preferred shares are to be determined by the Directors of the Corporation at time of issuance) and an unlimited number of special non-voting shares. There are no preferred shares and no non-voting special shares issued or outstanding as at September 30, 2019.

Issued

During the year ended September 30, 2019, the Corporation completed a private placement of 1,100,000 units for gross proceeds of $55,000. The issue price for the units being $0.05 per unit, with each unit being comprised of one common share and one share purchase warrant, with each warrant entitling the holder to acquire an additional common share at a price of $0.11 per common share for up to twenty-four (24) months following the date of issuance.

During the year ended September 30, 2018, the Corporation completed a private placement of 10,000,000 common shares for proceeds of $500,000.

Options

A summary of the Corporation's outstanding stock options as at September 30, 2019 and 2018, and the changes for the years then ended, is as follows:

	Number of options	**Weighted average exercise price**
		$
Balance, September 30, 2017	**3,400,000**	**0.06**
Granted	5,588,000	0.05
Exercised	(150,000)	(0.05)
Expired	(600,000)	(0.10)
Balance, September 30, 2018	**8,238,000**	**0.05**
Granted	2,035,000	0.07
Balance, September 30, 2019	**10,273,000**	**0.05**

On November 1, 2018, the Corporation granted stock options to an officer and consultants for the purchase of 2,035,000 common shares of the Corporation at an exercise price of $0.07 per common share. These options will expire on November 1, 2023. The options vested immediately. Stock-based compensation expense of $89,500 was recorded based on the fair value of the stock options on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option pricing model. The assumptions applied by the Corporation in this calculation for the fair value of the options at the date of grant were: a) dividend yield 0%, b) volatility 100%, c) risk-free rate 2.38%, d) forfeiture rate of 0%, e) expected life of 5 years.

On November 10, 2017, the Corporation granted stock options to certain officers, directors and consultants for the purchase of 3,588,000 common shares of the Corporation at an exercise price of $0.05 per common share. These options will expire on November 20, 2022. The options vested immediately. Stock-based compensation expense of $165,048 was recorded based on the fair value of the stock options on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option pricing model. The assumptions applied by the Corporation in this calculation for the fair value of the options at the date of grant were: a) dividend yield 0%, b) volatility 100%, c) risk-free rate 1.68%, d) forfeiture rate of 0%, e) expected life of 5 years.

On November 10, 2017, Sparta granted stock options in accordance with certain consulting agreements for the purchase of 2,000,000 common shares. The stock options are exercisable at a price of $0.05 per common share and expire on November 20, 2022. The options vest when certain sales milestones are met in accordance with the agreement.

During the year ended September 30, 2018, four of five sales milestones were met and 1,600,000 stock options vested. Stock-based compensation expense of $120,400 was recorded based on the fair value of the stock options on the date that the performance conditions were met using the Black-Scholes option pricing model. The assumptions applied by the Corporation in this calculation for the fair value of the options at the date of vesting were: a) dividend yield 0%, b) volatility 100%, c) risk-free rate between 1.86 to 2.33%, d) forfeiture rate of 0%, e) expected life of 5 years.

During the year ended September 30, 2019, the final sales milestone was met and the remaining 400,000 stock options vested. Stock-based compensation expense of $14,800 was recorded based on the fair value of the stock options on the date that the performance condition was met using the Black-Scholes option pricing model. The assumptions applied by the Corporation in this calculation for the fair value of the options at the date of vesting were: a) dividend yield 0%, b) volatility 100%, c) risk-free rate between 1.88%, d) forfeiture rate of 0%, e) expected life of 5 years.

The following summarizes the outstanding share options:

2019

Exercise Price	Options Outstanding	Options Exercisable	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life (Years)
$0.05	2,800,000	2,800,000	0.50
$0.05	5,438,000	5,438,000	3.14
$0.07	2,035,000	2,035,000	4.08
	10,273,000	**10,273,000**	**2.61**

Warrants

A summary of the Corporation's share purchase warrants and the changes for the years then ended, is as follows:

	Number of Warrants	Amount $
Balance, September 30, 2017	**10,936,000**	**195,332**
Issued on conversion of convertible debentures (note 8(b))	5,900,000	59,000
Exercised	(3,700,000)	(55,000)
Expired	(13,136,000)	199,332
Balance, September 30, 2018	**-**	**-**
Issued	1,177,000	1,309
Balance, September 30, 2019	**1,177,000**	**1,309**

10. Related Party Transactions and Balances

As at September 30, 2019, included in accounts receivable is $60,626 (2018 - $56,555) related to advances made to SETA Group, a company controlled by a Director of the Corporation.

Key management compensation

Key management includes the Corporation's Directors, the CEO, CFO and President.

As at September 30,	2019	2018
Consulting fees	74,255	74,283
Stock-based compensation	-	49,450
	74,255	**123,733**

11. Capital Management

The Corporation's objectives when managing capital is to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern by providing adequate working capital and maintaining cash on hand. The Corporation defines capital as the Corporation's shareholders' equity and loans and borrowings. At September 30, 2019 shareholders' deficit was $2,156,274 (2018 – $1,831,794) and loans and borrowings were $2,122,826 (2018 - $7,468,229). The Corporation manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it in light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Corporation may purchase shares for cancellation pursuant to normal course issuer bids, issue new shares or obtain debt financing. The Corporation is not currently subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

Management anticipates that, based on the amount required to fund expenses associated with the execution of the Corporation's current business plan, taking into account the working capital deficit and the Corporation's projected level of future income, the Corporation is expected to require an injection of capital through debt or equity financing to meet its normal operating requirements for the next 12 months. Additional capital requirements are dependent on the extent of future revenues and expenses related to product development, manufacturing, sales and promotion and in consideration of results of the evaluation of other business growth opportunities and associated capital requirements. Additional liquid capital may be sourced from the issuance of share capital, debt financing or from potential government funding in support of development of export markets.

12. Fair value and financial risk management

Fair Value

The fair value of cash, accounts receivable, notes receivable, accounts payable and accrued liabilities approximate their carrying value due to the relatively short period to maturity of the instruments. The fair value of loans payable, notes payable and mortgage payable approximate their carrying value as the interest rates are consistent with the current market rates.

Financial risk management

The Corporation's risk exposures and the impact on the Corporation's financial instruments are summarized as follows:

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Corporation if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Corporation's trade receivables.

The aging of accounts receivable and allowance for doubtful accounts are as follows:

	September 30, 2019
Not past due	193,446
Past due 0-90 days	496,492
More than 90 days past due	736,383
Total accounts receivables	1,427,221
Allowance for doubtful accounts	(55,900)
Total accounts receivable, net of allowance	1,371,321

The Corporation has $816,603 (2018 - $444,476) of accounts receivable from two customers (2018 – one), which represents 60% (2018 - 27%) of total accounts receivable.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Corporation will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with its financial liabilities. The Corporation's objective in managing liquidity risk is to maintain sufficient liquidity to meet liabilities when due by holding sufficient cash and cash equivalents to settle current liabilities and meet its anticipated working capital requirements. The Corporation had a cash balance at September 30, 2019 of $436,034 (2018 – $515,255) and a working capital deficit of $2,497,778 (2018 – $7,991,492).

In order to meet the Corporation's anticipated working capital requirements it will be required to attract additional funds through the issue of debt, equity or other business means to further the development of the Corporation's products and to provide sufficient working capital. The Corporation monitors its working capital position and makes changes or reductions in expenditures to help sustain sufficient liquidity to meet liabilities on a timely basis.

The following table summarizes the maturity profile of all the Corporation's financial liabilities based on a contractual basis at September 30, 2019.

	On Demand	Less than 3 months	3 to 12 months	Over 1 year	Total
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	2,883,028	-	-	-	2,883,028
Notes payable	796,964	-	-	-	796,964
Loans payable	967,926	-	-	-	967,926
Obligation under capital lease	-	6,825	20,156	26,321	53,302
Convertible debentures payable	-	-	-	410,000	410,000
	4,647,918	6,825	20,156	436,321	5,110,220

Market Risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign currency rates. The Corporation is exposed to currency risk on its U.S. dollar denominated bank accounts. The Corporation does not use derivative instruments to reduce its exposure to foreign currency risk.

13. Net loss per share

Basic and diluted loss per share have been calculated based on the net loss divided by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the year ended September 30, 2019 and 2018. The weighted average number of common shares basic and diluted is as follows:

As at September 30,	2019	2018
Weighted average common shares	181,898,423	169,568,580
Effect of stock options and warrants	-	-
Balance, year end	181,898,423	169,568,580

For the year ended September 30, 2019 the weighted average outstanding calculation excludes the following instruments that are contingently issuable as they are anti-dilutive:

- 10,273,000 options (2018 – 7,838,000)
- 1,177,000 warrants (2018 – nil)
- 8,200,000 convertible debentures – shares
- 8,200,000 convertible debentures - warrants

14. Economic dependence

Sparta Capital Ltd. earned $5,111,273 (2018 - $3,449,275), which represents 46% (2018 – 30%) of its revenue, from three (2018 – two) customers.

15. Income Taxes

Income tax expense varies from the amounts that would be computed by applying the basic federal and provincial income tax rates, aggregating 26.5% (2018 – 27.0%), to the loss before income taxes, as shown in the following table:

As at September 30,	2019	2018
	$	$
Net loss and comprehensive loss for the year before income taxes per financial statements	(846,252)	(2,181,329)
Application of basic tax rates on loss	(224,257)	(588,959)
Stock based compensation	23,718	77,071
Disposal of controlling interest of Picton	46,963	-
Adjustments to tax pools	214,715	-
Other	32,007	-
Change in rates	59,867	-
Increase (decrease) in taxes resulting from:		
Unrecognized deferred tax asset	(153,013)	511,888
	-	-

The deferred income tax asset is comprised of the following:

As at September 30,	2019	2018
	$	**$**
Non-capital losses carried forward	2,548,290	2,482,921
Capital losses carried forward	279,810	458,765
Equipment and intangible assets	217,865	249,253
Share issue costs	816	575
Convertible debentures	(27,922)	-
Other	32,289	12,647
	3,051,148	3,204,161
Total unrecognized deferred tax asset	(3,051,148)	(3,204,161)
	-	-

At September 30, 2019, the Corporation has $1,104,442 (2018 - $1,810,796) of allowable capital losses available to reduce future taxable capital gains. These capital losses do not expire. In addition, the Corporation has non-capital losses carried forward for income tax purposes in the amount of $9,594,936 (2018 - $9,196,003). These non-capital losses expire as follows:

	Amount ($)
2026	272,723
2027	407,073
2028	289,673
2029	308,312
2030	440,447
2031	591,058
2032	720,311
2033	758,335
2034	566,878
2035	1,065,343
2036	1,043,853
2037	581,083
2038	1,887,632
2039	683,469
	9,616,190

Due to the uncertainty of future taxable income, the potential income tax benefit of these losses has not been recorded in these financial statements.

16. Commitments

On June 1, 2015 Illumineris entered into distribution agreement with Jessup Manufacturing of McHenry IL. to become a distributor of Jessup Manufacturing products. The sales territory is Canada and the initial term of the agreement is two years which automatically renews for successive one year periods. Under the terms of the agreement, Illumineris is limited to distributing Jessup products and will refrain from offering any competing products. In connection with the distribution agreement, Illumineris signed a General Security Agreement which gives Jessup Manufacturing a charge over any and all assets of Illumineris.

The Corporation leases equipment and office space and recycling facilities including occupancy costs which require future annual payments of:

	Office and facilities	Equipment	Total
	$	$	$
2020	339,300	78,105	417,405
2021	355,521	78,105	433,626
2022	356,873	50,808	407,681
2023	356,873	25,405	382,278
2024	29,739	-	29,739
	1,438,306	232,423	1,670,729

17. Segmented reporting and non-controlling interest

A reconciliation of the Corporation and its material subsidiaries, Illumineris, Re-ECO Conversion and Re-ECO Electronic as at September 30, 2019 and 2018 is as follows. All inactive and immaterial subsidiaries have been included in Sparta.

2019

	Illumineris	Re-ECO Conversion	Re-ECO Electronic	Sparta	Total
	$	$	$	$	
Current assets	109,295	727,693	954,766	401,098	2,192,852
Non-current assets	-	196,938	367,445	108,076	672,459
Current liabilities	(67,210)	(2,271,932)	(894,499)	(1,456,990)	(4,690,630)
Non-current liability	-	(26,321)		(304,634)	(330,955)
Inter-company balances	(222,878)	(615,668)	(420,564)	1,259,110	-
Net assets (liabilities)	(180,792)	(1,989,290)	7,148	6,660	(2,156,274)
Revenue	131,558	5,183,345	5,608,553	87,143	11,010,599
Expenses	122,159	5,516,379	5,392,736	846,831	11,878,105
Gain on disposition of control of subsidiary	-	-	-	21,254	21,254
Inter-company transactions	(3,500)	-	(221,400)	224,900	-
Net income (loss) and comprehensive income (loss)	5,899	(333,034)	(5,583)	(513,534)	(846,252)
Net income (loss) and comprehensive income (loss) attributable to shareholders	583	(29,973)	(614)	(431,354)	(470,358)
Net income (loss) and comprehensive income (loss) attributable to non-controlling interest	5,316	(303,061)	(4,969)	(73,180)	(375,894)

All inter-company balances have been fully eliminated upon consolidation.

2018

	Illumineris	Re-ECO Conversion	Picton	Re-ECO Electronic	Sparta	Total
	$	$	$	$	$	
Current assets	356,216	1,120,117	22,574	610,131	324,490	2,433,528
Non-current assets	-	122,074	5,614,796	456,396	19,836	6,213,102
Current liabilities	(81,332)	(2,231,192)	(5,334,708)	(829,632)	(1,948,156)	(10,425,020)
Non-current liability	-	(53,404)	-	-	-	(53,404)
Inter-company balances	(461,683)	(615,754)	(432,788)	(204,664)	1,714,889	-
Net assets (liabilities)	(186,799)	(1,658,159)	(130,126)	32,231	111,059	(1,831,794)
Revenue	1,802,342	5,047,878	113,191	4,367,759	-	11,331,170
Expenses	1,740,554	6,610,717	244,417	4,335,964	580,847	13,512,499
Inter-company transactions	(48,000)	-	-	(204,000)	252,000	-
Net income (loss) and comprehensive income (loss)	13,788	(1,562,839)	(131,226)	(172,205)	(328,847)	(2,181,329)
Net income (loss) and comprehensive income (loss) attributable to shareholders	1,212	(140,656)	(13,123)	(25,831)	(778,838)	(957,236)
Net income (loss) and comprehensive income (loss) attributable to non-controlling interest	12,576	(1,422,183)	(118,103)	(146,374)	449,991	(1,224,093)

All inter-company balances have been fully eliminated upon consolidation.