Consolidated Financial Statements of

KURE TECHNOLOGIES, INC.

For the years ended August 31, 2018 and 2017

DMCL

DALE MATHESON CARR-HILTON LABONTE LLP
CHARTERED PROFESSIONAL ACCOUNTANTS

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholders of Kure Technologies, Inc.

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Kure Technologies, Inc., which comprise of the consolidated statements of financial position as at August 31, 2018 and 2017, and the consolidated statements of loss and comprehensive loss, changes in shareholders' equity and cash flows for the years then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility for the Consolidated Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these consolidated financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audits. We conducted our audits in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained in our audits is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Kure Technologies, Inc. as at August 31, 2018 and 2017, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

Emphasis of Matter

Without qualifying our opinion, we draw attention to Note 1 in the consolidated financial statements which describe certain conditions that indicate existence of a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt on Kure Technologies, Inc.'s ability to continue as a going concern.

/s/ DMCL

DALE MATHESON CARR-HILTON LABONTE LLP
CHARTERED PROFESSIONAL ACCOUNTANTS

Vancouver, Canada
December 27, 2018

MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The accompanying consolidated financial statements of Kure Technologies, Inc. (the "Company") and its subsidiaries and all the information in Management's Discussion and Analysis are the responsibility of management and have been approved by the Board of Directors.

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared by management in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards. The consolidated financial statements include certain amounts that are based on the best estimates and judgments of management and in their opinion present fairly, in all material respects, the Company's financial position, results of operations and cash flows. Management has prepared the financial information presented elsewhere in Management's Discussion and Analysis and has ensured that it is consistent with the consolidated financial statements.

Management of the Company is responsible for the internal controls that provide reasonable assurance that transactions are properly authorized and recorded, financial records are reliable and form a proper basis for the preparation of consolidated financial statements and that the Company's assets are properly accounted for and safeguarded.

The Board of Directors is responsible for overseeing management's responsibility for financial reporting and is ultimately responsible for reviewing and approving the consolidated financial statements. The Board carries out this responsibility through its Audit and Corporate Governance Committee (the "Audit Committee").

The Audit Committee meets periodically with management, as well as with external auditors, to discuss internal controls over the financial reporting process, auditing matters and financial reporting issues; to satisfy itself that each party is properly discharging its responsibilities; and to review Management's Discussion and Analysis, the consolidated financial statements and the external auditors' report. The Audit Committee reports its findings to the Board of Directors for consideration when approving the consolidated financial statements for issuance to the shareholders. The Audit Committee also considers, for review by the Board of Directors and approval by the shareholders, the engagement or re-appointment of the external auditors.

The consolidated financial statements have been audited by Dale Matheson Carr-Hilton Labonte LLP, the external auditors, in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards on behalf of the shareholders. Dale Matheson Carr-Hilton Labonte LLP has full and free access to the Audit Committee.

(Signed) – *Alex Dolgonos*

Director and Interim Chief Executive Officer
December 27, 2018

(Signed) – *Henry J. Kloepper*

Director and Interim Chief Financial Officer

KURE TECHNOLOGIES, INC.

Consolidated Statements of Financial Position
(In thousands of Canadian dollars)

As at August 31,

	2018	2017
Assets		
Current assets		
Cash (note 4)	**$ 15**	$ 77
Accounts receivable and other receivables (note 5)	**5**	38
Prepaid expenses and deposits (note 7)	**4**	13
	24	128
Jolian Parties receivable (note 6)	**519**	579
Investment in ONEnergy Inc. (note 8)	**215**	911
	$ 758	$ 1,618
Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity		
Current liabilities		
Accounts payable	**$ 200**	$ 180
Accrued liabilities (note 9)	**368**	289
Short-term loan (note 13)	**-**	101
	568	570
Shareholders' equity		
Share capital (note 10)	**58,533**	58,533
Deficit	**(58,343)**	(57,485)
	190	1,048
	$ 758	$ 1,618

Subsequent events (note 18)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

Approved by the Board of Directors:

(Signed) – *Aex Dolgonos*

Director and Interim Chief Executive Officer

(Signed) – *Henry J. Kloepper*

Director and Interim Chief Financial Officer

KURE TECHNOLOGIES, INC.

Consolidated Statements of Loss and Comprehensive Loss

(In thousands of Canadian dollars, except per share amounts)

For the years ended August 31,

	2018	2017
Expenses		
Compensation	**$ 116**	$ 116
General and administrative	**135**	178
	251	294
Loss for the year before the undernoted	**(251)**	(294)
Interest income	**30**	44
Interest expense	**(7)**	-
Loss on sale of ONEnergy Inc. shares (note 8)	**(273)**	(12)
Impairment of receivable from Jolian Parties (note 6)	**(168)**	(384)
Impairment of investment in ONEnergy Inc. (note 8)	**(189)**	(667)
Net loss for the year	**(858)**	(1,313)
Fair value adjustment in ONEnergy Inc. (note 8)	**(189)**	(667)
Unrealized loss recognized in net loss	**189**	667
Comprehensive loss for the year	**$ (858)**	$ (1,313)
Loss per share		
Basic and diluted	**$ (0.06)**	$ (0.09)
Weighted average number of shares outstanding		
Basic and diluted	**15,097,800**	15,214,143

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

KURE TECHNOLOGIES, INC.

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity

(In thousands of Canadian dollars)

	Share Capital			
	Shares	**Amount**	**Deficit**	**Total**
Balance, September 1, 2016	15,314,459	$ 58,549	$ (56,172)	$ 2,377
Shares returned to treasury	(216,659)	(16)	-	(16)
Net loss for the year	-	-	(1,313)	(1,313)
Balance, August 31, 2017	**15,097,800**	**58,533**	**(57,485)**	**1,048**
Net loss for the year	-	-	(858)	(858)
Balance, August 31, 2018	**15,097,800**	**$ 58,533**	**$ (58,343)**	**$ 190**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

KURE TECHNOLOGIES, INC.

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

(In thousands of Canadian dollars)

For the years ended August 31,

	2018	2017
Cash flows from operating activities		
Net loss for the year	**$ (858)**	$ (1,313)
Loss on sale of ONEnergy Inc. shares	**273**	12
Impairment of receivable from Jolian Parties	**168**	384
Impairment of investment in ONEnergy	**189**	667
Accrued interest	**6**	1
Change in non-cash operating assets and liabilities		
Accounts receivable and other receivables	**(74)**	(186)
Prepaid expenses and deposits	**9**	-
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	**99**	162
Cash used in operating activities	**(188)**	(273)
Financing activities		
Shares returned to treasury	**-**	(16)
Short-term loan (repayment)	**(100)**	100
Interest paid on short-term loans	**(7)**	-
Cash provided by (used in) financing activities	**(107)**	84
Investing activities		
Cash received on sale of ONEnergy Inc. shares	**233**	66
Redemption of short-term investments	**-**	51
Cash provided by investing activities	**233**	117
Decrease in cash	**(62)**	(72)
Cash, beginning of year	**77**	149
Cash, end of year	**$ 15**	$ 77

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

1. Nature of operation and going concern

Kure Technologies, Inc. (the "Company" or "Kure") was incorporated June 1, 1998 under the Business Corporations Act of Ontario.

The Company is currently looking for business opportunities. The Company's shares are listed for trading on the NEX, a separate board of the TSX Venture Exchange, under the symbol of "KUR.H". The address of the Company's head office and registered and records office is 365 Bay Street, Suite 800, Toronto, Ontario Canada M5H 2V1.

References to "Kure" and the "Company" include the legal entity Kure Technologies, Inc. and its wholly owned subsidiary, UBS Wireless Services Inc..

Going concern

These consolidated financial statements were prepared on a going-concern basis of preparation, which assumes that the Company will continue operations for the foreseeable future and be able to realize the carrying value of its assets and discharge its liabilities and commitments in the normal course of business. To date, the Company has an accumulated deficit of $58,343. The Company's ability to continue as a going concern is dependent on its ability to obtain additional financing and or achieve profitable operations in the future (note 18). These consolidated financial statements do not reflect adjustments that would be necessary if the going concern assumption was not appropriate. These adjustments could be material.

The Company's financing efforts to date, while substantial, are not sufficient in and of themselves to enable the Company to fund all aspects of its operations. Management will pursue funding initiatives if, as and when required to meet the Company's requirements on an ongoing basis. Nevertheless, there is no assurance that these initiatives will be successful or sufficient.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies

These audited consolidated financial statements were approved for issue by the Board of Directors on December 27, 2018.

(a) Statement of compliance

These consolidated financial statements are consistent with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"), as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB"), effective August 31, 2018.

(b) Basis of presentation

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for the investment in ONEnergy Inc. ("ONEnergy").

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(c) Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the financial statements of the Company and its wholly owned subsidiary, USB Wireless Services Inc. which was incorporated in Ontario.

Control exists when the Company has the power, directly or indirectly, to govern the financial and operating policies of an entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities. The financial statements of the subsidiary are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date that control commences until the date that control ceases.

All intercompany balances, transactions, revenues and expenses have been eliminated.

(d) Financial instruments

<u>Financial assets</u>

Financial assets are classified as either financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (“FVTPL”), loans and receivables, held to maturity investments (“HTM”), or available for sale financial assets (“AFS”), as appropriate at initial recognition and, except in very limited circumstances, the classification is not changed subsequent to initial recognition. The classification is determined at initial recognition and depends on the nature and purpose of the financial asset. A financial asset is derecognized when its contractual rights to the asset’s cash flows expire or if substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset are transferred. Effective February 20, 2013, the Company’s investment in ONEnergy has been classified as AFS.

<u>Loans and receivables</u>

Trade receivables and other receivables that have fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market are classified as loans and receivables. Accounts receivable are initially recognized at fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to their acquisition or issue, and are subsequently carried at amortized cost. Bad debts are written off during the period in which they are identified. Amortized cost is calculated taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and includes fees that are an integral part of the effective interest rate and transaction costs. Gains and losses are recognized in the consolidated statements of loss and comprehensive loss when the receivables are derecognized or impaired, as well as through the amortization process. The Company classifies cash and short-term investments as loans and receivables.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(c) Financial instruments (continued)

Impairment of financial assets

The Company assesses at the end of each reporting period whether a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. A financial asset or group of financial assets is deemed to be impaired, if, and only if, there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that has occurred after the initial recognition of the asset and that event has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or the group of financial assets that can be reliably estimated.

For financial assets carried at amortized cost, the amount of the impairment is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate.

The carrying amount of all financial assets, excluding accounts receivable, is directly reduced by the impairment loss. The carrying amount of trade receivables is reduced through the use of an allowance account. Accounts receivable and associated allowances are written off when there is no realistic prospect of future recovery and all collateral has been realized or has been transferred to the Company. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously allowed for are credited against the allowance account. Changes in the carrying amount of the allowance account are recognized in the consolidated statements of loss and comprehensive loss.

Effective interest method

The effective interest method calculates the amortized cost of a financial instrument asset or liability and allocates interest income over the corresponding period. The effective interest rate is the rate that discounts estimated future cash receipts or disbursements over the expected life of the financial asset or liability, or where appropriate, a shorter period. Income or expense is recognized on an effective interest basis for debt instruments other than those financial assets classified as FVTPL.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified as financial liabilities at FVTPL, or other financial liabilities, as appropriate upon initial recognition. A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged, cancelled or expired.

Financial liabilities classified as other financial liabilities are initially recognized at fair value less directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to the initial recognition, other financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. The Company's other financial liabilities include accounts payables, accrued liabilities and short-term loans.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(d) Financial instruments (continued)

Financial instruments carried at fair value

Financial instruments carried at fair value on the consolidated statements of financial position are classified using a fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements. The fair value hierarchy has the following levels:

Level 1 - valuation based on quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
Level 2 - valuation techniques based on inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices); and
Level 3 - valuation techniques using inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

(e) Income taxes

Income tax expense consists of current and deferred tax expense. Income tax expense is recognized in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognized in other comprehensive income (loss) or directly in equity.

Current tax assets and liabilities for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at future anticipated tax rates which have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. Current tax assets and current tax liabilities are only offset if a legally enforceable right exists to set off the amounts, and the Company intends to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

With certain exceptions, deferred tax assets and liabilities are provided on all qualifying temporary differences at the end of the reporting period between the tax basis of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes. Deferred tax assets are only recognized to the extent that it is probable that the deductible temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary difference can be utilized.

Deferred tax liabilities and assets are not recognized for temporary differences between the carrying amount and tax bases of investments in controlled entities where the parent entity is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences and it is probable that the differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and when the deferred tax balances relate to the same taxation authority.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(f) Provisions and contingencies

Provisions are recognized when a legal or constructive obligation exists, as a result of past events, and it is probable that an outflow of resources that can be reliably estimated will be required to settle the obligation. Where the effect is material, the provision is discounted using an appropriate current market-based pre-tax discount rate. The increase in the provision due to passage of time is recognized as interest expense.

When a contingency substantiated by confirming events can be reliably measured and is likely to result in an economic outflow, a liability is recognized as the best estimate required to settle the obligation. A contingent liability is disclosed where the existence of an obligation will only be confirmed by future events, or where the amount of a present obligation cannot be measured reliably or will likely not result in an economic outflow. Contingent assets are only disclosed when the inflow of economic benefits is probable. When the economic benefit becomes virtually certain, the asset is no longer contingent and is recognized in the consolidated financial statements.

(g) Basic and diluted loss per share

Basic loss per share is computed by dividing the net loss applicable by the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the reporting period. Diluted earnings per share is calculated in a similar manner, except that the weighted average number of common shares outstanding is increased to include potentially issuable common shares from the assumed exercise of common share purchase options and warrants, if dilutive. The number of additional shares included in the calculation is based on the treasury stock method for options and warrants.

(h) Share-based payments

Equity-settled share-based payments for directors, officers and employees are measured at fair value at the date of grant and recorded as compensation expense in the consolidated financial statements. The fair value determined at the grant date of the equity-settled share-based payments is expensed over the vesting period based on the Company's estimate of shares that will eventually vest. The number of forfeitures likely to occur is estimated on grant date. Any consideration paid by directors, officers and employees on exercise of equity-settled share-based payments is credited to share capital. Shares are issued from treasury upon the exercise of equity-settled share-based instruments.

Compensation expense on stock options granted to non-employees is measured at the fair value of the goods and services on the date when the goods or services are received and is recorded as an expense in the same period as if the Company had paid cash for the goods or services received. When the fair value of the goods or services received from non-employees in exchange for the share-based payment cannot be reliably estimated, the fair value of the shares issued is measured by use of a Black-Scholes option pricing model. The expected life used in the model is adjusted, based on management's best estimate, for the effects of non-transferability, exercise restrictions, and behavioural considerations. No share-based payments were made during fiscal 2018 and 2017.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(i) Significant accounting judgments and estimates

The preparation of these consolidated financial statements requires management to make certain estimates, judgments and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and reported amounts of expenses during the reporting period. Actual outcomes could differ from these estimates. These consolidated financial statements include estimates that, by their nature, are uncertain. The impacts of such estimates are pervasive throughout the consolidated financial statements, and may require accounting adjustments based on future occurrences.

Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods. These estimates are based on historical experience, current and future economic conditions and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Significant management estimation is required in determining accrued liabilities and accrued restructuring liabilities due to related parties.

Significant management judgment is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognized, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable income together with future tax planning strategies. Factors considered in the assessment of the likelihood and value of the realizable deferred tax assets include the Company's forecast of the amount and timing of future net income before taxes, available tax planning strategies that could be implemented to realize the deferred tax assets and the remaining period of loss carry forwards. Significant judgment and estimates are also required in assessing the carrying value of accounts receivable and other receivables. Factors considered in assessment of carrying value included the ability of the counterparty to pay and the actions available to the Company to enforce collection. Estimation uncertainty relating to the receivable from the Jolian Parties is disclosed in note 6.

3. Accounting standards issued but not yet effective

The Company has reviewed new and revised accounting pronouncements that have been issued but are not yet effective under IFRS, and determined that the following may have an impact on the Company:

IFRS 9 "Financial Instruments"

This new standard is a partial replacement of International Accounting Standard ("IAS") 39 "Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement". IFRS 9 uses a single approach to determine whether a financial asset is measured at amortized cost or fair value, replacing the multiple rules in IAS 39. The approach in IFRS 9 is based on how an entity manages its financial instruments in the context of its business model and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets. The new standard also requires a single impairment method to be used, replacing the multiple impairment methods in IAS 39. The effective date of IFRS 9 is annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018.

(In thousands of Canadian dollars, except per share amounts)

4. Cash

As at August 31, 2018, the Company held $15 of cash (2017 - $77) and no cash equivalents.

5. Accounts receivable and other receivables

Accounts receivable and other receivables balance as at August 31, 2018 totalling $5 (2017 - $38) includes mainly GST/HST receivable.

6. Jolian Parties receivable

The Company is seeking to recover, from former Chief Executive Officer ("CEO") Gerald McGoey and Jolian Investments Ltd, together referred to as the "Jolian Parties", cost and disgorgement orders and post-judgment interest. A summary of the receivable is outlined in the following table:

	August 31, 2018	August 31, 2017
Cost order	**$ 1,384**	$ 1,384
Disgorgement order	**200**	200
Accrued post-judgement interest	**150**	120
Jolian Parties Recovery	**1,734**	1,704
Garnishments received	**(8)**	(8)
Impairment of receivable from Jolian Parties	**(1,041)**	(873)
Estimation of collection costs	**(166)**	(244)
Net receivable	**$ 519**	$ 579

The Company has continued its efforts to collect amounts owed and believes that it will recover all monies from the Jolian Parties. However, there will be costs incurred to collect the debt which may not be fully recoverable. There is also risk in amount and timing of the cash flows. The Company recorded $78 in collection costs during fiscal 2018 (2017 - $120).

During fiscal 2017, Kure received garnished funds from the Jolian Parties totalling $8 and accrued interest on the Jolian Receivable totalling $44 (fiscal 2018 - $nil and $30 respectively).

As at August 31, 2018, the Company had recorded a cumulative impairment of $1,041, reflecting the uncertainty of the amount and timing of collection.

The ultimate realized value of this asset may be materially different than the amount recorded. While there exists uncertainty as to the timing and collection of this receivable, the Company is vigorously pursuing all available means to fully realize on the receivable and will seek to recover its full costs associated with doing so. If the amount is fully recovered, the difference between the proceeds and the carrying value will be credited to net loss.

(In thousands of Canadian dollars, except per share amounts)

6. Jolian Parties receivable (continued)

On November 24, 2017, the Company received notice that the Jolian Parties had made a proposal (the "Jolian Proposal") under the *Bankruptcy and Insolvency Act*. In connection with the Jolian Proposal, the Company filed a Proof of Claim in respect of the amounts owing.

At the General Meeting of Creditors held on December 12, 2017, creditors who were qualified to vote at the Meeting refused to approve the Jolian Proposal with the result that the Jolian Parties were each deemed to have thereupon made an assignment in bankruptcy. The Company is now pursuing its collection efforts through the bankruptcy process.

7. Prepaid expenses and deposits

The Company's prepaid expenses and deposits, as at August 31, 2018 and 2017, are summarized in the following table:

	August 31, 2018	August 31, 2017
Legal retainers[(1)]	**$ -**	$ 8
Other	**4**	5
Total	**$ 4**	$ 13

[(1)] Funds were held in trust with law firms for, among other things, legal advice with regard to the Jolian Parties recoveries.

8. Investment in ONEnergy Inc.

As at August 31, 2017 the Company held 2,428,500 common shares in ONEnergy (TSXV:OEG), and the economic and voting interest of ONEnergy was 10.1%.

Trading in the common shares of ONEnergy ("OEG Shares") was halted on December 21, 2016 pending a transaction which was ultimately terminated on November 13, 2017. On December 20, 2017, OEG shares recommenced trading.

During fiscal 2018, the Company sold a total of 1,353,000 shares for gross proceeds of $233 resulting in a loss of $273 and the Company ceased to be classified as an insider.

Trading in the common shares of ONEnergy was again halted on April 26, 2018 while ONEnergy considers a proposed reorganization and a subsequent business combination.

The value of the Company's holdings of 1,075,500 ONEnergy shares as at August 31, 2018, based on the current halt price of $0.20, was $215 (August 31, 2017, 2,428,500 shares, based on the December 21, 2016 halt price of $0.375 - $911).

The Company has determined the decline in the value of the common shares of ONEnergy to be significant and not temporary and, accordingly, recorded an impairment of $189 (2017 - $667).

(In thousands of Canadian dollars, except per share amounts)

9. Accrued liabilities

The Company's accrued liabilities, as at August 31, 2018 and 2017, are summarized in the following table:

	August 31, 2018	August 31, 2017
HST on cost recoveries	**$ 151**	$ 151
Professional expenses[(1)]	**47**	48
Legal expenses	**18**	25
Compensation accruals[(2)]	**113**	50
Board fees[(3)]	**35**	15
Other	**4**	-
Total	**$ 368**	$ 289

(1) Includes mainly costs associated with the Company's audit, tax reporting and Annual General Meeting requirements.
(2) Includes consulting fees accrued for services rendered by the CEO who was appointed May 4, 2015 and re-elected February 28, 2017 (note 18).
(3) Includes accrued director fees for the Board of Directors elected February 28, 2017.

10. Share capital

(a) Authorized

Unlimited common shares – No par value. Entitled to one vote for each share.

Unlimited Class A non-voting shares – Class A shares can be converted into common shares on a one-for-one basis in accordance with the Articles of the Company. The Class A shares are identical to the common shares in all material respects with the exception of the right to vote at meetings of the Company's shareholders.

(b) Issued and outstanding

As at August 31, 2018 and December 27, 2018, approximately 15,097,800 common shares in Kure were issued and outstanding.

(c) Stock option incentive plan

Kure' stock option plan (the "Option Plan") provides for the granting of stock options to employees, directors and consultants of Kure. Under the Option Plan, up to 1,976,560 common shares may be issued from treasury. The exercise price of the options is determined by the Board of Directors at the time of the grant of an option but cannot be lower than the closing market price of Kure's shares on the NEX on the business day immediately preceding the day on which an option is granted. In the absence of terms specifying otherwise, options vest annually over a three-year period and are exercisable during a period not to exceed 10 years from such grant.

As at August 31, 2018 and 2017, no stock options were issued or outstanding.

(In thousands of Canadian dollars, except per share amounts)

11. Segment disclosure

There were no recorded revenues for the years ended August 31, 2018 and 2017.

12. General and administrative

During the year ended August 31, 2018, the Company recorded general and administrative expenses totalling $135 (August 31, 2017 - $178).

13. Related party transactions

(a) Short-term loans payable

On August 9, 2017, two directors extended interim funding to the Company totalling $100 at an annual interest rate of 12% and a maturity date of March 31, 2018. Interest earned at maturity was $7.

The loan and interest were repaid on maturity.

(b) Compensation of key management personnel

The Company's key management personnel include members of the executive team and the board of directors of the Company and its wholly owned subsidiaries.

Key management compensation for the year ended August 31, 2018 totalled $70, which included $20 for director fees and $50 to the CEO of the Company (note 18) (2017 - $15 and $65).

The balance of compensation included in accounts payable owing to key management personnel, excluding applicable taxes, totalled:

	August 31, 2018	August 31, 2017
CEO compensation	**$ 100**	$ 50
Board fees	**35**	15
Total	**$ 135**	$ 65

There are no ongoing contractual or other commitments arising from these transactions with related parties.

(In thousands of Canadian dollars, except per share amounts)

14. Income taxes

The effective income tax rate differs from the statutory rate that would be obtained by applying the combined Canadian basic federal and provincial income tax rate to income (loss) before income taxes. These differences result from the following items:

	2018	2017
Income (loss) before income taxes	**$ (858)**	$ (1,313)
Combined basic federal and provincial tax rates	**26.50%**	26.50%
Computed expected tax recovery	**(227)**	(348)
Increase resulting from:		
Current year loss and other differences not recognized	**(263)**	(79)
Adjustment to prior year provision	**-**	252
Non-deductible items	**-**	175
Change in unrecognized deferred assets	**490**	-
	$ -	$ -

The amount of deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses, as at August 31, for which no deferred income tax assets have been recognized are as follows:

	2018	2017
Non-capital loss carryforwards	**$ 20,648**	$ 20,753
SRED pool carryforwards	**11,545**	11,545
Capital loss carryforwards	**25,530**	23,294
Share issuance costs	**20**	30
Non-tax deductible reserves	**60**	60
	$ 57,803	$ 55,682

Non-capital loss carry forwards expire between 2027 and 2038 while SRED pool and capital loss carry forwards do not expire.

In assessing deferred income tax assets, management considers whether it is probable that some portion or all of the deferred income tax assets will be realized. The ultimate realization of deferred income tax assets is dependent upon the generation of future taxable income during the years in which those temporary differences become deductible. Management considers the scheduled reversals of deferred income tax liabilities, the character of the deferred income tax assets and available tax planning strategies in making this assessment.

As at August 31, 2018, the Company has approximately $20,648 in non-capital losses, which expire between 2027 and 2038.

15. Contingencies

In the normal course of its operations, the Company may be subject to other litigation and claims.

The Company indemnifies its directors, officers, consultants, and employees against claims and costs reasonably incurred and resulting from the performance of their services to the Company, and maintains liability insurance for its directors and officers.

16. Management of capital

The Company had one demand loan which was repaid on March 31, 2018 (note 13) and is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

The Company invests its liquid capital in short-term investments to obtain adequate cash returns. The investment decision is based on cash management to ensure working capital is available to meet the Company's short-term obligations while maximizing liquidity, and returns on unused capital and allowing flexibility in holding longer term strategic investments. There were no changes to the Company's strategy management of capital during the year ended August 31, 2018.

17. Financial instruments and risk management

The Company's activities may expose it to a variety of financial risks: credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk (including interest rate and equity price risk).

Risk management is carried out by the Company's management team with guidance from the Audit Committee, under policies approved by the Board of Directors. The Board of Directors also provides regular guidance for overall risk management.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its obligations. The Company's exposure to credit risk relates mainly to the amount owing to the Company by the Jolian Parties (Note 6).

Interest rate risk

The Company had no significant exposure to interest rate risk through its financial instruments as at August 31, 2018 and 2017.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its obligations associated with financial liabilities. The Company has a planning and budgeting process in place by which it anticipates and determines the funds required to support normal operation requirements. The Company coordinates this planning and budgeting process with its financing activities through the capital management process described in note 16, in normal circumstances.

The Company's financial liabilities are comprised of its accounts payable and accrued liabilities.

Other price risk

The Company is exposed to other price risk on its investment in equities quoted in an active market since changes in market prices could result in changes in the fair value of the investment.

18. Subsequent events

On November 28, 2018, Mr. Nicholas T. Macos was appointed as a director of the board, replacing Mr. Daniel S. Marks who resigned on November 21, 2018.

On November 30, 2018, a director extended interim unsecured funding to the Company totalling $50 at an annual interest rate of 12% and a maturity date of June 3, 2019.