

CRYPTOSTAR CORP.
Management Discussion and Analysis
For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018 and 2017
(Expressed in U.S. dollars)

November 26, 2018

The following management discussion and analysis (“**MD&A**”) of the results of the operations and financial position of CryptoStar Corp. and its predecessor entities and operations (“**Cryptostar**”, the “**Company**”, “**we**”, “**us**”, and “**our**”) prepared for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018 and 2017 should be read in conjunction with the Company’s unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018 and 2017. All figures contained in this MD&A are presented in United States dollars.

This MD&A contains information up to and including September 30, 2018.

Forward-looking statements

Certain statements contained in this MD&A may constitute forward-looking statements. These statements relate to future events or the Company’s future performance. All statements, other than statements of historical fact, may be forward-looking statements.

Forward-looking statements are often, but not always, identified by the use of words such as “seek”, “anticipate”, “plan”, “continue”, “estimate”, “expect”, “may”, “will”, “project”, “predict”, “propose”, “potential”, “targeting”, “intend”, “could”, “might”, “should”, “believe” and similar expressions. These statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause actual results or events to differ materially from those anticipated in such forward-looking statements. The Company believes that the expectations reflected in those forward-looking statements are reasonable but no assurance can be given that these expectations will prove to be correct and such forward-looking statements included in this MD&A should not be unduly relied upon by investors as actual results may vary. These statements speak only as of the date of this MD&A and are expressly qualified, in their entirety, by this cautionary statement. The Company’s actual results could differ materially from those anticipated in these forward-looking statements as a result of various risk factors.

Some of the important factors, but certainly not all, that could cause actual results to differ materially from those indicated by such forward-looking statements are:

- i. that the information is of a preliminary nature and may be subject to further adjustment,
- ii. the possible unavailability of financing,
- iii. start-up risks,
- iv. general operating risks,
- v. dependence on third parties,

- vi. changes in government regulation,
- vii. the effects of competition,
- viii. dependence on senior management,
- ix. impact of global economic conditions,
- x. fluctuations in currency exchange rates and interest rates, and
- xi. fluctuations in cryptocurrency prices.

Description of business

The Company was incorporated under the *Business Corporations Act* (Ontario) on January 6, 2017. The registered address and head office of the Company is located at 181 Bay Street, Suite 4400, Toronto, Ontario, Canada M5J 2T3.

The Company operates in the distributed ledger technology space, utilizing specialized equipment (“**Miners**”) to perform computationally intensive cryptographic operations to validate transactions on the Blockchain (a process known as “**Mining**”), receiving digital currencies (primarily Bitcoin). The Company currently Mines in Utah, United States, Newfoundland and Labrador, Canada, and Reykjanes, Iceland.

Overall performance and results of operations

- Revenue of \$3.9 million for Q3 and \$13.0 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2018.
- Adjusted EBITDA of \$1.17 million for Q3 and \$6.1 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2018.
- 580 Bitcoin mined in Q3

	For the Three Months Ended September 30, 2018	For the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2018
INCOME FROM MINING OF DIGITAL CURRENCY		
Income from mining of digital currency	3,877,994	13,018,503
Impairment of digital currency	1,960	(499,280)
Operating and maintenance costs	(2,209,008)	(4,674,001)
Mining profit	1,670,946	7,845,222
Mining profit margin	43%	60%
Depreciation	(2,766,920)	(6,232,090)
Gross profit	(1,095,974)	1,613,132
Gross profit margin	-28%	12%
Expenses	(499,308)	(1,767,531)
Net operating loss	(1,595,282)	(154,399)
Realized loss on digital currency	(84,672)	(700,052)
Foreign exchange (gain)	—	51,364
Listing expense	(637,157)	(637,157)
Recognition and change in fair value of warrant liability	837,639	(2,014,603)
Net (loss) income before income taxes	(1,479,472)	(3,454,847)
Income taxes	(362,338)	(120,842)
Net loss and comprehensive loss	(1,117,134)	(3,334,005)
Adjusted EBITDA	1,171,638	6,077,691
Adjusted EBITDA margin	30%	47%
(Loss) earnings per share, basic and diluted	(0.005)	(0.016)
Weighted average shares, basic and diluted	205,676,783	205,134,410
Bitcoin mined	580	1,582

Non-GAAP Measures

This MD&A presents certain non-GAAP (“GAAP” refers to Generally Accepted Accounting Principles) financial measures to assist readers in understanding the Company’s performance. These non-GAAP measures do not have any standardized meaning and therefore are unlikely to be comparable to similar measures presented by other issuers and should not be considered in isolation or as a substitute for measures of performance prepared in accordance with GAAP.

Management uses these non-GAAP measures to supplement the analysis and evaluation of operating performance.

The following terms are used, which are not found in the Chartered Professional Accountants of Canada Handbook and do not have a standardized meaning under GAAP.

EBITDA (Earnings before Interest, Taxes, Depreciation, and Amortization)

- “EBITDA” represents net income or loss excluding net finance income or expense, income tax or recovery, depreciation, and amortization.
- “Adjusted EBITDA” represents EBITDA adjusted to exclude share-based compensation, fair value loss or gain on remeasurement of digital assets, and costs associated with one-time transactions (such as listing fees).
- “Adjusted EBITDA margin” represents Adjusted EBITDA as a percentage of revenue.

The three months ended September 30, 2018 compared to the same period in 2017

\$'000	For the three months ended September 30, 2018	For the three months ended September 30, 2017
Revenue	3,878	2,376
Cost of sales	(2,207)	(516)
Operating expenses	(584)	(254)
Operating profit	1,087	1,606

Depreciation of equipment	(2,767)	(370)
Listing expense	(637)	Nil
Recognition and change in fair value of warrant liability	838	Nil
Net income (loss) before taxes	(1,479)	1,236

The Company recorded a net loss before taxes of \$1,479,472 during the three months ended September 30, 2018 and net income before taxes of \$1,236,183 during the three months ended September 30, 2017.

The Company's revenue from operations was \$3,877,994 during the three months ended September 30, 2018 and \$2,376,409 during the three months ended September 30, 2017. The Company continues to put additional machines into production on an ongoing basis and expects revenue to increase as a result.

The Company's cost of sales was \$2,207,048 during the three months ended September 30, 2018 and \$515,863 during the three months ended September 30, 2017. Depreciation of equipment was \$2,766,920 during the three months ended September 30, 2018 and \$370,606 during the three months ended September 30, 2017. Cost of sales consisted of operating and maintenance costs and impairment of digital currency.

The Company's operating expenses during the three months ended September 30, 2018 totaled \$583,980, compared to \$253,757 during the three months ended September 30, 2017. Operating expenses during the three months ended September 30, 2018 comprised Management fees, salaries and wages amounting to \$157,450 (September 30, 2017 - \$68,019), Office and administration expenses amounting to \$172,432 (September 30, 2017 - \$159,030), Interest and bank charges amounting to \$2,181 (September 30, 2017 - \$172), Professional fees amounting to \$167,245 (September 30, 2017 - \$26,536), Stock based compensation amounting to \$Nil (September 30, 2017 - \$Nil), Realized loss on digital currency amounting to \$84,672 (September 30, 2017 - \$Nil) and Foreign exchange gain amounting to \$Nil (September 30, 2017 - \$Nil).

The Company's revenue from mining digital currencies is highly dependent upon the current market price of digital currencies and the Company's ability to transact with, and convert digital currencies. Management monitors the legal and regulatory environment surrounding digital currencies on an ongoing basis.

\$'000	September 30, 2018	September 30, 2017
Cash	793	1
Digital currencies	611	Nil
Equipment	25,404	5,119
Payable to related party	2,051	1,859

The Company's total assets at September 30, 2018 were \$28,557,872 (September 30, 2017 - \$28,557,872). These mainly comprise of Cash amounting to \$793,454 (September 30, 2017 - \$413), Digital currencies amounting to \$611,124 (September 30, 2017 - Nil) and mining

equipment either purchased or in production amounting to \$25,403,585 (September 30, 2017 - \$5,110,239).

Outstanding share data

As of the date of this MD&A, 208,752,800 common shares are issued and outstanding.

Summary of Quarterly Results

	3 months ended September 30, 2018	3 months ended June 30, 2018	3 months ended March 31, 2018	3 months ended December 31, 2017
Total revenue	\$3,877,994	\$3,701,222	\$5,439,288	\$6,327,038
Total profit (loss) for the period	\$(1,117,134)	\$551,893	\$(2,629,911)	\$1,481,221
Profit (loss) for the period per share – basic	\$(0.005)	\$0.003	\$(0.014)	\$0.009
Profit (loss) for the period per share – diluted	\$(0.005)	\$0.003	\$(0.014)	\$0.009

	3 months ended September 30, 2017	3 months ended June 30, 2017	3 months ended March 31, 2017	3 months ended December 31, 2016
Total revenue	\$2,376,409	\$1,426,503	\$195,718	\$91,634
Total profit (loss) for the period	\$1,003,466	\$428,199	\$46,235	\$(117,829)
Profit (loss) for the period per share – basic	\$0.008	\$0.004	\$0.000	\$0.000
Profit (loss) for the period per share – diluted	\$0.008	\$0.004	\$0.000	\$0.000

Liquidity and capital resources

\$'000	For the nine months ended September 30, 2018	For the nine months ended September 30, 2017
Cash provided by/(used in) operating activities	6,972	5,336
Cash used in investing activities	(21,711)	(5,365)
Cash provided by financing activities	13,615	Nil

As at September 30, 2018, the Company had a cash balance of \$793,454 (September 30, 2017 - \$413). The Company had current liabilities of \$3,419,614 (September 30, 2017 - Nil).

Contractual Obligations	Payments Due by Period				
	Total	Less than 1 year	1 - 3 years	4 - 5 years	After 5 years
Operating Leases	\$1,360,800	\$453,600	\$907,200	Nil	Nil
Other Obligations	\$520,200 ⁽¹⁾	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total Contractual Obligations	\$1,881,000	\$453,600	\$907,200	Nil	Nil

Note:

- (1) The amount pertains to an early termination charge that would be incurred if the Company terminated its electric services contracts with Rocky Mountain Power as at the date of this MD&A. The early termination charge is reduced by 1/10 for each year the contract has been performed. Other than the early termination charge, the Company is not subject to any minimum payment under its electric services contracts.

Off-balance sheet arrangements

The Company does not have any off-balance sheet arrangements from the date of its incorporation to the date of this MD&A.

Related party transactions

As at September 30, 2018 and 2017, the Company owed \$2,051,328 and \$3,988,030, respectively to Adrenaline Pty Ltd, which is a related party by virtue of its shareholdings in the Company and common control, for expenses paid by Adrenaline on the Company's behalf.

Key management personnel include those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing, and controlling the activities of the Company. The Company's key management currently consists of members of the Company's Board of Directors and corporate officers.

Financial instruments and other instruments

The Company's financial instruments, consisting of cash, restricted cash, amounts receivable and current liabilities. Management has disclosed the impact of credit, liquidity, foreign currency, and digital currency risk in the audited consolidated financial statements.

Credit risk

Financial instruments that potentially subject the Company to a concentration of credit risk consist primarily of cash, restricted cash and amounts receivable. The Company limits its exposure to credit loss by placing its cash with high credit quality financial institutions. The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Company currently settles its financial obligations out of cash. The ability to do this relies on the Company scaling to become profitable or raising additional equity in excess of anticipated cash needs.

Foreign currency risk

As at September 30, 2018, a portion of the Company's financial assets are held in CAD. The Company's objective in managing its foreign currency risk is to minimize its net exposure to foreign currency cash flows by transacting, to the greatest extent possible, with third parties in Canadian dollars. The Company does not currently use foreign exchange contracts to hedge its exposure of its foreign currency cash flows as management has determined that this risk is not significant at this point in time. The following CAD amounts are presented in USD to demonstrate the effect of changes in foreign exchange rates:

	September 30, 2018
Cash	793,454
Restricted cash	-
	<u>793,454</u>
Effect of +/- 10% change in exchange rate	<u>79,345</u>

Digital currency and risk management

Digital currencies are measured using level one fair values, determined by taking the rate from www.cryptocompare.com. Digital currency prices are affected by various forces including global supply and demand, interest rates, exchange rates, inflation or deflation and the global political and economic conditions. The profitability of the Company is directly related to the current and future market price of coins; in addition, the Company may not be able liquidate its inventory of digital currency at its desired price if required. A decline in the market prices for coins could negatively impact the Company's future operations. The Company has not hedged the conversion of any of its coin sales.

Capital management

The Company's objectives when managing its capital are:

1. to maintain a flexible capital structure that optimizes the cost of capital at acceptable risk while providing an appropriate return to its shareholders;
2. to maintain a strong capital base so as to maintain investor, creditor and market confidence and to sustain future development of the business;
3. to safeguard the Company's ability to obtain financing should the need arise; and
4. to maintain financial flexibility in order to have access to capital in the event of future capital acquisitions.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it in accordance with the objectives stated above, as well as responds to changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. The Company monitors the return on capital, which is defined as total shareholders' equity. The Company is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements.

Current Market Conditions and Liquidity

Although the price of Bitcoin was relatively stable from early September 2018 to mid-November 2018, a sharp decline in the price of Bitcoin in recent weeks has put a strain on the Company's liquidity.

The ability of the Company to continue as a going concern and to realize the carrying value of its assets and discharge its liabilities and commitments when due is dependent on the Company generating revenue and debt and/or equity financing sufficient to fund its cash flow needs. Current circumstances indicate the existence of material uncertainty that casts significant doubt on the ability of the Company to meet its business plan and its obligations as they come due, and

accordingly the appropriateness of the use of the accounting principles applicable to a going concern.

The Company is exploring a variety of financing alternatives in an effort to ensure that the Company has sufficient liquidity to meet its near term financial needs.

Segmented information

The Company operates in one segment, cryptocurrency mining, and operates in three distinct geographical segments namely, United States, Canada, and Iceland. The disclosures with regards to the Company's aforementioned locations are listed below:

Period Ended: September 30, 2018	USA	Canada	Iceland	Head Office	Total
Income from mining of digital currency					
Income from mining of digital currency	9,777,150	1,681,761	1,559,592	—	13,018,503
Impairment of digital currency	(374,969.03)	(64,498.17)	(59,812.80)	—	(499,280)
Operating and maintenance cost	(3,510,266)	(603,799)	(559,936)	—	(4,674,001)
Depreciation	(5,121,551)	(711,907)	(398,633)	—	(6,232,090)
Net mining income	770,364	301,557	541,210	—	1,613,132
Operating expenses					
Interest and bank charges	3,584	—	—	—	3,584
Stock based compensation	—	—	—	271,592	271,592
Management fees, salaries and wages	224,426	11,812	11,812	342,546	590,596
Office and administration	429,424	—	—	—	429,424
Professional fees	160,594	—	66,127	245,614	472,335
Realized loss on digital currency	525,753	90,434	83,865	—	700,052
Foreign exchange gain	—	—	—	(51,364)	(51,364)
Net (loss) income before undernoted items	(573,416)	199,311	379,406	(808,388)	(803,087)
Recognition and change in fair value of warrant liability [Note 10]	—	—	—	2,014,603	2,014,603
Net (loss) income before income taxes	(573,416)	199,311	379,406	(2,822,991)	(2,817,690)
Income taxes expense	(144,787)	132,783	(108,838)	—	(120,842)
Net (loss) income	(428,629)	66,528	488,244	(2,822,991)	(2,696,848)
Total assets	21,977,674	1,947,389	3,338,381	556,396	27,819,840
Total liabilities	1,748,246	5,463	5,463	3,704,097	5,463,269

Critical accounting policies and estimates

The Company has prepared the accompanying audited consolidated financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”). Significant accounting policies and estimates are described in Notes 3 and 4, respectively, of the Company’s consolidated financial statements as at and for the periods ended September 30, 2018 and 2017.

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

Significant accounting estimates and judgment include the following:

Functional currency

The functional currency of the Company and its subsidiaries has been assessed by management based on consideration of the currency and economic factors that mainly influence the Company’s digital currencies, production and operating costs, financing and related transactions. Specifically the Company considers the currencies in which digital currencies are most commonly denominated and expenses are settled by each entity as well as the currency in which each entity receives or raises financing. Changes to these factors may have an impact on the judgment applied in the determination of the Company’s functional currency. The application of the Company’s accounting policies requires management to use estimates and judgments that can have significant effect on the revenues, expenses, comprehensive income, assets and liabilities recognized and disclosures made in the consolidated financial statements.

Revenue recognition

There is currently no specific definitive guidance in IFRS or alternative accounting frameworks for the accounting for the production and mining of digital currencies and management has exercised significant judgement in determining appropriate accounting treatment for the recognition of revenue for mining of digital currencies. Management has examined various factors surrounding the substance of the Company’s operations and the guidance in IAS 18 - Revenues, including the stage of completion being the completion and addition of a block to a blockchain and the reliability of the measurement of the digital currency received. In the event authoritative guidance is enacted by the IASB, the Company may be required to change its policies which could result in a change in the Company’s financial position and earnings.

In addition, revenue recognized is based on the fair value determined using the spot price of the coin on the date of receipt, based on the hourly volume weighted average from www.cryptocompare.com determined with reference to US Central Standard Time.

During the nine month period ended September 30, 2018, the Company recorded revenue of \$13,018,503 (September 30, 2017 - \$3,998,630).

Cost and impairment of digital currencies

Digital currencies are recorded on the statement of financial position at cost, equal to their fair value on the date received, and accounted for as intangible assets. Gains or losses on the sale of digital currencies for traditional (fiat) currencies are included in profit and loss. Digital currencies are evaluated for impairment at each reporting date and the Company records the losses resulting from impairment and gains reversal of impairment, in profit and loss. For evaluation of impairment, fair value is determined using the spot price of the coin on the date of evaluation, based on the hourly volume weighted average from www.cryptocompare.com determined with reference to US Central Standard Time.

Impairment charges recognized during the nine month period ended September 30, 2018 totaled \$499,280 (September 30, 2017 – \$Nil). The cost and fair value of digital currencies is disclosed in Note 7.

Determination of common control and accounting approach

In the absence of specific guidance in IFRS on accounting for common control business combinations, management exercised judgment to select predecessor accounting as the appropriate accounting approach given the circumstances. Under the predecessor accounting approach, assets and liabilities are recorded at current carrying value, no new goodwill is recorded, cost of combination is immediately written off in profit or loss and profit or loss includes results of the combining entities for the full year. Comparative amounts were restated as if the combination had taken place on May 26, 2016 when Blockmines was formed and began operations.

Impairment of computing equipment

The Company evaluates each asset or cash generating unit every reporting period to determine whether there are any indications of impairment. If any such indication exists, which is often judgmental, a formal estimate of recoverable amount is performed and an impairment loss is recognized to the extent that the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount. The recoverable amount of an asset or cash generating group of assets is measured at the higher of

fair value less costs to sell and value in use. The evaluation of asset carrying values for indications of impairment includes consideration of both external and internal sources of information, including such factors as the relationship between mining rewards and the required computing power, digital currency prices, the periodic contribution margin of digital currency mining activities, changes in underlying costs, such as electricity, and technological changes.

When required, the determination of fair value and value in use requires management to make estimates and assumptions about digital currency prices, required computing power, technological changes and operating costs, such as electricity. The estimates and assumptions are subject to risk and uncertainty; hence, there is the possibility that changes in circumstances will alter these projections, which may impact the recoverable amount of the assets. In such circumstances some or all of the carrying value of the assets may be further impaired or the impairment charge reduced with the impact recorded in the statement of comprehensive income.

Depreciation

Depreciation of computing equipment requires an estimate of its expected useful life. In order to determine the useful life of computing equipment, assumptions are required about a range of computing industry market and economic factors, including required hashrates, technological changes, availability of hardware and other inputs, and production costs.

Deferred taxes

The determination of the Company's tax expense for the period and deferred tax assets and liabilities involves significant estimation and judgment by management. In determining these amounts, management interprets tax legislation in a variety of jurisdictions and makes estimates of the expected timing of the reversal of deferred tax assets and liabilities, the deferral and deductibility of certain items and interpretation of the treatment for tax purposes of digital currencies by taxation authorities. Management may also make estimates of future earnings, which affect the extent to which potential future tax benefits may be used. The Company is subject to assessments by various taxation authorities, which may interpret legislation differently. These differences may affect the final amount or the timing of the payment of taxes.

The Company provides for such differences where known based on management's best estimate of the probable outcome of these matters.

Standards, interpretations and amendments to published standards adopted with an effect on the interim condensed consolidated financial statements

IFRS 15 - Revenue from contracts with customers

IFRS 15 was issued in May 2014 and replaces prior guidance, including IAS 18, Revenue. In April 2016, the IASB issued amendments to the standard that clarified specific guidance and provided additional transitional relief. IFRS 15 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018 and can be applied on a retrospective basis or using a modified retrospective approach.

The new guidance includes a five-step, principles-based recognition and measurement approach, as well as requirements for accounting for contract costs, and enhanced quantitative and qualitative disclosure requirements. IFRS 15 excludes from its scope revenue related to lease contracts, insurance contracts and financial instruments.

The Company derives its income from digital currency received for providing “mining” services to a digital currency blockchain. Mining is the Company’s principal business activity and is the process by which transactions are verified and added to the blockchain. A miner is only able to validate transactions once their computer equipment has solved a computationally difficult mathematical problem. Under the previous revenue recognition guidance under IAS 18, the Company had determined that the substance of its mining activities is a service under IFRS notwithstanding the lack of a formal contractual arrangement under which it provides such services, as the services are provided through the blockchain protocol.

Under IFRS 15 however, the recognition of revenue requires that the Company have a contract with a customer and, on the blockchain, there is no identifiable customer nor contract in place with any customer. As a result, the value of the digital currency received for providing mining services does not qualify for recognition as revenue under IFRS 15. Rather, the Company accounts for the value of digital currency received as “other income” and presents this as “income from mining of digital currency” in the Statements of (Loss) Income and Comprehensive (Loss) Income. Historical presentation of revenue has been retrospectively amended to conform to the “other income” presentation adopted.

IFRS 9 - Financial instruments

In July 2014, the IASB issued the final version of IFRS 9 - Financial Instruments. IFRS 9 replaces the requirements in IAS 39 - Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement. IFRS 9 introduces new requirements for the classification and measurement of financial assets and liabilities, impairment for financial assets and general hedge accounting. The adoption of IFRS 9 has not had a significant effect on the Company’s accounting policies related to financial liabilities. The impact of IFRS 9 on the classification and measurement of financial asset is set out below. The Company has taken an exemption not to restate comparative information for

prior periods with respect to classification and measurement (including impairment) requirements. Differences in the carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities resulting from the adoption of IFRS 9 are recognized in retained earnings as at January 1, 2018. Accordingly, the information presented for 2017 does not reflect the requirements of IFRS 9 but rather those of IAS 39. The adoption of IFRS 9 did not have any significant impact on the consolidated financial statements of the Company.

The classification and measurement of financial assets is determined on the basis of the Company's business model for managing the financial assets and their contractual cash flow characteristics.

Future changes in accounting policies including initial adoption

IFRS 16 - Leases

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

IFRIC 23, Uncertainty Over Income Tax Treatments

IFRIC 23 was issued in June 2017 and is effective for years beginning on or after January 1, 2019, to be applied retrospectively. IFRIC 23 provides guidance on applying the recognition and measurement requirements in IAS 12, Income Taxes, when there is uncertainty over income tax treatments including, but not limited to, whether uncertain tax treatments should be considered together or separately based on which approach better predicts resolution of the uncertainty. The Company is currently evaluating the impact the final standard is expected to have on its condensed interim consolidated financial statements and plans to adopt the requirements in 2019.

Additional information relating to the Company is available on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.