

**FIRST BITCOIN CAPITAL CORP.**

**Consolidated Financial Statements  
For the Years Ended December 31, 2017 and 2016  
And Independent Auditor's Report  
(Expressed in U.S. Dollars)**

## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholders of First Bitcoin Capital Corp.

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of First Bitcoin Capital Corp., which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at December 31, 2017, December 31, 2016 and January 1, 2016 and the consolidated statements of comprehensive loss, changes in deficit and cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016, 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 audit. We conducted our audit 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.

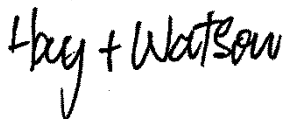
We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

### *Opinion*

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of First Bitcoin Capital Corp. as at December 31, 2017, December 31, 2016 and January 1, 2016, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016 in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

### *Emphasis of Matter*

Without qualifying our opinion, we draw attention to Note 1 to the consolidated financial statements which describe certain material uncertainties regarding the entity's ability to continue as a going concern.



**FIRST BITCOIN CAPITAL CORP.****Consolidated Statements of Financial Position****As at December 31, 2017, December 31, 2016 and January 1, 2016****(Expressed in U.S. Dollars)**

	December 31, 2017	December 31, 2016 (Note 16)	January 1, 2016 (Note 16)
<b>ASSETS</b>			
Current Assets			
Cash	\$ 6,540	\$ 5,960	\$ 2,920
Accounts receivable (Note 12)	100,000	-	-
Digital currencies (Note 6 and Schedule A)	101,842	-	-
	208,382	5,960	2,920
DIGITAL CURRENCIES (Note 6 and Schedule B)	489,417	398,000	-
INVESTMENT (Note 5)	500,000	-	-
MINERAL PROPERTY (Note 7)	-	-	360,000
EQUIPMENT (Note 8)	82,033	-	-
	\$ 1,279,832	\$ 403,960	\$ 362,920
<b>LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY</b>			
Current liabilities			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 35,586	\$ -	\$ -
Payable to related parties (Note 11)	202,348	193,575	156,327
	237,934	193,575	156,327
<b>SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY</b>			
Share capital (Note 10)	301,843	304,317	304,317
Paid-in-capital (Note 10)	5,816,343	3,153,280	3,153,280
Accumulated other comprehensive income	433,136	-	-
Deficit	(5,509,424)	(3,247,212)	(3,251,004)
	1,041,898	210,385	206,593
	\$ 1,279,832	\$ 403,960	\$ 362,920

**NATURE OF OPERATIONS (Note 1)****EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING DATE (Note 15)**

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

APPROVED BY THE BOARD:

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Director

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Director

**FIRST BITCOIN CAPITAL CORP.****Consolidated Statements of Income/Loss and Comprehensive Income/Loss****For the Years Ended December 31, 2017 and 2016****(Expressed in U.S. Dollars)**

	2017	2016
<b>CONSULTING INCOME (Note 12)</b>	\$ 100,000	\$ - (Note 16)
<b>EXPENSES</b>		
Depreciation	9,392	-
Directors' fees (Note 11)	374,500	-
General and administration	31,981	4,750
Mining activity fees (Note 10)	2,356,988	-
Product development	23,777	26,273
Professional fees	42,978	-
Sales and marketing	8,649	3,185
	2,848,265	34,208
<b>LOSS BEFORE OTHER INCOME</b>	(2,748,265)	(34,208)
<b>OTHER INCOME</b>		
Gain on exchange of digital currencies for investments (Note 5)	150,000	-
Gain on exchange or acquisition of digital currencies	110,697	-
Gain on exchange of mineral property for digital currencies (Note 7)	-	38,000
Gain on settlement of payable to related party (Note 11)	154,179	-
Other income	277	-
	415,153	38,000
<b>NET (LOSS) INCOME</b>	(2,333,112)	3,792
<b>OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME</b>		
Item that may be reclassified subsequently into net income or loss		
Investment fair value adjustment (Note 5)	350,000	-
Item that will not be reclassified subsequently into net income or loss		
Digital currency revaluation surplus (Note 6)	83,136	-
<b>COMPREHENSIVE (LOSS) INCOME</b>	\$ (1,899,976)	\$ 3,792
<b>BASIC AND DILUTED</b>		
<b>(LOSS) EARNINGS PER SHARE</b>	\$ (0.01)	\$ 0.00
<b>WEIGHTED AVERAGE NUMBER OF</b>		
<b>SHARES OUTSTANDING</b>	301,233,431	304,316,517

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

**FIRST BITCOIN CAPITAL CORP.**

**Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity**

**For the Years Ended December 31, 2017 and 2016**

**(Expressed in U.S. Dollars)**

	Share Capital		Paid-in-Capital	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income			Total
	Number of Shares	Amount		Fair Value Reserve	Digital Currency Revaluation Reserve	Deficit	
Balances, January 1, 2016 (Note 16)	304,316,517	\$ 304,317	\$ 3,153,280	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (3,251,004)	\$ 206,593
Net income	-	-	-	-	-	3,792	3,792
Balances, December 31, 2016 (Note 16)	304,316,517	304,317	3,153,280	-	-	(3,247,212)	210,385
Shares cancelled (Note 10)	(6,240,150)	(6,240)	(64,660)	-	-	70,900	-
Shares issued for services (Note 10)	3,765,924	3,766	2,727,723	-	-	-	2,731,489
Net loss	-	-	-	-	-	(2,333,112)	(2,333,112)
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	350,000	83,136	-	433,136
Balances, December 31, 2017	301,842,291	\$ 301,843	\$ 5,816,343	\$ 350,000	\$ 83,136	\$ (5,509,424)	\$ 1,041,898

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

**FIRST BITCOIN CAPITAL CORP.****Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows****For the Years Ended December 31, 2017 and 2016****(Expressed in U.S. Dollars)**

	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
<b>OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>		(Note 16)
Net (loss) income	\$ (2,333,112)	\$ 3,792
Items not affecting use of cash		
Depreciation	9,392	-
Gain on exchange of digital currencies for investments	(150,000)	-
Gain on exchange or acquisition of digital currencies	(110,697)	-
Gain on exchange of mineral property for digital currencies	-	(38,000)
Product development expense settled with digital assets	575	-
Share-based payments	2,731,488	-
	<u>147,646</u>	<u>(34,208)</u>
Changes in non-cash working capital items		
Accounts receivable	(100,000)	-
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	35,586	-
Due to related parties	8,773	37,248
	<u>92,005</u>	<u>3,040</u>
<b>INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>		
Purchase of property and equipment	(91,425)	-
<b>INCREASE IN CASH</b>	580	3,040
<b>CASH, BEGINNING OF YEAR</b>	5,960	2,920
<b>CASH, END OF YEAR</b>	<u>\$ 6,540</u>	<u>\$ 5,960</u>

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

**FIRST BITCOIN CAPITAL CORP.**  
**Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements**  
**December 31, 2017, December 2016 and January 1, 2016**  
**(Expressed in U.S. Dollars)**

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**1. NATURE OF OPERATIONS**

First Bitcoin Capital Corp. (the “Company”) is engaged in the business of digital cryptocurrency development and blockchain development. The Company was originally organized in the State of Nevada on November 7, 1989 as United Development International. In July 2005, the Company was renamed Mindenao Gold Mining Corporation and reincorporated in the State of Oregon. On February 6, 2006, the Company dissolved its filing in the State of Oregon and reincorporated in British Columbia, Canada as Grand Pacaraima Gold Corp. On February 27, 2014, the Company changed its name to First Bitcoin Capital Corp., which was approved by the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority on November 15, 2016.

The Company’s registered office is located at 1500-1055 West Georgia Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada V6E 4N7.

To date, the Company has not generated significant revenues from operations. The Company has incurred significant losses since inception and as at December 31, 2017 has a working capital deficit of \$29,552 and an accumulated deficit of \$5,509,424. These consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, which assumes the Company will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business. The Company’s ability to continue as a going concern is dependent on being able to raise the necessary funding to continue operations, through the issuance of shares to the public, debt financings, joint arrangements and other contractual arrangements, or being able to operate profitably in the future.

**2. BASIS OF PREPARATION**

*(a) Statement of compliance*

These consolidated 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 preparation*

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, except for certain financial instruments which are measured at fair value, as explained in the accounting policies set out in Note 3.

The preparation of these consolidated financial statements resulted in changes to the accounting policies as compared with the most recent annual financial statements prepared under United States Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (“U.S. GAAP”). The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these consolidated financial statements. They also have been applied in preparing an opening IFRS statement of financial position at January 1, 2016 for the purpose of the transition to IFRS. The impact of the transition from U.S. GAAP to IFRS is explained in Note 16.

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**2. BASIS OF PREPARATION (Continued)**

- (c) These consolidated financial statements were approved and authorized for issue by the board of directors on June 26, 2018.

**3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

(a) *Basis of consolidation*

These consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its wholly owned subsidiaries Bitcoin ATM Franchise Corp., Bitminer CC Ltd., CoinQX Exchange Ltd., Score Holdings International Corp. and First Bitcoin Capital LLC. All intra-company transactions, balances, income and expenses are eliminated on consolidation.

(b) *Accounting estimates and judgments*

The preparation of these consolidated financial statements requires management to make estimates and judgments and to form assumptions that affect the reported amounts and other disclosures in these consolidated financial statements. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. The results of these assumptions form the basis of making the judgments about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions and conditions.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period or in the period of the revision and further periods if the review affects both current and future periods.

Critical accounting estimates are estimates and assumptions made by management that may result in material adjustments to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities within the next financial year. Critical estimates used in the Company's preparation of these consolidated financial statements include, among others, the valuation of digital currencies, mineral property, equipment and deferred tax assets.

Critical accounting judgments are accounting policies that have been identified as being complex or involving subjective judgments or assessments. Critical accounting judgments used by the Company include the expected economic lives of assets, the estimated future operating results, and the net cash flows from equipment.



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**3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)**

(c) *Foreign currencies*

The reporting and functional currency of the Company and its subsidiaries is the U.S. dollar. Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded at the exchange rate of the functional currency at the date of the transaction. At each statement of financial position date, monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated using the exchange rate of the functional currency as at the period ending date. Non-monetary items measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using exchange rates as at the initial transaction dates. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at date when the fair value was measured. All foreign currency translation gains and losses are included in the consolidated statement of loss.

(d) *Financial instruments*

Financial instruments are classified into various categories. Held to maturity investments and loans and receivables are measured at amortized cost, with amortization of premiums or discounts, losses and impairment included in current period interest income or expense. Financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (“FVTPL”) are classified as FVTPL when the financial instrument is held for trading or designated as FVTPL. Financial instruments at FVTPL are measured at fair market value with all gains and losses included in net income or loss in the period in which they arise. Available-for-sale financial assets are measured at fair market value with revaluation gains and losses included in other comprehensive income or loss until the asset is removed from the statement of financial position, and losses due to impairment are included in operations. All other financial assets and liabilities are carried at amortized cost.

The Company’s financial instruments are cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, investment, accounts payable and accrued liabilities, and due to related parties. The Company has classified its cash and cash equivalents as held for trading, accounts receivable as loans and receivables, investment as available-for-sale, and accounts payable and accrued liabilities and due to related parties as other financial liabilities.

Financial instruments are initially recorded at fair value and transaction costs are added to the carrying value of financial instruments that are not subsequently measured at FVTPL.

The Company classifies and discloses fair value measurements based on a three-level hierarchy:

- Level 1 – inputs are unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- Level 2 – inputs other than quoted prices in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and
- Level 3 – inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data.

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**3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)**

(e) *Cash*

Cash is composed of cash at banks and on hand. The Company did not hold cash equivalents as the statement of financial position dates.

(f) *Digital currencies*

Digital currencies include cryptocurrencies that the Company has acquired or issued and are considered indefinite life assets because they do not expire or deteriorate over time and the Company expects to obtain benefits from its cryptocurrencies indefinitely.

Digital currencies without an active market are recorded at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. Management conducts an impairment test at least annually by comparing carrying values to recoverable amounts and when there is an indication that impairment has occurred, an impairment charge is recorded. Changes arising from the test are recorded by the Company prospectively.

Digital currencies with an active market are recorded at fair value by reference to the active market, less any subsequent accumulated impairment losses. Increases in carrying values are recognized in other comprehensive income as revaluation surplus or in net income or loss to the extent it reverses a revaluation decrease previously recognized. Decreases in carrying values are recognized in net income or loss or in other comprehensive income to the extent of any credit balance in the revaluation surplus account.

(g) *Property and equipment*

(i) *Mineral property*

Mineral property is recorded at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. All direct costs related to the acquisition of mineral properties are capitalized until the properties to which they relate are ready for their intended use, sold, abandoned, or management has determined that there is impairment. On the commencement of commercial production, net capitalized costs are charged to operations on a unit-of-production basis, by property, using estimated proven and probable recoverable reserves as the depletion base.

Although the Company has taken steps to verify titles to the properties in which it has an interest, in accordance with industry standards for properties in the exploration stage, these procedures do not guarantee the Company's title. Property titles may be subject to unregistered prior agreements and noncompliance with regulatory requirements.

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**3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)**

(ii) Equipment

Equipment consists of automated check cashing kiosks and computer equipment. Equipment is recorded at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses and depreciated as follows:

Automated check cashing kiosks – Five years (straight-line basis)  
Computer equipment – 55% (declining balance basis)

(h) *Impairment of non-financial assets*

At the end of each reporting period, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its property and equipment and digital currencies to determine whether there is an indication that those assets are impaired. If any such indication exists, the extent of the impairment charge is determined based on the estimated recoverable amount of the asset.

The recoverable amount of the asset used for this purpose is the higher of the fair value less costs to sell and the value in use. In assessing the value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assignments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset.

If the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated to be less than its recorded amount, the recorded amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment charge is recognized immediately in the statement of loss and comprehensive loss, unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, to a maximum amount equal to the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years.

(i) *Provisions*

Provisions are recorded when a present legal or constructive obligation exists as a result of past events where it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation can be made.

The amount recognized as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the statement of financial position date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. Where a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows. When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, the receivable is recognized as an asset when it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount receivable can be measured reliably.

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**3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)**

(j) *Comprehensive income or loss*

Other comprehensive income or loss is the change in net assets arising from transactions and other events and circumstances from non-owner sources. Comprehensive income or loss comprises net income or loss and other comprehensive income or loss. Financial assets that are classified as available-for-sale and digital currencies measured using the revaluation model will have revaluation gains and losses included in other comprehensive income or loss until the asset is removed from the statement of financial position.

(k) *Income taxes*

The provision for income taxes consists of current and deferred tax expense and is recorded in operations. Current tax expense is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the period, adjusted for amendments to tax payable for previous years.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are computed using the asset and liability method on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities on the statement of financial position and their corresponding tax values, using the enacted or substantially enacted, income tax rates at each statement of financial position date. Deferred tax assets also result from unused losses and other deductions carried forward. The valuation of deferred tax assets is reviewed on a regular basis and adjusted to the extent that it is not probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilized by use of a valuation allowance to reflect the estimated realizable amount.

(l) *Loss per share*

The basic loss per share is computed by dividing the net loss by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. The diluted loss per share reflects the potential dilution of instruments which are convertible to common share equivalents.

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**4. NEW ACCOUNTING STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS**

The following is a summary of new standards, amendments and interpretations that have been issued but not yet adopted in these consolidated financial statements:

(a) *IFRS 9, Financial Instruments (“IFRS 9”)*

IFRS 9 uses a single approach to determine whether a financial asset is measured at amortized cost or fair value, replacing the multiple classification options 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. Most of the requirements in IAS 39 for classification and measurement of financial liabilities were carried forward unchanged to IFRS 9. The new standard also requires a single impairment method to be used, replacing the multiple impairment methods in IAS 39. IFRS 9 also includes requirements relating to a new hedge accounting model, which represents a substantial overhaul of hedge accounting which will allow entities to better reflect their risk management activities in the financial statements. IFRS 9 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018, with earlier adoption permitted.

(b) *IFRS 15, Revenue from Contracts with Customers (IFRS 15”)*

IFRS 15 establishes a comprehensive framework for determining whether, how much and when revenue is recognized. It replaces existing revenue recognition guidance, including IAS 18 Revenue, IAS 11 Construction Contracts and IFRIC 14 Customer Loyalty Programmes. IFRS 15 is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018, with early adoption permitted.

The Company is currently assessing the impact that these new and amended standards will have on the consolidated financial statements.

**5. INVESTMENT**

The Company’s investment consists of 5 million common shares of Singlepoint Inc., a company trading on the OTCQV Venture Market in the United States of America. The shares were acquired on August 3, 2017 through the exchange of 1 million WEED coins, a digital currency which was recorded at nominal value. During the year ended December 31, 2017, the Company recognized a related gain on exchange of the digital currency for the investment of \$150,000. As at December 31, 2017, the fair value of the Singlepoint Inc. common shares, measured at the quoted market price (Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy), is \$500,000.

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**6. DIGITAL CURRENCIES**

	Digital Currencies at Cost	Digital Currencies at Fair Value	Total
Balance, January 1, 2016	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Additions (Note 7)	398,000	-	398,000
Balance, December 31, 2016	398,000	-	398,000
Additions	91,990	126,077	218,067
Disposals	(573)	(107,371)	(107,944)
Increase in accumulated other comprehensive income	-	83,136	83,136
Balance December 31, 2017	\$ 489,417	\$ 101,842	\$ 591,259

**Carrying amounts**

Balance, January 1, 2016	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Balance, December 31, 2016	\$ 398,000	\$ -	\$ 398,000
Balance, December 31, 2017	\$ 489,417	\$ 101,842	\$ 591,259

During the year ended December 31, 2017, the Company recorded \$83,136 related to changes in fair values of digital currencies measured at fair value at the quoted market price (December 31, 2016 - \$nil) using [www.coinmarketcap.com](http://www.coinmarketcap.com).

**7. MINERAL PROPERTY**

	Venezuela Concessions
<b>Cost</b>	
Balance, January 1, 2016	\$ 360,000
Disposals	(360,000)
Balance December 31, 2017 and 2016	\$ -
<b>Carrying amounts</b>	
Balance, January 1, 2016	\$ 360,000
Balance, December 31, 2016	\$ -
Balance, December 31, 2017	\$ -

On February 6, 2006, the Company acquired mining rights to mineralized property in the Pacaraima region in Southern Venezuela. Acquired rights included the Cerro Trompa Mine located eight kilometers northeast of Icabaru and other mining properties, including the San Miguel, Mosquito and Zapata Mines.

On November 18, 2016, the Company exchanged its mining rights for one billion KiloCoin, a digital currency valued at \$398,000, and recognized a gain on exchange \$38,000.

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**8. EQUIPMENT**

	Automated Check Cashing Kiosks	Computer Equipment	Total
<b>Cost</b>			
Balance, January 1, 2016 and December 31, 2016	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Additions	90,000	1,425	91,425
Balance December 31, 2017	<u>\$ 90,000</u>	<u>\$ 1,425</u>	<u>\$ 91,425</u>
<b>Accumulated depreciation</b>			
Balance, January 1, 2016 and December 31, 2016	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Additions	9,000	392	9,392
Balance December 31, 2017	<u>\$ 9,000</u>	<u>\$ 392</u>	<u>\$ 9,392</u>
<b>Carrying amounts</b>			
Balance, January 1, 2016	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
Balance, December 31, 2016	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
Balance, December 31, 2017	<u>\$ 81,000</u>	<u>\$ 1,033</u>	<u>\$ 82,033</u>

**9. INCOME TAXES**

	December 31, 2017	December 31, 2016	January 1, 2016
Deferred tax assets			
Mineral property	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 712,400
Tax loss carryforwards	798,644	834,450	132,916
Total deferred tax assets	<u>798,644</u>	<u>834,450</u>	<u>845,316</u>
Deferred tax liabilities			
Digital currencies	(50,247)	-	-
Investment	(65,000)	-	-
	<u>(115,247)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Net deferred tax assets	683,397	834,450	845,316
Valuation allowance	(683,397)	(834,450)	(845,316)
Net deferred tax assets	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

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**9. INCOME TAXES (continued)**

A reconciliation of the provision for or recovery of income taxes is as follows:

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2017	2016
(Loss) income before income taxes	\$ (2,333,112)	\$ 3,792
Combined Canadian federal and provincial statutory tax rates	26%	26%
Income tax recovery (expense) based on combined statutory tax rates	(606,609)	986
Net tax effect of items that are not taxable or deductible	644,856	-
Tax effect relating to items that are taxable or tax deductible	(2,442)	(702,520)
Utilization of losses carried forward	(35,805)	-
Current period losses not recognized	-	701,534
	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

At December 31, 2017, the Company has unrecognized non-capital losses for income tax purposes of approximately \$3 million (December 31, 2016 - \$3.2 million; January 1, 2016 - \$511,000) which may be used to offset future taxable income and which will expire between 2026 and 2036 if not utilized.

**10. SHARE CAPITAL**

The Company is authorized to issue 500,000,000 common shares with a par value of \$0.001 per share. At December 31, 2017, 301,842,291 common shares were issued and outstanding (December 31, 2016 and January 1, 2016 – 304,316,517).

During the year ended December 31, 2017, the Company issued 3,415,924 common shares in trust as compensation for third parties who had “mined” the Company’s BIT digital currency and traded the BIT digital currency for the Company’s BITCF digital currency. The common shares were valued at \$2,356,988 on the date they were issued.

In addition, 350,000 common shares were issued to directors for services (Note 11) and 6,240,150 common shares were returned to treasury and cancelled.

On August 2, 2017, the Company approved a ten percent (10%) quarterly dividend to its shareholders on record as of September 12, 2017 to be paid with the digital currency TeslaCoilCoin (“TESLA coin”). As the digital currency dividend payment has not been approved by the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, the Company has not paid or recorded the dividend during the year ended December 31, 2017.



**FIRST BITCOIN CAPITAL CORP.**  
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**11. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS**

Payable to related parties include \$197,500 due to the Company's Chief Executive Officer (December 31, 2016 - \$193,575; January 1, 2016 - \$156,327) and \$4,848 due to a company owned by the Company's Chief Executive Officer (December 31, 2016 and January 1, 2016 - \$nil). During the year ended December 31, 2017, the Company recognized a gain on settlement of amounts due to the Company's Chief Executive Officer of \$154,179 as a result of being settled with 2,000 Bitcoin Futures (XBU) digital currency.

During the year ended December 31, 2017, the Company issued 350,000 common shares to directors for services and recorded the fair value of the shares, \$374,500, as directors' fees.

**12. DISTRIBUTED LEDGER TECHNOLOGY SERVICES AGREEMENT**

On November 1, 2017, the Company entered into a supply chain technology services agreement with Petroteq Energy Inc. ("Petroteq") whereby the Company was engaged to design and build a blockchain-based platform for Petroteq to be used by Petroteq and other companies engaged in international oil and gas operations. Compensation includes the following:

- Base compensation of \$500,000 payable in five (5) equal and consecutive monthly installments with the initial installment of \$100,000 due on or before December 1, 2017 (initial installment received in January 2018);
- Annual license fee of \$10,000 beginning January 1, 2018; and
- Royalty of five percent of net revenues received by Petroteq from any third person.

The remaining \$400,000 of unpaid base compensation is currently being renegotiated between the Company and Petroteq.

**13. MANAGEMENT OF CAPITAL**

The Company's capital management objectives are to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern in order to pursue its business strategies. The Company's capital consists of its shareholders' equity.

The Company manages and adjusts its capital structure whenever changes to the risk characteristics of its underlying assets or changes in economic conditions occur. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may issue new shares or acquire or dispose of certain assets.

In order to facilitate the management of its capital requirements, the Company maintains a flexible capital structure which optimizes the cost of capital at an acceptable level of risk and makes adjustments on it in the light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of its underlying assets. As of the consolidated financial statement dates there are no external restrictions on the Company's capital.

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**14. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS**

(a) *Fair value information*

The Company classifies and discloses its fair value measurements based on the three-level hierarchy described in Note 3(d). The carrying amount of cash, accounts receivable, accounts payable and accrued liabilities and due to related parties, which are carried at amortized cost, approximate their fair values due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.

(b) *Financial instrument risk exposure*

The Company's financial instruments are exposed to certain risks, which include credit risk, liquidity risk and market risks (market price risk).

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of an unexpected loss if a customer or third party to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. The Company's accounts receivable is due from a single customer and was received subsequent to year end. As such, the Company considers this risk to be minimal.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. Accounts payable and accrued liabilities and due to related parties are due within the current operating period. The Company manages liquidity risk through the management of its capital structure (Note 13).

Market risk

The Company is exposed to market risk related to the fluctuation in the market price of its investment. The market price for the investment has experienced significant volatility over the period covered by these financial statements and the Company therefore closely monitors the market value of the investment in order to determine the most appropriate course of action.

**15. EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING DATE**

In January 2018, the Company entered into a partnership agreement with Empire Blockchain Corp. ("Empire") to identify practical applications of blockchain technology in the agriculture sector. Compensation will include the following:

- 500,000 common shares of YaSheng Group, the parent company of Empire, 100,000 issuable within 60 days after the effective date of the agreement and the balance to be issued in four equal annual installments of 100,000 common shares beginning on or before December 31, 2018;
- Annual license fee of \$100; and
- Royalty of five percent of net revenues received by Empire from any third person.

**FIRST BITCOIN CAPITAL CORP.**  
**Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements**  
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**(Expressed in U.S. Dollars)**

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**15. EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING DATE (continued)**

On November 8, 2017, the Company entered into a joint venture agreement with Medical Cannabis Payment Solutions (“REFG”) to integrate the Company’s cryptocurrency, WEED, with REFG’s payment gateway system. REFG will issue 2,000,000 of its common shares to the Company after which the Company will provide an analysis of the project. In February 2018, the Company received the 2,000,000 common shares of REFG and completed its obligations under the joint venture agreement.

In March 2018, the Company agreed to acquire a 50% interest in Blockcrunch Holding LLC through the issuance of 7,700,000 common shares of the Company. The common shares have not been issued as of the date of these consolidated financial statements.

**16. FIRST-TIME ADOPTION OF IFRS**

The Company has adopted IFRS on January 1, 2017, with a transition date of January 1, 2016. Under IFRS 1 *First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards* the IFRS are applied retrospectively at the transition date with all adjustments to assets and liabilities taken to retained earnings unless certain exemptions are applied. The Company has applied the following exemptions to its opening statement of financial position dated January 1, 2016:

*Business combinations*

IFRS 1 indicates that a first-time adopter may elect not to apply IFRS 3 *Business Combinations* retrospectively to business combinations that occurred before the date of transition to IFRS. The Company has made this election and applied IFRS 3 only to business combinations that occurred on or after January 1, 2016.

IFRS 1 also outlines guidelines to which a first-time adopter must adhere to under certain circumstances. The Company has applied the following guideline to its opening statement of financial position dated January 1, 2016:

*Estimates*

In accordance with IFRS 1, an entity’s estimates in accordance with IFRS at the date of transition to IFRS must be consistent with estimates made for the same date in accordance with previous U.S. GAAP, unless there is objective evidence that those estimates were made in error. The Company’s IFRS estimates at January 1, 2016 are consistent with its U.S. GAAP estimates for the same date.

The U.S. GAAP statements of financial position as at January 1, 2016 and December 31, 2016 have been reconciled to IFRS as follows, with resulting differences explained below:

**FIRST BITCOIN CAPITAL CORP.**  
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**(Expressed in U.S. Dollars)**

**16. FIRST-TIME ADOPTION OF IFRS (continued)**

	Notes	Effect of transition to IFRS January 1, 2016				Effect of transition to IFRS December 31, 2016			
		US GAAP	Prior Period Errors	IFRS Adjustment	IFRS	US GAAP	Prior Period Errors	IFRS Adjustment	IFRS
<b>ASSETS</b>									
Current Assets									
Cash	(a)(i)	\$ 7,213	\$ (4,293)	\$ -	\$ 2,920	\$ 5,889	\$ 71	\$ -	\$ 5,960
		7,213	(4,293)	-	2,920	5,889	71	-	5,960
DIGITAL CURRENCIES	(b)	-	-	-	-	360,000	-	38,000	398,000
MINERAL PROPERTY		360,000	-	-	360,000	-	-	-	-
		<u>\$ 367,213</u>	<u>\$ (4,293)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 362,920</u>	<u>\$ 365,889</u>	<u>\$ 71</u>	<u>\$ 38,000</u>	<u>\$ 403,960</u>
<b>LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY</b>									
Current liabilities									
Due to related parties	(a)(ii)	\$ 114,016	\$ 42,311	\$ -	\$ 156,327	\$ 175,353	\$ 18,222	\$ -	\$ 193,575
		114,016	42,311	-	156,327	175,353	18,222	-	193,575
<b>SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY</b>									
Share capital	(a)(iii)	302,080	2,237	-	304,317	304,998	(681)	-	304,317
Paid-in-capital	(a)(iii)	3,154,000	(720)	-	3,153,280	3,159,465	(6,185)	-	3,153,280
Deficit	(a), (b), (c)	(3,202,883)	(48,121)	-	(3,251,004)	(3,273,927)	(11,285)	38,000	(3,247,212)
		253,197	(46,604)	-	206,593	190,536	(18,151)	38,000	210,385
		<u>\$ 367,213</u>	<u>\$ (4,293)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 362,920</u>	<u>\$ 365,889</u>	<u>\$ 71</u>	<u>\$ 38,000</u>	<u>\$ 403,960</u>

The U.S. GAAP statement of loss and comprehensive loss for the year ended December 31, 2016 has been reconciled to IFRS as follows, with resulting differences explained below:

	Notes	Effect of transition to IFRS Year Ended December 31, 2016			
		US GAAP	Prior Period Errors	IFRS Adjustment	IFRS
<b>REVENUE</b>	(a)(ii)	\$ 26,306	\$ (26,306)	\$ -	\$ -
<b>EXPENSES</b>					
General and administration	(a)(ii), (c)	50,060	(15,852)	(29,458)	4,750
Product development	(c)	-	-	26,273	26,273
Sales and marketing	(c)	-	-	3,185	3,185
		<u>50,060</u>	<u>(15,852)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>34,208</u>
<b>NET LOSS BEFORE OTHER INCOME</b>		(23,754)	(10,454)	-	(34,208)
<b>OTHER INCOME</b>					
Gain on exchange of mineral property for digital currencies	(b)	-	-	38,000	38,000
		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>38,000</u>	<u>38,000</u>
<b>NET (LOSS) INCOME</b>	(a)(ii), (b), (c)	<u>\$ (23,754)</u>	<u>\$ (10,454)</u>	<u>\$ 38,000</u>	<u>\$ 3,792</u>

**FIRST BITCOIN CAPITAL CORP.**  
**Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements**  
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**(Expressed in U.S. Dollars)**

**16. FIRST-TIME ADOPTION OF IFRS (continued)**

The U.S. GAAP statement of cash flows for the year ended December 31, 2016 has been reconciled to IFRS as follows, with resulting differences explained below:

	Notes	US GAAP	Effect of transition to IFRS Year Ended December 31, 2016		IFRS
			Prior Period Errors	IFRS Adjustment	
<b>OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>					
Net (loss) income	(a)(ii), (b), (c)	\$ (23,754)	\$ (10,454)	\$ 38,000	\$ 3,792
Items not affecting use of cash					
Gain on exchange of mineral property for digital currencies	(b)	-	-	(38,000)	(38,000)
		(23,754)	(10,454)	-	(34,208)
Changes in non-cash working capital items					
Due to related parties	(a)(ii)	7,541	29,707	-	37,248
		(16,213)	19,253	-	3,040
<b>FINANCING ACTIVITIES</b>					
Proceeds from sale of common stock	(a)(iv))	6,393	(6,393)	-	-
		6,393	(6,393)	-	-
<b>(DECREASE) INCREASE IN CASH</b>		(9,820)	12,860	-	3,040
<b>CASH, BEGINNING OF YEAR</b>	(a)(i)	7,213	(4,293)	-	2,920
<b>CASH, END OF YEAR</b>	(a)	\$ (2,607)	\$ 8,567	\$ -	\$ 5,960

Differences arising from the transition from U.S. GAAP to IFRS are explained as follows:

- (a) In transitioning to IFRS, adjustments were made to the Company's accounts to correct errors previously reported under U.S. GAAP.
- (i) Cash has been restated to agree with reconciled bank balances as at January 1, 2016 and December 31, 2016 and to include subsidiary bank accounts previously excluded.
  - (ii) Due to related parties, revenue and general and administration have been restated to reverse amounts previously recorded as revenues and to exclude non-Company related expenses.
  - (iii) Share capital and paid-in-capital have been restated to reconcile share capital to the Company's transfer agent records and to record 198,630 common shares issued in 2016.
  - (iv) Proceeds from sale of common shares have been adjusted as there was no financing activity during 2016.
- (b) IFRS requires that exchanges of non-monetary assets be measured at the fair value of the asset received. As such, the Company has measured the acquisition of KiloCoin through the exchange of its mineral property (Note 7) using the fair value of KiloCoin at the date of exchange.

**FIRST BITCOIN CAPITAL CORP.**  
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**(Expressed in U.S. Dollars)**

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**16. FIRST-TIME ADOPTION OF IFRS (continued)**

- (c) IFRS requires an entity to present additional line items in the statement presenting profit or loss and other comprehensive income when such presentation is relevant to an understanding of the entity's financial performance. As such, the Company has presented product development and sales and marketing expense separately from general and administrative expense.

**FIRST BITCOIN CAPITAL CORP.**

Schedule A

## Schedule of Digital Currencies - Current

As at December 31, 2017, December 31, 2016 and January 1, 2016

(Expressed in U.S. Dollars)

At Fair Value (Current)	Quantity	December 31, 2017		December 31, 2016		January 1, 2016	
		Fair Value at December 31, 2017	Carrying and Fair Value	Fair Value at December 31, 2016	Carrying and Fair Value	Fair Value at December 31, 2016	Carrying and Fair Value
BitCoin (BTC)	6.0329	\$ 14,156.40	\$ <b>85,404</b>	-	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
BitCoin Cash (BCH)	5.9500	\$ 2,533.01	<b>15,071</b>	-	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
LiteCoin (LTC)	0.0645	\$ 232.10	<b>15</b>	-	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Omni (OMNI)	1.8925	\$ 91.73	<b>174</b>	-	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Tether (USDT)	1,165.9858	\$ 1.01	<b>1,178</b>	-	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
			<b>\$ 101,842</b>				<b>\$ -</b>

**FIRST BITCOIN CAPITAL CORP.**

Schedule B

**Schedule of Digital Currencies - Non-current**

As at December 31, 2017, December 31, 2016 and January 1, 2016

(Expressed in U.S. Dollars)

**At Cost****(Non-current)**

<b>December 31, 2017</b>	Quantity	Cost per Currency	Carrying Value		Quantity	Cost per Currency	Carrying Value
Bitcoin Script (BTCS)	1.29	\$ -	\$ -	Carried forward			\$489,417
OTC Coin	19,996,895,800.00	\$ -	-	THY	1,000,000,000.00	\$ -	-
TeslaCoin (TESLA) *	3,988,609.00	\$ -	91,990	EVA	1,000,000,000.00	\$ -	-
MaidSafeCoin (MAID)	71.00	\$ -	-	QFA	1,000,000,000.00	\$ -	-
Alphabit (ABC)	200,000,000.00	\$ -	-	DLH	1,000,000,000.00	\$ -	-
KiloCoin (KLC)	998,560,007.00	\$0.000398	397,427	GIA	1,000,000,000.00	\$ -	-
Perkscoin	2,083,333.00	\$ -	-	CHH	92,818,181,818.00	\$ -	-
First Bitcoin (BIT)	20,699,497,315.42	\$ -	-	THA	1,000,000,000.00	\$ -	-
President Johnson (GARY)	54,987,192,536.00	\$ -	-	AFR	1,000,000,000.00	\$ -	-
Hillary (HILL)	55,967,772,167.00	\$ -	-	SWR	1,000,000,000.00	\$ -	-
President Trump (PRES)	55,869,517,129.00	\$ -	-	AAR	1,000,000,000.00	\$ -	-
BURN	55,968,072,167.00	\$ -	-	ANZ	1,000,000,000.00	\$ -	-
StopTrumpCoin	0.69	\$ -	-	VOZ	1,000,000,000.00	\$ -	-
Infinitecoin (IFC)	273.79	\$ -	-	AUA	1,000,000,000.00	\$ -	-
Bitcoin Futures (XBU)	8,997,777.00	\$ -	-	BKP	1,000,000,000.00	\$ -	-
Altcoin (ALT)	12,884.84	\$ -	-	JAL	1,000,000,000.00	\$ -	-
AFG	100,000,000,000.00	\$ -	-	JAA	1,000,000,000.00	\$ -	-
AAL	91,818,181,818.00	\$ -	-	JAT	1,000,000,000.00	\$ -	-
UAL	91,818,181,818.00	\$ -	-	HAD	1,000,000,000.00	\$ -	-
FFT	91,818,181,818.00	\$ -	-	AXM	1,000,000,000.00	\$ -	-
HAL	91,818,181,818.00	\$ -	-	KLM	1,000,000,000.00	\$ -	-
SWA	91,818,181,818.00	\$ -	-	VRD	1,000,000,000.00	\$ -	-
PURPOSE	26.89	\$ -	-	BAW	92,818,181,818.00	\$ -	-
BPU	8,999,000.00	\$ -	-	FIN	1,000,000,000.00	\$ -	-
BPL	8,999,000.00	\$ -	-	VIR	1,000,000,000.00	\$ -	-
BCN	8,999,000.00	\$ -	-	CRK	1,000,000,000.00	\$ -	-
BXT	8,999,000.00	\$ -	-	NAX	1,000,000,000.00	\$ -	-
XBC	8,999,000.00	\$ -	-	ACA	1,000,000,000.00	\$ -	-
XOM	4,090,505.07	\$ -	-	CSN	1,000,000,000.00	\$ -	-
FUEL	92,000,000,000.19	\$ -	-	AEE	1,000,000,000.00	\$ -	-
WEED	78,366,400.32	\$ -	-	MAS	1,000,000,000.00	\$ -	-
Fly (LOYAL)	2,254,750,118.00	\$ -	-	DAL	92,818,181,818.00	\$ -	-
Catalan Coin	92,233,720,368.00	\$ -	-	KAL	1,000,000,000.00	\$ -	-
UAE	1,000,000,020.00	\$ -	-	CAL	1,000,000,000.00	\$ -	-
QTR	1,000,000,000.00	\$ -	-	EZY	1,000,000,000.00	\$ -	-
SIA	1,000,000,000.00	\$ -	-	SLK	1,000,000,000.00	\$ -	-
CPA	1,000,000,000.00	\$ -	-	AFL	1,000,000,000.00	\$ -	-
ANA	1,000,000,000.00	\$ -	-	SAA	1,000,000,000.00	\$ -	-
ETD	1,000,000,000.00	\$ -	-				
			<u>\$ 489,417</u>				<u>\$489,417</u>

\* 97,134 TeslaCoin (TESLA) were acquired during the year ended December 31, 2017 through the exchange of 96,066 Tether (USDT) and recorded at a cost of \$90,990.



**FIRST BITCOIN CAPITAL CORP.**
**Schedule B (Continued)**
**Schedule of Digital Currencies - Non-current**
**As at December 31, 2017, December 31, 2016 and January 1, 2016**
**(Expressed in U.S. Dollars)**

<b>At Cost</b>							
<b>(Non-current)</b>							
<b>December 31, 2017</b>	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>Cost per Currency</b>	<b>Carrying Value</b>		<b>Quantity</b>	<b>Cost per Currency</b>	<b>Carrying Value</b>
Carried forward			\$ 489,417	Carried forward			\$489,417
KZR	1,000,000,000.00	\$ -	-	CES	1,000,000,000.00	\$ -	-
HVN	1,000,000,000.00	\$ -	-	GFA	1,000,000,000.00	\$ -	-
LAN	1,000,000,000.00	\$ -	-	ICE	1,000,000,000.00	\$ -	-
OMA	1,000,000,000.00	\$ -	-	SVA	1,000,000,000.00	\$ -	-
JST	1,000,000,000.00	\$ -	-	PAL	1,000,000,000.00	\$ -	-
POE	1,000,000,000.00	\$ -	-	EGF	1,000,000,000.00	\$ -	-
XAX	1,000,000,000.00	\$ -	-	KQA	1,000,000,000.00	\$ -	-
EIN	1,000,000,000.00	\$ -	-	DTA	1,000,000,000.00	\$ -	-
WJA	1,000,000,000.00	\$ -	-	CCA	1,000,000,000.00	\$ -	-
IGO	1,000,000,000.00	\$ -	-	TSC	1,000,000,000.00	\$ -	-
IBE	1,000,000,000.00	\$ -	-	ANE	1,000,000,000.00	\$ -	-
JBU	92,818,181,818.00	\$ -	-	DKH	1,000,000,000.00	\$ -	-
JSA	1,000,000,000.00	\$ -	-	FJI	1,000,000,000.00	\$ -	-
AZU	1,000,000,000.00	\$ -	-	LOTP	1,000,000,000.00	\$ -	-
AVA	1,000,000,000.00	\$ -	-	CAW	1,000,000,000.00	\$ -	-
TAM	1,000,000,000.00	\$ -	-	AMX	1,000,000,000.00	\$ -	-
AZA	1,000,000,000.00	\$ -	-	RBA	1,000,000,000.00	\$ -	-
DAT	1,000,000,000.00	\$ -	-	GCRC	1,000,000,000.00	\$ -	-
ASA	1,000,000,000.00	\$ -	-	TGW	1,000,000,000.00	\$ -	-
SCO	1,000,000,000.00	\$ -	-	MNO	1,000,000,000.00	\$ -	-
SAS	1,000,000,000.00	\$ -	-	RJA	1,000,000,000.00	\$ -	-
SEY	1,000,000,000.00	\$ -	-	SEJ	1,000,000,000.00	\$ -	-
TAP	1,000,000,000.00	\$ -	-	WOWN	1,000,000,000.00	\$ -	-
TOM	1,000,000,000.00	\$ -	-	SW	1,000,000,000.00	\$ -	-
ALK	1,000,000,000.00	\$ -	-	FS	1,000,000,000.00	\$ -	-
CMP	1,000,000,000.00	\$ -	-	RT	1,000,000,000.00	\$ -	-
AHY	1,000,000,000.00	\$ -	-	BW	1,000,000,000.00	\$ -	-
JAI	1,000,000,000.00	\$ -	-	JJ	1,000,000,000.00	\$ -	-
MAU	1,000,000,000.00	\$ -	-	MC	1,000,000,000.00	\$ -	-
BER	1,000,000,000.00	\$ -	-	HH	1,000,000,000.00	\$ -	-
EWG	1,000,000,000.00	\$ -	-	IC	1,000,000,000.00	\$ -	-
EYH	1,000,000,000.00	\$ -	-	CH	1,000,000,000.00	\$ -	-
APJ	1,000,000,000.00	\$ -	-	WY	1,000,000,000.00	\$ -	-
			<u>\$ 489,417</u>				<u>\$489,417</u>

**FIRST BITCOIN CAPITAL CORP.**

Schedule B (Continued)

## Schedule of Digital Currencies - Non-current

As at December 31, 2017, December 31, 2016 and January 1, 2016

(Expressed in U.S. Dollars)

**At Cost****(Non-current)****December 31, 2016**

	Quantity	Cost per Currency	Carrying Value
OTC Coin	19,996,895,800.00	\$ -	\$ -
TeslaCoinCoin (TESLA)	19,913,900.00	\$ -	-
KiloCoin (KLC)	1,000,000,000.00	\$0.000398	398,000
First Bitcoin (BIT)	20,697,934,980.74	\$ -	-
President Johnson (GARY)	54,948,039,390.43	\$ -	-
Hillary (HILL)	55,967,772,167.43	\$ -	-
President Trump (PRES)	55,967,952,167.43	\$ -	-
			<b>\$398,000</b>

**At Cost****(Non-current)****January 1, 2016**

	Quantity	Cost per Currency	Carrying Value
OTC Coin	19,996,895,800.00	\$ -	\$ -
TeslaCoinCoin (TESLA)	19,913,900.00	\$ -	-
			<b>\$ -</b>