Financial Statements of **DECISIVE DIVIDEND CORPORATION**

(A Capital Pool Company)

For the three and six month periods ended June 30, 2013

(Unaudited – Expressed in Canadian dollars)

NOTICE OF NO AUDIT OR REVIEW OF INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Under National Instrument 51-102, Part 4, subsection 4.3(3)(a), if an auditor has not performed a review of the interim financial statements, they must be accompanied by a notice indicating that the financial statements have not been reviewed by an auditor.

The accompanying unaudited interim financial statements of the Company have been prepared by and are the responsibility of the Company's management.

The Company's independent auditor has not performed a review of these financial statements in accordance with standards established by the Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants for a review of interim financial statements by an entity's auditor.

Decisive Dividend Corporation Statements of financial position (Unaudited – expressed in Canadian dollars)

	June 30]	December 31
	2013	_	2012
Assets			
Current			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 242,186	\$	270,405
HST receivable	4,444		1,157
Prepaids	7,500		7,500
Deferred finance charges	19,000		6,250
	\$ 273,129	\$	285,312
Liabilities			
Current			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 18,443	\$	5,000
Equity			
Equity Share capital (Note 5)			
	295,000		295,000
Share capital (Note 5)	295,000 (40,314)		295,000 (14,688)
Share capital (Note 5) Common shares			

On behalf of the board

<u>"James A. Paterson"</u>

Director

"<u>G. Terence Edwards</u>" Director

Decisive Dividend Corporation Statements of loss and comprehensive loss (Unaudited – expressed in Canadian dollars)

	Three months		Six months	
	ended		ended	
	June 30	June 30		
	2013		2013	
Expenses				
Professional Fees	\$ 350	\$	6,235	
Transfer agent and filing fees	15,666		18,166	
Travel	385		385	
Office	809		840	
Net loss and comprehensive loss	\$ 17,209	\$	25,626	
Loss per common share - basic and diluted	0.03		0.04	
Weighted average number of				
common shares outstanding	590,000		590,000	

Decisive Dividend Corporation Statements of changes in equity (Unaudited – expressed in Canadian dollars)

	Capital Stock		Total		
	Number		<u>Amount</u>	<u>Deficit</u>	<u>equity</u>
Balance as at,					
October 2, 2012	-	\$	-	\$ -	\$ -
Shares issued					
for cash, net of					
issuance costs					
(Note 5)	590,000		295,000	-	295,000
Net loss and					
comprehensive					
loss for the period	-		-	 (14,688)	 (14,688)
Balance as at,					
December 31, 2012	590,000		295,000	(14,688)	280,312
Net loss and					
comprehensive					
loss for the period	-		-	 (25,626)	 (25,626)
Balance as at,					
June 30, 2013	590,000	\$	295,000	\$ (40,314)	\$ 254,686

Decisive Dividend Corporation Statements of cash flows (Unaudited – expressed in Canadian dollars)

		Three months		Six months	
		ended June 30		ended June 30	
		2013		2013	
Cash provided by (used in)					
Operating activities			_		
Net loss	\$	(17,209)	\$	(25,626)	
Change in non-cash operating working capital					
HST receivable		(326)		(3,287)	
Prepaids		-		-	
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		(2,148)		13,443	
		(19,683)		(15,469)	
Financing activities			_		
Issuance of common shares, net of issuance costs		-		-	
Deferred finance costs		-		(12,750)	
		-		(12,750)	
Decrease in cash		(19,683)		(28,219)	
Cash, beginning of period		261,869		270,405	
Cash, end of period	\$	242,186	\$	242,186	

June 30, 2013

1. Nature and operations:

Decisive Dividend Corporation (the "Company") was incorporated under the British Columbia Business Corporations Act on October 2, 2012. The Company was formed for the primary purpose of completing an Initial Public Offering ("IPO") on the TSX Venture Exchange ("Exchange") as a Capital Pool Company ("CPC") as defined in Policy 2.4 of the Exchange. As a CPC, the Company's principal business would be to identify, evaluate and acquire assets, properties or businesses which would constitute a qualifying transaction in accordance with Policy 2.4 of the Exchange ("Qualifying Transaction").

A CPC has 24 months from when the shares are listed on the Exchange to complete a Qualifying Transaction. Such a transaction will be subject to shareholder and regulatory approval. Until completion of the Qualifying Transaction, the Company will not carry on any business other than the identification and evaluation of businesses or assets with a view to completing a potential Qualifying Transaction.

The financial statements of the Company for the period from January 1, 2013 to June 30, 2013 were authorized for issue in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors on August 7, 2013. When a Qualifying Transaction is identified, additional funding may be required. The ability of the Company to fund its potential future operations and commitments is dependent upon the ability of the Company to obtain such additional financing. There is no assurance that the Company will identify a business or asset that warrants acquisition or participation within the time limitations permissible under the policies of the Exchange, at which time the Exchange may suspend or de-list the Company's shares from trading.

2. Basis of preparation:

a) Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB").

b) Basis of presentation

The financial statements have been prepared on an accrual basis and are based on the historical cost basis except for selected financial instruments, which have been measured at fair value as set out in the relevant accounting policies.

The financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars, which is the Company's functional currency.

June 30, 2013

2. Basis of preparation (continued):

The preparation of these financial statements requires management to make certain critical accounting estimates, which is discussed in Note 3. It also requires management to exercise judgment in applying the Company's accounting policies.

3. Significant accounting policies:

a) Significant accounting judgments and estimates

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and 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 revenue and expenses during the period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

In making estimates, management relies on external information and observable conditions where possible, supplemented by internal analysis as required. There are no known trends, commitments, events or uncertainties that management believes will materially affect the methodology or assumptions utilized in making those estimates and judgments in these financial statements.

b) Cash and cash equivalents:

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, unrestricted cash and other shortterm highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that is readily convertible to known amounts of cash and subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

c) Deferred finance charges:

Costs directly identifiable with the raising of capital will be charged against the related capital stock. Costs related to shares not yet issued are recorded as deferred financing costs. These costs will be deferred until the issuance of the shares to which the costs relate, at which time the costs will be charged against the related capital stock or charged to operations if the shares are not issued.

d) Share capital

The Company records proceeds from share issuances net of issue costs and any tax effects in shareholders' equity. Common shares held by the Company are classified as treasury stock and recorded as a reduction to shareholders' equity.

June 30, 2013

3. Significant accounting policies (continued):

e) Loss per share

Basic loss or earnings per common share is computed by dividing the net income or loss applicable to common shares of the Company by the weighted average number of common shares issued and outstanding for the relevant period.

Diluted loss or earnings per common share is computed by dividing the net income or loss applicable to common shares by the sum of the weighted average number of common shares issued and outstanding and all additional common shares that would have been outstanding, if potentially dilutive instruments were converted.

f) Share-based payments

The Company has a share-based compensation plan, under which the consideration paid for services provided by employees and non-employees consist of equity instruments in the form of options to purchase common shares.

The fair value of stock options granted to employees is measured on the grant date. Stock options granted to non-employees are measured on the date that the goods or services are received.

The fair value of the employee and non-employee services received in exchange for granting options is recognized as an expense. For employee options, the total amount to be expensed is determined by reference to the fair value of the options granted, as determined by an option pricing model, and the vesting periods. For non-employee options, the total amount to be expensed is determined by the fair value of the goods or services received, or the fair value of the options granted. The total expense is recognized over the vesting period, which is the period over which all of the specified vesting conditions are satisfied.

g) Income taxes

Provision for income taxes consists of current and deferred tax expense. Income tax expense is recognized in the statement of income (loss) except to the extent that it relates to items recognized either in other comprehensive income or loss or directly in equity, in which case it is recognized in other comprehensive income or loss or in equity, respectively. Current tax expense is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at period end, adjusted for amendments to tax payable with regards to previous years.

June 30, 2013

3. Significant accounting policies (continued):

g) Income taxes (continued)

Deferred tax is recognized in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is not recognized for temporary differences associated with the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable income or loss and temporary differences relating to investments in subsidiaries to the extent that it is probable that they will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reverse based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

A deferred tax asset is recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary difference can be utilized. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized.

h) Financial instruments

Financial assets

Financial assets are classified into one of the following categories based on the purpose for which the asset was acquired. Management determines the classification of its financial assets and liabilities at initial recognition. All transactions related to financial instruments are recorded on a trade date basis. The Company's accounting policy for each category is as follows:

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They are initially recognized at fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to their acquisition or issue and subsequently carried at amortized cost, using the effective interest rate method, less any impairment losses. 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 profit or loss when the loans and receivables are derecognized or impaired as well as through the amortization process. The Company's loans and receivables consist of cash and cash equivalents.

June 30, 2013

3. Significant accounting policies (continued):

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

An instrument is classified at fair value through profit or loss if it is held for trading or is designated as such upon initial recognition. Financial instruments are designated at fair value through profit or loss if the Company manages such investments and makes purchases and sale decisions based on their fair value in accordance with the Company's risk management or investment strategy. Upon initial recognition, attributable transaction costs are recognized in profit or loss when incurred. Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value, and changes therein are recognized in profit or loss. The Company does not have any financial instruments classified as fair value through profit or loss.

Held-to-maturity investments

Held to maturity investments are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturity other than loans and receivables. Investments are classified as held to maturity if the company has the intention and ability to hold them until maturity.

Held-to-maturity investments are initially measured at fair value, including transaction costs and subsequently at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Any changes in the carrying amount of the investment are recognized in profit or loss. The Company does not have any held-to-maturity investments.

Available-for-sale financial assets

Available-for-sale financial assets are non-derivative financial assets that are either designated in this category or not classified in any of the other categories and are initially measured at cost. They are included in non-current assets unless the investment matures or management intends to dispose of it within 12 months of the end of the reporting period. Subsequent to initial recognition, available-for-sale financial assets are measured at fair value and changes therein, other than impairment losses and foreign currency differences on available-for-sale equity instruments, are recognized in other comprehensive income or loss. When an instrument is derecognized, the cumulative gain or loss in other comprehensive income or loss is transferred to profit or loss. The Company does not have any available-for-sale financial assets.

June 30, 2013

3. Significant accounting policies (continued):

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities other than derivative liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and are subsequently stated at amortized cost using the effective interest method. These liabilities include accounts payable and accrued liabilities, and loans payable. Transaction costs on financial assets and liabilities other than those classified as fair value through profit and loss are treated as part of the carrying value of the asset or liability. Transaction costs for liabilities at fair value through profit and loss are expensed as incurred.

4. Recent accounting pronouncements

a) The Company has applied the following new and revised IFRS's in these unaudited interim financial statements.

IFRS 13, *Fair Value Measurement*, defines fair value, sets out in a single IFRS a framework for measuring fair value and requires disclosures about fair value measurements. IFRS 13 applies when another IFRS requires or permits fair value measurements or disclosures about fair value measurements (and measurements, such as fair value less costs to sell, based on fair value or disclosures about those measurements), except for the following:

- Share-based payment transactions within the scope of IFRS 2, Share-based Payment;
- Leasing transactions within the scope of IAS 17, Leases;
- Measurements that have some similarities to fair value but that are not fair value, such as net realizable value in IAS 2, *Inventories*, or value in use in IAS 36, *Impairment of Assets*.
- b) Accounting standards issued and effective January 1, 2015

IFRS 9, *Financial Instruments*, replaces the current standard IAS 39, *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement*, replacing the current classification and measurement criteria for financial assets and liabilities with only two classification categories: amortized cost and fair value.

June 30, 2013

5.	Share capital	Shares	Amount
Au	thorized		
ι	Jnlimited number of common shares		
lss	ued:		
(Common shares issued for cash	590,000	\$ 295,000
As	at June 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012	590,000	\$ 295,000

On December 6, 2012, the Company issued 590,000 common shares for cash of \$295,000. These shares are held in escrow and will be released in future periods in accordance with the Escrow Agreement to be entered into between the Company and the shareholders.

The directors and officers of the Company beneficially own, directly or indirectly, or have control or direction over 530,000 or approximately 90% of the common shares issued and outstanding at June 30, 2013.

The Company has a stock option plan, which allows the Company to issue options to the directors, officers and consultants of the Company to purchase common shares of the Company at a stipulated price. The option grants will not exceed 10% of the issued and outstanding common shares of the Company. The Company measures these amounts at fair value at the grant date and compensation expense is recognized over the vesting period.

On December 18, 2012, the Company granted stock options to directors and officers of the Company to purchase 41,300 common shares at \$1.00 per share. These options vest upon the listing of the Company's shares on the Exchange and are exercisable for five years after listing but not before the Company has completed its Qualifying Transaction.

On April 25, 2013, the Company appointed two new directors. These directors were issued 5,900 stock options each, or 11,800 stock options in total, at a price of \$1.00 per share, bringing the total options issued to 53,100. These options also vest upon the listing of the Company's shares on the Exchange and are exercisable for five years after listing but not before the Company has completed its Qualifying Transaction.

On December 7, 2012, the Company entered into an engagement letter for the public offering of a minimum of 1,000,000 and a maximum of 1,500,000 of its shares priced at \$1.00 per share for a minimum of \$1,000,000 and a maximum of \$1,500,000 ("the Offering"). The agent was to commence the due diligence and processing the Offering upon the receipt of \$13,750, representing \$6,250 for the non-refundable portion of the corporate finance fee and a \$7,500 retainer against the legal fees, reasonable out-of-pocket expenses

June 30, 2013

5. Share capital (continued):

and disbursements. These amounts have been paid by the Company. In addition, as part of the consideration, the Company has agreed to pay the agent 8% of the gross proceeds received from the Offering and to grant options to purchase from 80,000 to a maximum of 120,000 shares at an exercise price of \$1.00 per share. These options are exercisable upon listing of the Company's shares on the Exchange and for a period of 24 months thereafter.

6. Related parties transactions

As disclosed in Note 5, on December 18, 2012, the Company granted stock options to directors and officers of the Company to purchase 41,300 common shares at \$1.00 per share, and on April 25th, 2013 a further 11,800 stock options were issued to two new directors, under the same terms. The options may not be exercised until the Company has completed its Qualifying Transaction. The Company does not have certainty of when or if the Qualifying Transaction will be achieved and as such management does not consider the exercise of the options to be probable. As such, no expense has been recognized in these financial statements on these options.

During the six month period ended June 30, 2013 the Company incurred share issuance costs of \$12,750 with a law firm associated with two directors of the Company. This amount was incurred in the normal course of operations and was measured at the exchange amount, which is the amount of the consideration established and agreed to by the related parties. As these costs pertain to a financing that has not yet closed, the share issuance costs are currently recorded as deferred finance charges.

7. Income tax

a) Provision for current tax

No provision has been made for current income taxes, as the Company has no taxable income.

b) Provision for deferred tax

As future taxable profits of the Company are uncertain, no deferred tax asset has been recognized since it is not probable that the Company will be able to utilize this loss.

June 30, 2013

7. Income tax (continued)	June 30	D	ecember 31
	2013		2012
Reconciliation of effective tax rate			
Loss for the period	\$ (25,626)	\$	(14,688)
Tax rate	 25%		25%
Income tax recovery	 (6,407)		(3,672)
Non-deductible expenses	(461)		(33)
Effect of tax losses not recognized	6,868		3,705
	\$ -	\$	-

As at June 30, 2013, the Company has non-capital losses available for carry forward of approximately \$42,000 which may be applied to reduce future years taxable income. These losses, if not utilized, will expire in 2032 and 2033. The net operating loss carry forward and share issuance costs created a deferred tax asset of approximately \$ 10,500, which has not been recognized in the financial statements.

8. Financial instruments and risks

Financial instruments

The fair value of cash and cash equivalents, and accounts payable approximates their carrying value due to their short term nature.

As at June 30, 2013 the Company does not have any financial instruments measured at fair value.

Financial risk management

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations when they become due. To mitigate this risk, the Company has a planning and budgeting process in place to determine the funds required to support its ongoing operations and capital expenditures. The Company's cash is held in business accounts which are available on demand for the Company's programs. The accounts payable are due within 12 months of the dates on the statements of financial position.

June 30, 2013

9. Capital management

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, so that it can provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders.

The capital structure of the Company currently consists of shareholders' equity. The Company manages the capital structure and makes adjustments to it in the light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may issue new shares or sell assets to fund operations. Management reviews its capital management approach on a regular basis. The Company is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements.