PLUS8 GLOBAL VENTURES, LTD.

FORM 2A

LISTING STATEMENT

April 10, 2013

CNSX
CANADIAN NATIONAL
STOCK EXCHANGE

Forward Looking Statements

Certain statements contained in this Listing Statement may constitute forward-looking statements, including, without limitation, anticipated developments in the Company's operations in future periods and other conditions that may occur in the future. These forward-looking statements are not based on historical facts but rather on management's expectations regarding future growth, results of operations, performance, future capital and other expenditures (including the amount, nature and sources of funding thereof), competitive advantages, business prospects and opportunities. Statements in this Listing Statement about the Company's future plans and intentions, results, level of activity, performance, goals or achievements or other future events constitute forward-looking statements. Wherever possible, words such as "anticipate", believe", "expect", "may", "could", "will", "potential", "intend", "estimate", "should", "plan", "predict" or the negative or other variations of statements reflect management's current beliefs and assumptions and are based on information currently available to the Company's management.

Forward-looking statements are statements about the future and are inherently uncertain, and the actual achievements of the Company or other future events or conditions may differ materially from those reflected in the forward-looking statements due to a variety risks, uncertainties and other factors, such as risks relating the development of the Company's technologies, business and economic risks and, without limitation, those referred to under the heading "Risk Factors". These factors should be considered carefully and prospective investors should not place undue reliance on the forward looking statements.

Forward-looking statements are based on a number of assumptions which may prove to be incorrect, including, but not limited to, assumptions about (i) industry trends in technology; (ii) the utility of the TraderOS Platform and related technologies to traders, (iii) industry acceptance of the TraderOS Platform and related technologies; and (iv) the ability of the Company to generate revenues from the TraderOS Platform and related technologies. Although the forward-looking statements contained in this Listing Statement are based upon what the Company's management believes to be reasonable assumptions, the Company cannot assure investors that actual results will be consistent with these forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements are made as of the date of this Listing Statement, and the Company assumes no obligation to update or revise them to reflect new events or circumstances other than as required by law.

Definitions

In this Listing Statement, unless there is something in the subject matter inconsistent therewith, the following terms shall have the respective meanings set out below, words importing the singular number shall include the plural and vice versa.

"**Amalgamation**" means the amalgamation of Predecessor TraderOS with SubCo completed on August 22, 2012 in accordance with the terms of the Amalgamation Agreement.

"**Amalgamation Agreement**" means the amalgamation agreement dated as of August 14, 2012 between the Company, SubCo and Predecessor TraderOS.

"**BCBCA**" means the British Columbia Business Corporations Act.

"**CNSX**" means the Canadian National Stock Exchange.

"**Company**" or "**Plus8**" means Plus8 Global Ventures Ltd., a company continued pursuant to the laws of British Columbia.

"**Listing**" means the listing of the Company's common shares on the CNSX.

"**Predecessor TraderOS**" means TraderOS Technologies Inc., a company incorporated pursuant to the laws of British Columbia.

"**Premium Content Publishers**" means broadcasters and newsletter writers whose target audience is traders and investors.

"**Private Placement**" means the non-brokered private placement of 2,000,000 common shares of the Company for gross proceeds of $500,000.

"**Subco**" means 0947781 B.C. Ltd., previously a direct, wholly-owned subsidiary of Plus8 incorporated pursuant to the provisions of the BCBCA.

"**TraderOS**" means TraderOS Technologies Inc., a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company and a company amalgamated pursuant to the laws of British Columbia and formed upon the Amalgamation.

"**TraderOS Platform**" means the real-time, social collaborative charting, news and communication platform for traders and investors developed by TraderOS.

1. Table of Contents

2. Corporate Structure

Plus8 Global Ventures, Ltd. (the "**Company**" or "**Plus8**") was incorporated in Alberta on March 10, 1997 under the name "First Industrial Capital Corporation". On January 8, 2002, the Company changed its name to "Onbus Technologies Inc." The Company was continued into British Columbia on June 22, 2006 and concurrently changed its name to "Royal Monashee Gold Corp." On November 8, 2012, the Company changed its name to "Plus8 Global Ventures, Ltd.".

The Company's head office is located 139 Fulton Street #715 New York, New York 10038 and its registered and records office is located at Suite 2600, 1066 West Hastings Street Vancouver, BC, V6E 3X1.

The Company has one wholly-owned subsidiary, TraderOS. TraderOS was formed on August 22, 2012 as the result of the amalgamation between Predecessor TraderOS and Subco.

3. General Development of the Business

The Company

Prior to acquiring TraderOS pursuant to the Amalgamation on August 22, 2012, the Company was inactive with no assets, other than cash. The Company had historically been a junior resource exploration company engaged in the acquisition and exploration of unproven mineral interests in Canada. The mineral property previously held by the Company was written off in 2007.

On July 16, 2012 the Company entered into a letter of intent to acquire all of the issued and outstanding shares of Predecessor TraderOS pursuant to a "three-cornered" amalgamation. On August 16, 2012, the Company, Predecessor TraderOS and Subco entered into the Amalgamation Agreement. The Amalgamation Agreement provided that Predecessor TraderOS would amalgamate with Subco, a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company to form TraderOS, which would be a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company. As a condition to completing the Amalgamation, the Company consolidated all of its issued and outstanding common shares on a two-for-one (2:1) basis. The consolidation occurred on August 22, 2012, immediately prior to the Amalgamation.

The Amalgamation was completed on August 22, 2012 and TraderOS became a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company. Concurrently with the completion of the Amalgamation, the Company also completed the Private Placement and issued 2,000,000 common shares at a price of $0.25 per common share for gross proceeds of $500,000. In accordance with the Amalgamation Agreement, in exchange for their shares of Predecessor TraderOS the shareholders of Predecessor TraderOS received an aggregate of 60,000,000 common shares of the Company at a deemed price of $0.25 per share.

The Company did not obtain a formal valuation for Predecessor TraderOS in connection with the Amalgamation. Based on the Private Placement share price, the 60,000,000 Company's common shares issued for the acquisition of Predecessor TraderOS valued Predecessor TraderOS at $15,000,000. The directors of the Company at the time of the Amalgamation were of the view

that the Amalgamation was in the best interest of the Company and that, at the time of the Amalgamation, a $15,000,000 valuation for Predecessor TraderOS was reasonable.

The Company arrived at this valuation of Predecessor TraderOS after taking into considering the following factors:

- The Company's share price used in the concurrent Private Placement, which was subscribed by all arms' length parties and included current users of the TraderOS Platform.
- Similar venture capital valuations in the social network platform space, and generally in technology product industry.
- The advanced development state of the TraderOS Platform at the time of the Amalgamation.
- The low initial development costs of $250,000 which did not reflect the actual value of the TraderOS Platform at the time of the Amalgamation.

In connection with the Amalgamation, David Elias, the founder and principal shareholder of Predecessor TraderOS was appointed as Chief Executive Officer and a director of the Company. On August 29, 2012, James Timms and Martin Woodward stepped down from the board of directors of the Company and were replaced by Mike Edwards and Jeremy Pink, both of whom were directors and shareholders of Predecessor TraderOS and were involved with the development of the TraderOS Platform. On March 22, 2013, Mike Edwards resigned from the Board of Directors.

Upon completion of the Amalgamation, the business of TraderOS became the business of the Company. The Company is now focused on leveraging technology to provide innovative services and products to the financial industry. The Company's current focus is the TraderOS Platform. The Company anticipates developing further products through in-house development, licensing other technologies, or outright acquisitions.

On March 26, 2013, the GSD Technologies Inc. ("**GSD**") entered into a convertible loan agreement with the Company (the "**Convertible Loan Agreement**"). Pursuant to the Convertible Loan Agreement, GSD loaned the Company $100,000 on an interest free basis. The loan is convertible into common shares of the Company at a price of $0.25 per common shares.

On April 4, 2013, the Company completed an additional private placement financing of common shares at a price of $0.25 per common share for gross proceeds of $240,000.

TraderOS

Predecessor TraderOS was incorporated pursuant to the laws of British Columbia on March 15, 2011 and has been focused on developing the TraderOS Platform since that date. David Elias, the Company's current Chief Executive Officer and principal shareholder, was the founder and principal shareholder of Predecessor TraderOS. Mr. Elias has several years of experience in

social marketing and institutional trading and combined his unique skill set to conceptualize and develop the TraderOS Platform.

In September, 2011, Predecessor TraderOS contracted with a technology development firm to provide the technology development resources to build the TraderOS Platform. The TraderOS Platform was developed during the second half of 2011 and into 2012. There have been three phases to the development of the TraderOS Platform, as described below. The Company is currently in the beginning of Phase III.

Management developed the TraderOS Platform to meet the technological and collaborative challenges they faced after leaving trading roles at large institutions. The TraderOS Platform helps traders address two major challenges: (1) the technological disadvantage relative to the resources available for traders at the largest banks or trading firms, and (2) the lack of a team or group of peers with whom to exchange ideas, collaborate and strategize.

Phase I: Private Beta

From January 2012 to June 2012

Using its network of trading professionals, TraderOS was able to attract approximately 1,000 beta testers. Using this group, TraderOS was able to test various builds, tools, and technologies. Using feedback from the beta, the Company refined the TraderOS Platform starting first with needs of individual traders and then moving towards working with professional traders.

Phase II: Product Refinement

From July 2012 to November 2012

The focus of this phase was to launch Beta trials with diverse organizations. The goal throughout this phase was to refine the product offering to appeal to as broad a range of users as possible utilizing real-use case scenarios. This phase also included the establishment of the TraderOS community - users participating in the development and promotion of the brand.

Phase III: Rollout

The Company is currently beginning Phase III in the development of the TraderOS Platform. The Company's focus for the first quarter of 2013 is to market the TraderOS Platform to independent and institutional traders as well as Premium Content Publishers. The Company's marketing strategy is to penetrate the market by approaching existing groups of traders, then using the successful relationships to attract new subscribers. The Company's current management team has demonstrated success with social marketing and customer acquisition. The Company is currently converting its first two trial groups into active subscriber groups.

4. Narrative Description of the Business.

The Company is a financial products and services company working to leverage technology and social media to innovate in the finance industry. Currently, the Company is focused on

launching the TraderOS Platform, a real-time social collaborative charting and communications platform for traders and investors.

Overview

The TraderOS Platform is a social collaborative charting, news and communication platform. The platform's online environment for traders and investors consolidates their information needs into a single location. Traders can communicate with peers in real-time through chat and instant messaging. Aggregated content from blogs, other social platforms (i.e. Twitter™), and articles and multimedia across the web can be accessed seamlessly within the platform environment. Users can monitor other traders or their premium content feed, view charts and articles posted by others, stream real-time financial news, and monitor stock quotes. The platform will allow traders to collaborate and share trading ideas and information with the entire user base or selected groups – giving them access to a "virtual trading floor".

Currently, there are multiple methods that traders can use to exchange information. Some of the issues with these various methods are: speed, mobility, and lack of integrated real time functionality. As access to information keeps increasing it has become ever more challenging to find ways to effectively use it. Professional traders can attribute much of their success to the information networks they have access to. Many of these traders use institutional platforms to connect with other traders and get access to high quality information and recommendations from their peers. Unfortunately, the annual fees to gain access to many of these institutional platforms are cost prohibitive for most independent traders. Based on TraderOS' experience with many of the institutional trading tools available, it is the Company's goal to take the best features of those platforms and give them social collaborative functionality in the TraderOS Platform.

Trading communities, including Premium Content Publishers, can also leverage the TraderOS Platform to transform their static websites (text based chat) into interactive real-time experiences that can significantly boost website traffic, increase user engagement via actual collaboration, and drive more revenue to the Premium Content Publishers while making traders more profitable. As the Premium Content Publishers typically charge a subscription fee for their content, the Company believes partnering with these entities and providing them with the infrastructure, applications and back-end support to communicate with their subscribers will become a significant potential source of revenue for the Company.

Management of the Company believes the TraderOS Platform has the ability to impact the trading marketplace in several significant ways:

- Unite highly skilled trading professionals who have been displaced by industry fragmentation; the TraderOS Platform can replace their old institutional frameworks and help them connect with peers and followers

- Empower Premium Content Publishers to build real trading communities utilizing the TraderOS Platform

- Enable trading firms with many satellite branches to simply and efficiently exchange trading ideas and content organization wide

- Allow traders to follow industry experts to learn, ask questions, and receive trade recommendations

- Work with smaller proprietary trading firms to find ways to maximize their shared knowledge

- Plug in various other trading related technologies into the TraderOS platform

- Utilize the TraderOS tools to help train and educate new traders

Tools and Features of the TraderOS Platform for Traders

Charting and News

The TraderOS Platform gives traders access to the following:

- Real-time charts including equities, futures, and forex

- Shareable charts and research with a community of traders

- Access and exchange watch-list(s) with traders

- Access to real-time trades given by successful profitable professional traders

The TraderOS Reader tool allows users to instantly read articles, annotate and share news. The TraderOS Reader makes blog posts and articles clean along with the following key features:

- Ability to highlight and add notes

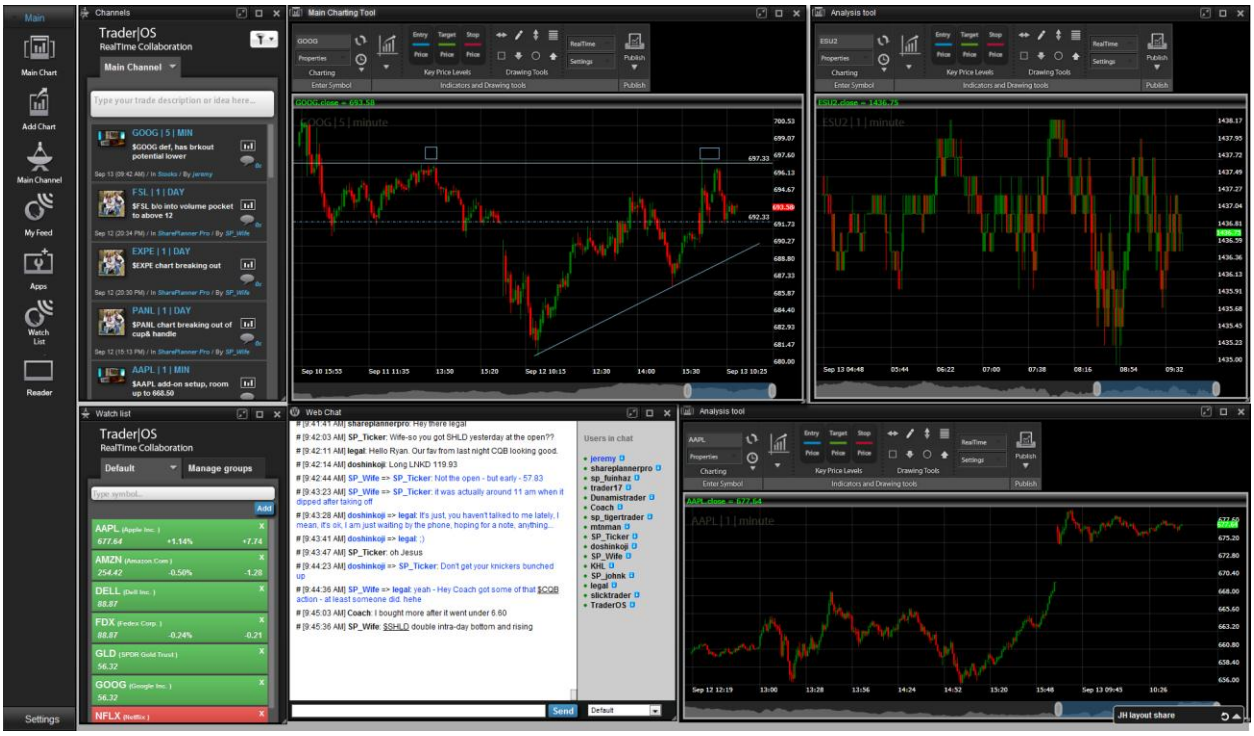
- Share content with other traders

- Allow others to comment

- Start discussions about articles of interest

Social Collaboration

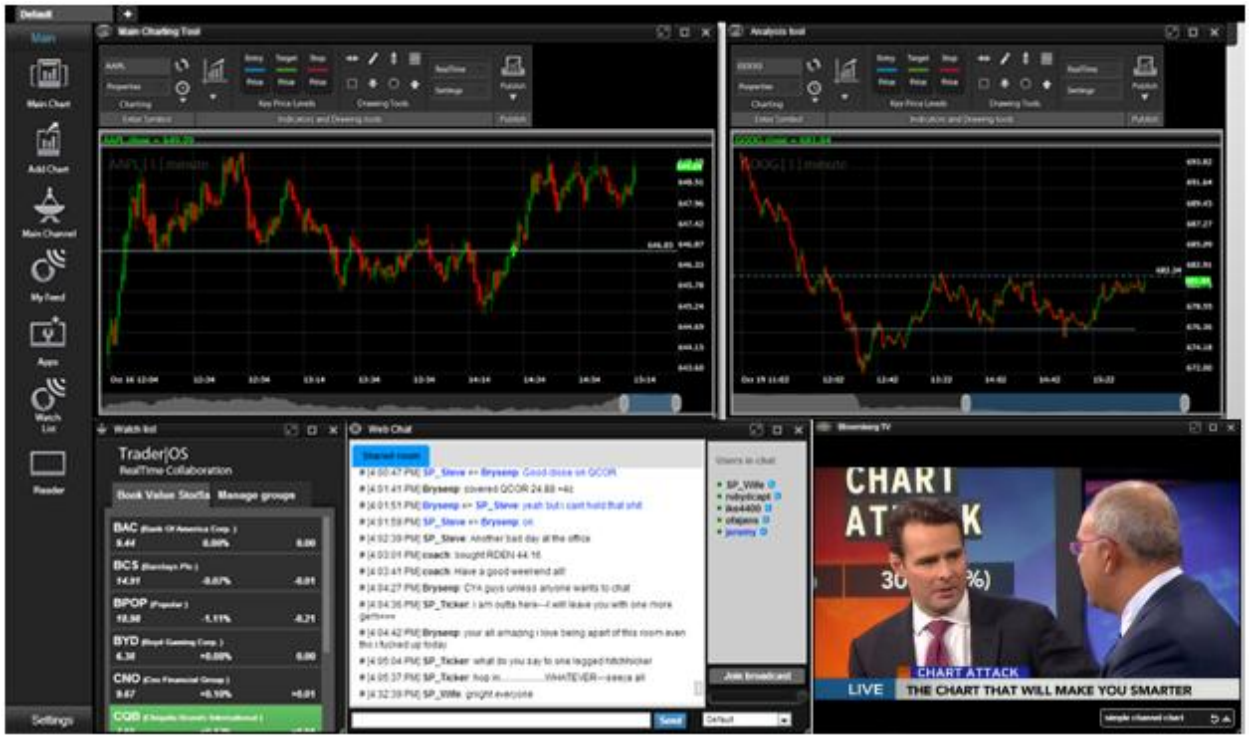
The TraderOS Platform enables traders to collaborate in real time by instantly sharing live, editable charts. Traders can view and benefit from trade ideas, working in real-time with other experienced traders. Users can also share news articles within the TraderOS Platform or across wider social networks.



The above image illustrates how a trader can customize their platform to use various modules. Modules here include: Communication Channel, Charting Windows, Watch list, and Chat Tool.

<u>Customizable Experience</u>

Traders as a group like to have full control over the way they view content. The TreaderOS Platform allows users to customize their layout. It also allows traders to follow and connect with other users, aggregate content, and share all of this information both on the platform and across their personal social networks. Additionally, traders will have access to the Trader|OS App Store where they can purchase apps developed by third party developers.



The image above illustrates how a user can select an App from our App Store, in this case launching a video window to watch live financial news.

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With tabbed browsing a user can instantly view multiple workspaces with a simple click of the mouse with virtually no loading time.

Tools and Features of the TraderOS Platform for Publishers

The TraderOS Platform transforms Premium Content Publisher's static websites into engaging real-time experiences. Premium Content Publishers can utilize the TraderOS Platform to manage their content and embed it within the platform. As a result, these Premium Content Publishers can focus on engaging their subscribers rather than devoting their resources to managing technology and backend requirements. The TraderOS Platform allows Premium Content Publishers to track how their content is consumed and shared across the platform. The Company has created a fully integrated backend system that gives Premium Content Publishers access to the following tools and information:

- View the number of paid users
- View statistics on usage
- Offer discounts
- Send mass emails
- Send email newsletters

Business Objectives and Milestones

The Company anticipates generating revenue through: (a) Premium Content Publishers offering subscription membership marketed to independent traders; (b) tools and services for institutional traders; (c) tools for new traders and trading educators; (d) business development deals whereby other trading products and services may be incorporated into the existing platform; or (e) allow developers to create their own Apps (using our API) and sell these tools in the TraderOS App store.

The Company's short term business objectives over the next 12 months are to: (i) complete the Listing; (ii) complete Phase III of the development of the TraderOS Platform; (iii) complete additional development as required to upgrade the technology and add additional features that may be of interest to users; and (iii) begin generating revenues from the various sources listed above.

Revenue

The Company has recently completed a private placement and convertible loan arrangement for gross proceeds to the Company of $340,000 and has available funds of approximately $185,000. The Company anticipates that it can continue to commercialize the TraderOS Platform over the next 12 months and bring in revenues from Premium Content Publishers and institutional trading

firms. During the fourth quarter of 2012, the Company received its first revenues, booking $25,000 as the first part of a $50,000 commitment from an institutional trading firm. For the purposes of table below, the Company has assumed it will receive $500,000 in revenues during 2013. : The Company anticipates the TraderOS Platform going live with Premium Content Publishers and its community in the second quarter of 2013.

In order to meet its business objectives, the Company intends to use the total funds available to it over the next 12 months as follows:

Business Objective	***Estimated Time Period***	***Allocation of Funds***
Ongoing Technology Development	12 months	$180,000
Bandwidth Maintenance Costs	12 months	$24,000
General and Administrative Expenses	12 months	$60,000
Contractor Payments	12 months	$192,000
CNSX Listing Expenses	1-2 months	$15,000
Legal and Accounting	1-2 months	$50,000
Marketing costs	12 months	$54,000
Unallocated working capital	12 months	$105,000
TOTAL		**$680,000.00**

Marketing Strategy

Overall brand promotion will include online paid search advertising, search engine optimization, public relations, creation and promotion of thought leadership content, and trade advertising. These tactics will focus on driving awareness of the TraderOS Platform and generating inbound inquiries from both institutional and individual users.

To penetrate the independent trader marketplace, sales and direct marketing resources will initially be focused on identifying and acquiring key Premium Content Publishers whose communities include large trader populations. The Company will also employ viral marketing, social media and referral tactics to drive growth through our early subscribers.

Concurrently, management will leverage direct marketing, professional social media such as LinkedIn™, and thought leadership material to identify opportunities among proprietary trading firms and other institutional users.

Competitive Advantage

The Company believes that its competitive advantage will be the all-in-one technology platform targeted at traders and Premium Content Publishers which does not currently exist. The Company's management team has extensive knowledge and experience in the business of trading. In addition, this team created some of the first social networks and software to manage them. Being involved in the space prior to the emergence of both MySpace™ and Facebook™ has given the Company, through TraderOS, a unique vantage point in understanding how to now create effective social networking tools for traders.

5. Selected Consolidated Financial Information

The Company

The following table presents certain selected consolidated financial data of the Company as at September 30, 2012, 2011, 2010 and the interim period ended December 31, 2012.

	Three Months Ended December 31, 2012 (unaudited) (IFRS) ($)	**Year Ended September 30, 2012 (audited) (IFRS) ($)**	**Year Ended September 30, 2011 (audited) (Canadian GAAP) ($)**	**Year Ended September, 2010 (audited) (Canadian GAAP) ($)**
Total Revenues	24,020	Nil	Nil	Nil
Net Income or <Loss>	<73,899>	<1,292,324>	<22,349>	<11,394>
Total	<73,899>	<1,292,324>	<22,349>	<11,394>
Per Share	<0.00>	<0.13>	<0.00>	<0.00>
Total Assets	126,418	249,392	7,053	17,742
Total Current Liabilities	63,549	114,907	33,693	22,033
Shareholders' Equity (deficiency)	<30,628>	<43,271>	<750,677>	<728,328>
Cash Dividends	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Predecessor TraderOS

The following table presents certain selected consolidated financial data of Predecessor TraderOS as at September 30, 2011and the interim period ended June 30, 2012**.**

	Nine Months Ended June 30, 2012 (unaudited) (IFRS) ($)	**Period Ended September 30, 2011 (audited) (Canadian GAAP) ($)**
Total Revenues	Nil	Nil
Net Income or <Loss>	<271,606>	<146,221>
Total	<271,606>	<146,221>
Per Share	<0.00>	<0.00>
Total Assets	1,309	17,589
Total Current Liabilities	175,035	25,061
Shareholders' Equity (deficiency)	<267,724>	<96,118>
Cash Dividends	Nil	Nil

6. Management Discussion and Analysis

Interim Period Ended December 31, 2012

The statement of financial position as at September 30, 2011 and the statement of operations, shareholders deficiency, and cash flows for prior to August 22, 2012, are those of Predecessor TraderOS. The consolidated financial statements include the results of operations of the Company from August 22, 2012, the date of Amalgamation.

The continuing operations of the Company are dependent upon its ability to continue to raise adequate financing and to commence profitable operations in the future. The Company has material financial uncertainties that cast significant doubt upon the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

Results of Operations

The increase in expenses for the three month period ended December 31, 2012 as compared to the December 31, 2011 period is primarily due to an increase in professional fees and regulatory and filing fees. The three month period saw the substantial completion of development of the TraderOS Platform.

Summary of Quarterly Results

Following is a table of the revenues, expenses and earnings/loss per share for the last eight (8) quarters:

	2012				**2011**			
	December 31, 2012	September 30, 2012	June 30, 2012	March 30, 2012	December 31, 2011	September 30, 2011	June 30, 2011	Incorporation to March 31, 2011
Other Income	$(24,020)	$-		$ -	$ -	$-	$ -	$-
Total Assets	126,418	249,392	1,842	1,316	4,538	17,589	49,964	-
Operating Loss	97,919	1,168,686	42,233	6,305	75,100	112,811	36,834	13,000
Net Loss	73,899	1,168,686	42,233	6,305	75,100	112,811	20,410	13,000
Loss Per Share	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.03)	(0.01)	(0.00)
Dividends	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Off Balance Sheet Arrangements

The Company has no off-balance sheet arrangements.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements Not Yet Effective

The following new standards, interpretations and amendments to standards and interpretations have been issued but are not effective at December 31, 2012 and have not been early adopted. The Company does not expect the adoption of the following standards to have a material impact on its financial statements:

Accounting Standards Issued and Effective January 1, 2013:

IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements establishes principles for the presentation and preparation of consolidated financial statements when an entity controls one or more other entities. IFRS 10 supersedes IAS 27 Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements and SIC-12 Consolidated - Special Purpose Entities.

IFRS 11 Joint Arrangements establishes principles for financial reporting by parties to a joint arrangement. IFRS 11 supersedes the current IAS 31 Interest in Joint Ventures and SIC-13 Jointly Controlled Entities - Non-Monetary Contributions by Ventures.

IFRS 12 Disclosure of Interest in Other Entities applies to entities that have an interest in a subsidiary, a joint arrangement, an associate or an unconsolidated structured entity.

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: 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 realisable value in IAS 2 Inventories or value in use in IAS 36 Impairment of Assets.

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

Year Ended September 30, 2012

Acquisition

Effective August 22, 2012, the Company acquired all of the issued and outstanding share capital of TraderOS. As consideration, the Company issued 60,000,000 common shares.

Legally, the Company is the parent of TraderOS. However, as a result of the share exchange described above, control of the combined companies passed to the former shareholders of TraderOS. This type of share exchange, referred to as a “reverse acquisition,” deems TraderOS

to be the acquirer for accounting purposes. The acquisition is not considered to be a business combination for accounting purposes as TraderOS is not considered to be a business for accounting purposes. Accordingly the net assets of TraderOS are included in the balance sheet at book values and the deemed acquisition of the Company is accounted for by the purchase method with the net assets of the Company recorded at fair market value at the date of acquisition. The allocation of the purchase price is as follows:

Cash	$14,480
Accounts receivable	$1,872
Public company listing expense	$840,361
Consideration – Common shares	$856,713

The statement of financial position as at September 30, 2011 and the statement of operations, shareholders deficiency, and cash flows for prior to August 22, 2012, are those of TraderOS. The consolidated financial statements include the results of operations of the Company from August 22, 2012, the date of acquisition.

During the year ended September 30, 2012, in connection with the acquisition, the Company incurred transaction costs of $840,361 (during the period from incorporation on March 15, 2011 to September 30, 2011 - $Nil) which have been recorded as an expense in the statement of loss and comprehensive loss in accordance with IFRS 3.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

As at September 30, 2012 the Company had net working capital of $134,485 compared to ($7,472) as September 30, 2011.

On August 22, 2012, the Company issued:

(a) 2,000,000 common shares pursuant to a private placement at $0.25 per share for proceeds of $500,000. The Company paid $25,000 in share issuance costs.
(b) 60,000,000 common shares related to the acquisition.

Prior to the acquisition on August 22, 2012, TraderOS issued:

(a) 500,000 common shares at $0.10 per share for proceeds of $50,000.
(b) 1,000,000 common shares at $0.05 per share for proceeds of $50,000.

During the period ended September 30, 2011, Trader OS issued:

(a) 93,500,000 common shares at $0.000001 per share for total proceeds of $93.50;
(b) 4,999,900 common shares at $0.01 per share for total proceeds of $49,999.
(c) 100 common shares at $0.10 per share for total proceeds of $10.

The continuing operations of the Company are dependent upon its ability to continue to raise adequate financing and to commence profitable operations in the future. The Company has

material financial uncertainties that cast significant doubt upon the Company's ability to continue as a going concern

Summary of Quarterly Results

Following is a table of the revenues, expenses and earnings/loss per share for the quarter ends from March 15, 2011.

	2012			**2011**			
	September 30, 2012	June 30, 2012	March 30, 2012	December 31, 2011	September 30, 2011	June 30, 2011	Incorporation to March 31, 2011
Other Income	$-	$ -	$ -	$ -	$-	$-	$-
Total Assets	249,392	1,842	1,316	4,538	17,589	49,964	-
Operating Loss	1,168,686	42,233	6,305	75,100	112,811	36,834	13,000
Net Loss	1,168,686	42,233	6,305	75,100	112,811	20,410	13,000
Loss Per Share	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.03)	(0.01)	(0.00)
Dividends	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

The Company had no revenues during the past 7 quarters. Expenses in September 30, 2012 primarily consisted of public company listing costs related to the acquisition as well as software and development costs. Prior to the quarter ended September 30, 2012, the Company's expenses were limited to software development costs, professional and compliance fees.

Off Balance Sheet Arrangements

The Company has no off-balance sheets arrangements.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements Not Yet Effective

The following new standards, interpretations and amendments to standards and interpretations have been issued but are not effective at December 31, 2012 and have not been early adopted. The Company does not expect the adoption of the following standards to have a material impact on its financial statements:

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IFRS 11 Joint Arrangements establishes principles for financial reporting by parties to a joint arrangement. IFRS 11 supersedes the current IAS 31 Interest in Joint Ventures and SIC-13 Jointly Controlled Entities - Non-Monetary Contributions by Ventures.

IFRS 12 Disclosure of Interest in Other Entities applies to entities that have an interest in a subsidiary, a joint arrangement, an associate or an unconsolidated structured entity.

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: 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 realisable value in IAS 2 Inventories or value in use in IAS 36 Impairment of Assets.

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

Related Party Transactions

During the year ended September 30, 2012, the Company paid software development costs of $8,092 (period from incorporation on March 15, 2011 to September 30, 2011 - $Nil) to a company owned by an officer and director, namely Mike Edwards. At September 30, 2012, $2,000 (2011 - $Nil) was owing to a director and officer of a related corporation, namely Mike Edwards.

7. Market for Securities

The Company's common shares are not currently listed on any stock exchange or trading quotation system. The Company intends to apply to list its common shares on the CNSX.

8. Consolidated Capitalization

Description of Security	*Number authorized to be issued*	*Number outstanding as the date of the Listing Statement*
Common shares without par value	Unlimited	66,386,850
Common shares reserved for issuance pursuant to Convertible Loan Agreement	400,000	Nil

9. Options to Purchase Securities

The Company does not presently have any stock options outstanding. On October 30, 2012, the Company adopted an incentive stock option plan (the "**Stock Option Plan**") to permit to grant stock options to its directors, consultants and employees. Following is a brief description of the Stock Option Plan.

The maximum number of shares that may be issued upon the exercise of stock options granted under the Stock Option Plan shall not exceed 10% of the Company's issued and outstanding share capital at the time of grant. The exercise price of the stock option will be determined by the board of directors in its sole discretion but shall not be less than the closing price of the Company's common shares on the CNSX on the day prior to the date of grant, less any allowable discounts. The board retains the discretion to impose vesting periods on any options granted.

Options will not be granted to any one person in any 12 month period which will, when exercised, exceed 5% of the issued and outstanding shares of the Company or to any one consultant or to those persons employed by the Company who perform investor relations services which will, when exercised, exceed 2% of the issued and outstanding shares of the Company. Upon expiry of an option, or in the event an option is otherwise terminated for any reason, the number of shares in respect of the expired or terminated option shall again be available for the purposes of the Stock Option Plan. All options granted under the Stock Option Plan may not have an expiry date exceeding ten years from the date on which the Board grants and announces the granting of the option.

If the option holder ceases to be a director of the Company (other than by reason of death) then the option granted shall expire on no later than the 90th day following the date that the option holder ceases to be a director of the Company, subject to the terms and conditions set out in the Stock Option Plan. If the option holder ceases to be employed by the Company (other than by reason of death), or ceases to be a consultant of the Company as the case may be, then the option granted shall expire on no later than the 60th day following the date that the option holder ceases to be employed by the Company or ceases to be a consultant of the Company, subject to the terms and conditions set out in the Stock Option Plan.

10. Description of the Securities

The Company has only one class of common shares, without any special rights or restrictions. All of the common shares rank equally as to voting rights, participation in a distribution of the Company's assets on liquidation, dissolution or winding-up and the entitlement to dividends. There are no cumulative voting rights, and therefore a simple majority of votes at the annual meeting can elect all of the directors. The shareholders are entitled to receive notice of all meetings of shareholders and to attend and vote their common shares at such meetings. Each one of the common shares carries with it the right to one vote.

In the event of the Company's liquidation, dissolution or winding-up or other distribution of its assets, the shareholders will be entitled to receive, on a *pro rata* basis, all of the assets remaining after the Company has paid its liabilities. There are no sinking fund provisions. There is no set dividend rate or dividend schedule for the common shares. The board of directors will decide if and when dividends should be declared and paid.

The common shares are not subject to any future call or assessment and there are no provisions for exchange, conversion, exercise, redemption or retraction.

Prior Sales

The following is a list of sales of common shares within the 12 months prior to the date of this Listing Statement :

Date	*Number of Shares*	*Price per Share*	*Aggregate*	*Consideration/Reason for Issuance*
November, 2011	180,000 common shares	$0.10	$18,000	Debt Settlement (1)
November, 2011	700,000 common shares	$0.05	$35,000	Cash - Private Placement(2)
August 22, 2012	60,000,000 common shares	$0.25	$15,000,000	Acquisition of Predecessor TraderOS (3)
August 22, 2012	2,000,000 common shares	$0.25	$500,000	Cash - Private Placement
April 4, 2013	960,000 common shares	$0.25	$240,000	Cash Private Placement
TOTAL	**63,840,000 common shares**			

(1) Issued to settle outstanding debt of $18,000. Amounts shown are pre-Consolidation.

(2) Amounts shown are pre-Consolidation.

(3) Pursuant to the Amalgamation Agreement, the Company issued these shares to the shareholders of Predecessor TraderOS upon completion of the Amalgamation of Predecessor TraderOS and SubCo. Amounts shown are post-Consolidation. See the discussion above under "General Development of the Business - The Company" for information on how the Company arrived at the valuation of Predecessor TraderOS.

Stock Exchange Price

The Company's common shares are not currently trading on any stock exchange. The Company has applied to list its common shares on the CNSX.

11. Escrowed Securities

In connection with the listing of the Company's common shares on the CNSX, it is anticipated that the following common shares (the "**Escrowed Shares**") will be subject to escrow.

Designation of Class held in Escrow	*Number of Securities held in Escrow*	*Percentage of Class*

Common Shares	51,249,400	77.2%

10% of the Escrowed Shares will be released upon completion of the Listing (the "**Listing Date**"). The remaining Escrowed Shares will be released over 36 months in equal tranches of 15% every six months following the Listing Date**.**

12. Principal Shareholders

Other than as set out in the table below, and as at the date of this Listing Statement, to the knowledge of the Company's directors and senior officers, no person or company own, directly or indirectly, or exercise control or direction over, shares carrying more than 10% of the voting rights attached to all of the Company's outstanding shares.

Name of Principal Shareholder	*Number of Common Shares*	*Type of Ownership*	*Percentage of Issued and Outstanding Common Shares* (2)
David Elias (1)	51,249,400	Registered/Direct	77.2%

(1) David Elias is the Chief Executive Officer and a director of the Company.

(2) Based on an issued and outstanding share capital of 66,386,850 common shares.

13. Directors and Officers

Directors are elected or appointed and hold office until the next annual general meeting of shareholders or until their successors are duly elected or appointed, unless their office is earlier vacated in accordance with the Company's Articles or if he becomes disqualified to act as a director. The term of office of the Company's officers is at the discretion of the Company's board of directors.

Name and Municipality of Residence and Position with the Company	*Principal Occupation for Previous Five Years*	*Served as a Director of the Company since*	*Number of Common Shares Held*	*Percentage of Issued and Outstanding Common Shares*
David Elias(2) New York, New York *Chief Executive Officer and Director*	Prior to March 2011, Self-Employed Businessman. March 2011 to present, Founder, TraderOS	August 22, 2012	51,249,400	77.2%
Jeremy Pink(2) Tenafly, New Jersey *Director*	Television Executive	August 29, 2012	250,200	less than 1%

Name and Municipality of Residence and Position with the Company	*Principal Occupation for Previous Five Years*	*Served as a Director of the Company since*	*Number of Common Shares Held*	*Percentage of Issued and Outstanding Common Shares*
Benjamin Catalano[(2)] British Columbia, Canada *Director*	Realtor, Sutton Group, since 1991.	June 2, 2004	75,000	less than 1%
James S. Timms British Columbia, Canada *Chief Financial Officer*	Director- Appraisal Division, Maynards Industries Ltd. since 2000	Not applicable	50,000	less than 1%

(1) The information as to voting securities beneficially owned, directly or indirectly, is based upon information furnished by the nominees.

(2) Member of the Audit Committee.

As of the date of this Listing Statement, the Company's directors and officers beneficially owned, directly or indirectly, as a group, 51,624,600 common shares representing approximately 77.8% of all of the Company's outstanding voting securities.

Conflicts of Interest

There are no known existing or potential conflicts of interest among the Company's directors and officers or other members of management as a result of their outside business interests except that certain of the directors and officers serve as directors and officers of other companies, and therefore it is possible that a conflict may arise between their duties to the Company and their duties as a director or officer of such other companies.

Key Management Biographies

David Elias *(Age - 39) Director and Chief Executive Officer*. Mr. Elias is the founder of TraderOS. Mr. Elias co-founded Noise Marketing New York, a social marketing firm that worked on behalf of Coca-Cola, General Motors, Intel and Chase that was acquired in 2010 by Engine UK. Mr. Elias began his career as a trader at the Chicago Board of Trade then later as a proprietary trader for Bear Stearns.

Jeremy Pink *(Age - 47) Director:* Mr. Pink currently consults or serves on the boards of media and technology companies around the world, and also serves as a Managing Director of Hedgeye Risk Management, a financial media and independent research firm on Wall Street. Prior to these roles, Mr. Pink worked for more than ten years at CNBC, most recently serving as Senior Vice-President and Managing Director from June 2009 to June 2011 where he oversaw all of the network's programming globally. Before that, he served as President and Managing Director of CNBC Asia based in Singapore, where he oversaw the network's commercial activities and programming. He first joined CNBC as Vice President of News and Programming in Europe in 2000. Prior to joining CNBC, Mr. Pink worked in television in Asia, in digital media in New York and at CNN in New York and Atlanta. Mr. Pink holds an MBA from Duke University.

The Company has not entered into a non-competition or non-disclosure agreement with any member of management.

Corporate Cease Trade Orders or Bankruptcies

Other than set forth below, no director, officer or significant shareholder of the Company is, or within the ten years prior to the date hereof has been, a director or executive officer of any company, that while that person was acting in that capacity:

(a) was the subject of a cease trade order or similar order or an order that denied the company access to any exemption under securities legislation for a period of more than 30 consecutive days; or

(b) was subject to an event that resulted, after the director ceased to be a director or executive officer of the company being the subject of a cease trade order or similar order or an order that denied the relevant company access to any exemption under securities legislation, for a period of more than 30 consecutive days; or

(c) within a year of that person ceasing to act in that capacity, became bankrupt, made a proposal under any legislation relating to bankruptcy or insolvency or was subject to or instituted any proceedings, arrangement or compromise with creditors or had a receiver, receiver manager or trustee appointed to hold its assets.

On February 2, 2009, the Company was subject to a cease trade order initiated by the British Columbia Securities Commission for the failure to file financial statements as required by National Instrument 51-102- *Continuous Disclosure Requirements*. On October 6, 2010, the required financial statements were filed and the cease trade order was revoked. Benjamin Catalano was a director of the Company at the time the cease trade order was issued.

Individual Bankruptcies

No director, officer or significant shareholder of the Company has, within the ten years prior to the date of this Listing Application, become bankrupt or made a proposal under any legislation relating to bankruptcy or insolvency, or been subject to or instituted any proceedings, arrangement or compromise with creditors, or had a receiver, receiver manager or trustee appointed to hold the assets of that individual.

Penalties and Sanctions

No director, officer or significant shareholder of the Company has been subject to any penalties or sanctions imposed by a court relating to securities legislation or by a securities regulatory authority, has entered into a settlement agreement with a securities regulatory authority or has been subject to any other penalties or sanctions imposed by a court or regulatory body that would be likely to be considered important to a reasonable investor making an investment decision.

14. Capitalization

Issued Capital	*Number of Securities (non-diluted)*	*Number of Securities (fully-diluted)*	*% Issued (non-diluted)*	*% of Issued (fully-diluted)*
Public Float				
Total Outstanding (A)	66,386,850	66,786,850		
Held by related persons or employees or related person or by persons or company who beneficially own, direct or indirectly, more than a 5% voting position in the issuer (or who would beneficially own or control, directly or indirectly, more than a 5% voting position in the issuer upon exercise or conversion of other securities held (B)	51,624,600	51,624,600	77.8%	N/A
Total Public Float (A-B)	**14,762,250**	**15,162,250**	**22.2%**	**22.7%**
Freely-Tradeable Float				
Number of outstanding securities subject to resale restrictions, including restrictions imposed by pooling or other arrangements or in a shareholder agreement and securities held by control block holders (C)	52,209,400	52,609,400	78.6%	N/A
Total Tradeable Float (A-C)	**14,177,450**	**14,177,450**	**21.4%**	**21.4%**

Public Securityholders (Registered)

Common Shares *Size of Holding*	*Number of holders*	*Total number of securities*
1 – 99 securities	0	Nil
100 – 499 securities	0	Nil
500 – 999 securities	0	Nil
1,000 – 1,999 securities	12	12,000
2,000 – 2,999 securities	0	Nil
3,000 – 3,999 securities	0	Nil
4,000 – 4,999 securities	0	Nil

Common Shares *Size of Holding*	*Number of holders*	*Total number of securities*
5,000 or more securities	24	9,539,200
Unable to Confirm	1 (CDS Position)	5,085,850

Public Securityholders (Beneficial)

Common Shares *Size of Holding*	*Number of holders*	*Total number of securities*
1 – 99 securities	0	0
100 – 499 securities	19	5,050
500 – 999 securities	8	4,900
1,000 – 1,999 securities	38	43,400
2,000 – 2,999 securities	38	77,940
3,000 – 3,999 securities	6	19,501
4,000 – 4,999 securities	6	24,000
5,000 or more securities	35	4,424,899
Unable to confirm	Unknown	Unknown

Non - Public Securityholders (Registered)

Class of Security *Size of Holding*	*Number of holders*	*Total number of securities*
1 – 99 securities	0	Nil
100 – 499 securities	0	Nil
500 – 999 securities	0	Nil
1,000 – 1,999 securities	0	Nil
2,000 – 2,999 securities	0	Nil
3,000 – 3,999 securities	0	Nil
4,000 – 4,999 securities	0	Nil
5,000 or more securities	0	Nil
Unable to confirm	3	51,549,600

15. Executive Compensation

Following is the Company's executive compensation information for the year ended September 30, 2011, as prescribed for Form 51-102F6- *Statement of Executive Compensation*. The Company has not yet prepared its Form 51-102F6- *Statement of Executive Compensation* for the year ended September 30, 2012. Other than possible stock option grants pursuant to the Company's Stock Option Plan adopted by the Company on October 30, 2012 and the payment of an anticipated salary of $8,000 per month to David Elias, the Company's Chief Executive Officer, the Company does not anticipate making any material changes to its policies with respect to executive compensation.

During the financial year ended September 30, 2011, the Company had one Named Executive Officer, being James S. Timms, the former Chief Executive Officer, President, Chief Financial Officer and Chairman of the Company. Effective August 29, 2012, Mr. Timms resigned as Chief Executive Officer, President, Chairman and a director of the Company. Mr. Timms is currently the Chief Financial Officer of the Company.

In this Listing Statement, "Named Executive Officer" means: (a) each CEO, (b) each CFO, (c) each of the three most highly compensated executive officers of the company, including any of its subsidiaries, or the three most highly compensated individuals acting in a similar capacity, other than the CEO and CFO, at the end of the most recently completed financial year whose total compensation was, individually, more than $150,000; and (d) each individual who would be a NEO under (c) above but for the fact that the individual was neither an executive officer of the Company, nor acting in a similar capacity, at the end of that financial year.

Compensation Discussion and Analysis

The compensation payable to the NEOs is determined by the Company's board of directors (the "**Board**"). The general objectives of the Board's compensation decisions are:

- to ensure that total compensation paid takes into account the Company's overall financial position;
- to align management's interests with the long-term interest of shareholders; and
- to encourage management to achieve a high level of performance and results with a view to increasing long-term shareholder value.

The Company's compensation program is designed to: (i) reflect the Company's current state of development; (ii) reflect the Company's performance; and (iii) provide competitive levels of compensation, a significant portion of which is dependent upon individual and corporate performance and contribution to increasing shareholder value. The Board recognizes the need to provide a total compensation package that will attract and retain qualified and experienced

executives as well as align the compensation level of each executive to that executive's level of responsibility. In general, a NEOs compensation is comprised of a salary / consulting fees.

Share-Based and Option-Based Awards

During the year ended September 30, 2011, the Company did not have an equity incentive plan, a non-equity incentive plan or a pension plan. Consequently, during the year ended September 30, 2011, the Company had not issued any option-based awards or share-based awards to the Named Executive Officer or to the directors.

Risk of Compensation Practices and Disclosure

The Board has not formally considered the risks associated with the Company's compensation policies and practices. The Company has attempted to minimize those compensation practices and policies that expose the Company to inappropriate or excessive risks.

Hedging Policy

The Company has not established a policy on whether or not a NEO or director is permitted to purchase financial instruments, including, for greater certainty, prepaid variable forward contracts, equity swaps, collars, or units of exchange funds, that are designed to hedge or offset a decrease in market value of equity securities granted as compensation or held, directly or indirectly, by the NEO or director.

Summary Compensation Table

Set out below is a summary of compensation paid during the Company's most recently completed financial year to the Company's Named Executive Officer.

Summary Compensation Table

Name and principal position	Year	Salary ($)	All other compensation ($)	Total compensation ($)
James S. Timms *Former Chairman, Chief Executive Officer, President, Current Chief Financial Officer*	2011 2010 2009	Nil Nil Nil	Nil Nil Nil	Nil Nil Nil

Share-Based Awards and Option-Based Awards

During the year ended September 30, 2011, the Company did not have a stock option plan in place and had not adopted an equity incentive plan. Consequently, the Company had not issued any option-based awards or share-based awards to the NEO.

Termination and Change of Control Payments

The Company has not entered into any contract, agreement, plan or arrangement that provides for payments to the NEO at, following or in connection with any termination (whether voluntary, involuntary or constructive), resignation, retirement, a change in control of the Company or a change in the NEOs responsibilities.

Director Compensation

No compensation was paid to directors in their capacity as directors of the Company, in their capacity as members of a committee of the Board, or as consultants or experts, during the Company's most recently completed financial year.

Set out below is a summary of compensation paid or accrued during the Company's most recently completed financial year to the Company's directors, other than the NEO previously disclosed:

Director Compensation Table

Name	Fees Earned ($)	All Other Compensation ($)	Total ($)
W. Benjamin Catalano	Nil	Nil	Nil
Martin J.C. Woodward	Nil	Nil	Nil

Share-Based Awards and Option-Based Awards

During the year ended September 30, 2011, the Company did not have a stock option plan in place and had not adopted an equity incentive plan. Consequently, the Company had not issued any option-based awards or share-based awards to the directors during the year ended September 30, 2011.

16. Indebtedness of Directors and Executive Officers

Management is not aware of any indebtedness outstanding by any of the directors, executive officers or any of their respective associates or affiliates.

17. Risk Factors

The risks associated with the Company's business are numerous. Certain of them are described below. Additional risks that are not yet identified or that the Company believes are immaterial may also impair the Company's business operations.

No Established Market

There is no market for the Company's common shares as the common shares are not currently listed on any stock exchange.

Dependence on, and Protection of, Key Personnel

The Company is substantially dependent upon the services of David Elias, the Company's Chief Executive Officer. The loss of the services of Mr. Elias could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business. The Company does not have key man insurance on the life of Mr. Elias.

Technology Risk

The Company's products and services are dependent upon advanced technologies which are susceptible to rapid technological change. There can be no assurance that the Company's products and services will not be seriously affected by, or become obsolete as a result of, such technological changes. Further, the Company's sole product, the TraderOS Platform, is currently under development and there can be no assurance that these development efforts will result in a viable product as conceived by the Company or at all.

Although the Company does not believe there is a comparable application to the TraderOS Platform available as of the date of this Listing Statement, there is a risk that a similar application could reach the market prior to the TraderOS Platform or that a similar application may be developed after commercialization of the TraderOS Platform is completed that includes features more appealing to users. The occurrence of any of these events could decrease the amount of interest generated in the TraderOS Platform and prevent the Company from generating revenues or reduce the revenue generating potential of the TraderOS Platform.

Early Stage Company

The Company has no history of earnings, limited cash reserves, a limited operating history, has not paid dividends, and is unlikely to pay dividends in the immediate or near future. It is in the development and planning phases of its business and has not started commercialization of its products and services. Operations are not sufficiently established such that the Company can mitigate the risks associated with its planned activities.

Liquidity Concerns and Future Financing Requirements

The Company is in the development phase has not generated significant revenue. It will likely operate at a loss until the business becomes established and may require additional financing in order to fund future operations and expansion plans. The Company's ability to secure any required financing to sustain its operations will depend in part upon prevailing capital market conditions, as well as the Company's business success. There can be no assurance that the Company will be successful in its efforts to secure any additional financing or additional financing on terms satisfactory to it.

Volatility of Share Price

It is anticipated that the Company's common shares will be listed for trading on the CNSX. As such, factors such as announcements of quarterly variations in operating results, revenues, costs and market conditions may have a significant impact on the market price of the common shares. Global stock markets, including the CNSX, have from time to time experienced extreme price and volume fluctuations that have often been unrelated to the operations of particular companies. The same applies to companies in the technology sector. There can be no assurance that an active or liquid market will develop or be sustained for the common shares.

Effectiveness and Efficiency of Advertising and Promotional Expenditures

The future growth and profitability of the Company will depend on the effectiveness and efficiency of advertising and promotional expenditures, including the ability of the Company to (i) create greater awareness of its technology and services; (ii) determine the appropriate creative message and media mix for future advertising expenditures; and (iii) effectively manage advertising and promotional costs in order to maintain acceptable operating margins. There can be no assurance that advertising and promotional expenditures will result in revenues in the future or will generate awareness of the Company's technologies or services. In addition, no assurance can be given that the Company will be able to manage its advertising and promotional expenditures on a cost-effective basis.

Intellectual Property

The success of the Company depends in part on its ability to protect the intellectual property rights associated with the Company's technology. The Company has not applied to register any patents, trademarks or copyrights.

Even if the Company takes measures in the future to protect its technology, there can be no assurance that others will not develop similar technology or that the Company will be in a position to police unauthorized use of its technology, which can be difficult and costly. Foreign countries may not protect intellectual property rights to the same extent as Canada and the United States. To protect intellectual property rights in the future, the Company may take further precautions and may pursue litigation, which may result in substantial expenses, divert the attention of management, cause significant delays, materially disrupt the conduct of the Company's business or adversely affect revenues, financial condition and results of operation.

Significant Ownership Interest of Management and Directors

Currently, the officers and directors of the Company own 77.8% of the issued and outstanding common shares. As a result, these individuals could exercise substantial control over all matters requiring shareholder approval, including the election of directors and approval of significant corporate transactions. This concentration of ownership limits the power to exercise control by the minority shareholders.

Management of Growth

The Company's management anticipates rapid growth and plans to capitalize on this growth. Future operating results will depend on management's ability to manage this anticipated growth, hire and retain qualified employees, properly generate revenues and control expenses. A decline in the growth rate of revenues without a corresponding reduction in the growth rate of expenses could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, results of operations, cash flows and financial condition.

Current Global Financial Condition

The recent downturn of global capital markets has generally made the raising of capital by equity or debt financing more difficult, and the Company may be dependent upon the capital markets to raise additional financing. As such, the Company is subject to liquidity risk in meeting its operating expenditure requirements in instances where cash positions are unable to be maintained or appropriate financing is unavailable. These factors may impact the ability of the Company to raise equity or obtain loans and other credit facilities in the future and on terms favourable to the Company. If these increased levels of volatility and market turmoil continue, the Company's operations could be adversely impacted and the trading price of the Company's Common Shares could be adversely affected.

Uncertainty of Use of Proceeds

Although the Company has set out its intended use of proceeds, the same are estimates only and subject to change. While management does not contemplate any material variation, management does retain broad discretion in the application of such proceeds.

Conflicts of Interest

Certain of the Company's directors and officers are, and may continue to be, involved in the technology industry through their direct and indirect participation in corporations, partnerships or joint ventures which are potential competitors of the Company. Situations may arise in connection with potential acquisitions or opportunities where the other interests of these directors and officers may conflict with the interests of the Company. Directors and officers having conflicts of interest will be subject to and follow the procedures set out in applicable corporate and securities legislation, regulation, rules and policies.

18. Promoters

David Elias, the Chief Executive Officer, may be considered the promoter of the Company. Mr. Elias holds 51,249,400 common shares of the Company, representing 77.2% of the total issued

and outstanding common shares of the Company. Mr. Elias was the principal shareholder of Predecessor TraderOS and received the common shares of the Company pursuant to the Amalgamation.

19. Legal Proceedings

There are no current or contemplated legal proceedings that are material to the Company's business or assets.

20. Interest of Management and Others in Material Transactions

David Elias, the Company's Chief Executive Officer, was the founder and principal shareholder of Predecessor TraderOS. On the Amalgamation, in exchange for his common shares of Predecessor TraderOS, Mr. Elias received 51,149,400 common shares of the Company. In addition, Jeremy Pink, a director of the Company, was a shareholder of Predecessor TraderOS. In exchange for his shares of Predecessor TraderOS, Mr. Pink received 250,200 common shares of the Company.

Other than disclosed above, no director, executive officer, significant shareholder or any of their respective associates or affiliates, had any material interest, direct or indirect, in any transaction within three years before the date of the Listing Application, or any proposed transaction, that has materially affected or will materially affect the Company.

21. Auditors, Transfer Agents and Registrars

Auditors

D & H Group LLP
Chartered Accountants
10th Floor, 1333 West Broadway
Vancouver, BC V6H 4C1

Transfer Agent and Registrar

Computershare Trust Company of Canada
510 Burrard Street
Vancouver, BC V6C 3A8

22. Material Contracts

Other than the Amalgamation Agreement, the Company is not a party to any material contracts.

23. Interest of Experts

The is no direct or indirect interest in the Company's business or assets or of a related person of the Company received or to be received by a person or company whose profession or business gives authority to a statement made by the Company and who is named as having prepared or

certified a part of this Listing Statement or prepared or certified a report or valuation described or included in this Listing Statement.

24. Other Material Facts

There are no other material facts about the Company and its securities that are not disclosed in this Listing Statement that are necessary in order for this Listing Statement to contain full, true and plain disclosure of all material facts relating to the Company and its securities.

25. Financial Statements

Financial statements for the Company for the years ended September 30, 2012 and September 30, 2011 (audited) and the interim period ended December 31, 2012 (unaudited) are appended to this Listing Statement together with financial statements for Predecessor TraderOS for the year ended September 30, 2011 (audited) and the interim period ended June 30, 2012 (unaudited). Pro forma financial statements as at September 30, 2011 and June 30, 2012 (unaudited) are also appended to this Listing Statement.

CERTIFICATE OF THE ISSUER

Pursuant to a resolution duly passed by its Board of Directors, Plus8 Global Ventures, Ltd. hereby applies for the listing of its common shares on CNSX. The foregoing contains full, true and plain disclosure of all material information relating to Plus8 Global Ventures, Ltd. It contains no untrue statement of a material fact and does not omit to state a material fact that is required to be stated or that is necessary to prevent a statement that is made from being false or misleading in light of the circumstances in which it was made.

Dated at Vancouver, British Columbia this 10th day of April, 2013.

(signed) *"David Elias"*

David Elias
Chief Executive Officer, Director and Promoter

(signed) *"James Timms"*

James Timms
Chief Financial Officer

(signed) *"Jeremy Pink"*

Jeremy Pink
Director

PLUS8 GLOBAL VENTURES, LTD. (formerly Royal Monashee Gold Corp.) ("the Company")

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

September 30, 2012

Head Office
P.O. Box 17509, The Ritz P.O.
1202 West Pender Street
Vancouver, BC
V6E 2S8

Registered and Records Office
Suite 2600 Oceanic Plaza
1066 West Hastings Street
Vancouver, BC
V6E 3X1

D+H Group LLP
Chartered Accountants

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholders of
Plus8 Global Ventures, Ltd. (formerly Royal Monashee Gold Corp.)

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Plus8 Global Ventures, Ltd. (formerly Royal Monashee Gold Corp.), which comprise the consolidated statements of financial position as at September 30, 2012 and September 30, 2011, and the consolidated statements of loss and comprehensive loss, statements of changes in equity and statements of cash flows for the year ended September 30, 2012 and for the period from incorporation on March 15, 2011 to September 30 2011, 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 consolidated the 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 Plus8 Global Ventures, Ltd. (formerly Royal Monashee Gold Corp.) as at September 30, 2012 and September 30, 2011, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year ended September 30, 2012 and for the period from incorporation on March 15, 2011 to September 30, 2011 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 describes matters and conditions that indicate the existence of a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt about Plus8 Global Ventures, Ltd.'s (formerly Royal Monashee Gold Corp.) ability to continue as a going concern.

"D&H Group LLP"

Vancouver, B.C.
January 28, 2013

Chartered Accountants

D+H Group LLP Chartered Accountants
10th Floor, 1333 West Broadway
Vancouver, British Columbia
Canada V6H 4C1
Telephone: 604 731 5881
Facsimile: 604 731 9923
Email: info@dhgroup.ca
www.DHgroup.ca
A B.C. Limited Liability Partnership of Corporations

Plus8 Global Ventures, Ltd. (Formerly Royal Monashee Gold Corp.)
Consolidated Statements of Financial Position
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)
AS AT

	September 30, 2012	September 30, 2011
ASSETS		
Current		
Cash	$ 241,677	$ 17,589
Harmonized sales tax receivable	7,715	-
	$ 249,392	$ 17,589
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Current		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities (Note 4)	$ 114,907	$ 25,061
Loan payable (Note 5)	91,214	88,646
Shareholders' equity (deficiency)		
Share Capital (Note 6)	1,481,816	50,103
Deficit	(1,438,545)	(146,221)
	43,271	(96,118)
	$ 249,392	$ 17,589

Nature of operations and going concern (Note 1)

Approved on behalf of the Board on January 28, 2012:

"David Elias"
_____ Director

"Mike Edwards"
_____ Director

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

Plus8 Global Ventures, Ltd. (Formerly Royal Monashee Gold Corp.)
Consolidated Statements of Loss and Comprehensive Loss
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	For the year ended September 30, 2012	For the period from incorporation on March 15, 2011 to September 30, 2011
EXPENSES		
Amortization of discount	$ 6,969	$ 2,725
Consulting	2,240	-
Foreign exchange loss (gain)	(3,868)	2,088
Office and miscellaneous	599	143
Professional fees	88,212	15,000
Regulatory and filing fees	7,826	-
Software development	349,985	135,800
Public company listing costs (Note 3)	840,361	-
Travel and promotion	-	6,889
	$ (1,292,324)	$ (162,645)
OTHER INCOME (LOSS)		
Gain on discounted loan	-	16,424
Loss and comprehensive loss for the period	$ (1,292,324)	$ (146,221)
Basic and diluted loss per common share	$ (0.13)	$ (0.04)
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding	9,881,645	3,375,447

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

Plus8 Global Ventures, Ltd. (Formerly Royal Monashee Gold Corp.)
Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)
For the year ended September 30, 2012 and the period from incorporation on March 15, 2011 to September 30, 2011

	Number of shares		Share Capital		Deficit		Total equity (deficiency)
March 15, 2011, date of incorporation	-	$	-	$	-	$	-
Common shares, at $0.000001	93,500,000		94		-		94
Common shares, at $0.01	4,999,900		49,999		-		49,999
Common shares, at $0.10	100		10		-		10
Loss for the period	-		-		(146,221)		(146,221)
September 30, 2011	98,500,000	$	50,103	$	(146,221)	$	(96,118)

	Number of shares		Share Capital		Deficit		Total equity
September 30, 2011	98,500,000	$	50,103	$	(146,221)	$	(96,118)
Common shares, at $0.01	1,500,000		100,000		-		100,000
Share capital of TraderOS	(100,000,000)		-		-		-
Share capital for TraderOS	60,000,000		856,713		-		856,713
Share capital of the Company	3,426,850		-		-		-
Private placement, at $0.25	2,000,000		500,000		-		500,000
Share issuance costs	-		(25,000)		-		(25,000)
Loss for the year	-		-		(1,292,324)		(1,292,324)
September 30, 2012	65,426,850	$	1,481,816	$	(1,438,545)	$	43,271

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

Plus8 Global Ventures, Ltd. (Formerly Royal Monashee Gold Corp.)
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	For the year ended September 30, 2012	For the period from incorporation on March 15, 2011 to September 30, 2011
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Loss for the period	$ (1,292,324)	$ (146,221)
Non-cash items:		
Amortization of discount	6,969	2,726
Gain on loan discount	-	(16,424)
Unrealized foreign exchange	(4,401)	(916)
Public company listing costs	856,713	-
Changes in non-cash working capital items:		
Increase in harmonized sales tax receivable	(7,715)	-
Increase in accounts payable and accrued liabilities	89,846	25,061
Net cash used in operating activities	(350,912)	(135,774)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds from loan payable	-	103,260
Proceeds from issuance of shares	600,000	-
Share issuance costs	(25,000)	50,103
Net cash provided by financing activities	575,000	153,363
Change in cash for the period	224,088	17,589
Cash, beginning of period	17,589	-
Cash, end of period	$ 241,677	$ 17,589
Cash paid for interest	$ -	$ -
Cash paid for income taxes	-	-

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

1. NATURE OF OPERATIONS AND GOING CONCERN

Plus8 Global Ventures (Formerly Royal Monashee Gold Corp.) ("the Company") was incorporated in Alberta on March 10, 1997. On June 22, 2006 the Company moved its incorporation jurisdiction to British Columbia.

Effective August 22, 2012, the Company acquired all of the issued and outstanding shares of TraderOS Technologies Inc. ("TraderOS"), a company organized and incorporated under the laws of British Columbia on March 15, 2011. In connection with the acquisition the Company completed a consolidation of all its issued and outstanding shares on a two for one (2:1) basis. These consolidated financial statements reflect the share consolidation.

The Company is currently engaged in the development of a social collaborative charting, news and communication platform for traders.

The Company incurred a loss of $1,292,324 during the year ended September 30, 2012 (for the period from incorporation on March 15, 2011 to September 30, 2011 - $146,221) and has a deficit of $1,438,545 as at September 30, 2012 (2011 - $146,221). These financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis which assumes that the Company will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business for the foreseeable future. The continuing operations of the Company are dependent upon its ability to continue to raise adequate financing and to commence profitable operations in the future. The Company has material financial uncertainties that may cast significant doubt upon the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. The financial statements do not include any adjustments relating to the recoverability and classification of recorded assets and liabilities that might be necessary should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of presentation
These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") and Interpretations issued by the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee ("IFRIC").

The policies applied in these consolidated financial statements are presented below and are based on IFRS issued and outstanding as of September 30, 2012.

Principles of consolidation
These consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its wholly-owned subsidiary TraderOS, a company currently engaged in the development of a social collaborative charting, news and communication platform for traders. All inter-company transactions and balances were eliminated upon consolidation.

Significant Accounting Estimates and Judgments
The preparation of the 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 statement and reported amounts of expenses during the reporting period. Actual outcomes could differ from these estimates. The financial statements include estimates which, by their nature, are uncertain. The impact of such estimates is pervasive throughout the 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 assumptions about the future and other sources of estimation uncertainty that management has made at the end of the reporting period, that could result in a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets or liabilities in the event that actual results differ from assumptions made, relate to, but are not limited to, the following:

i) The recoverability of receivables which are included in the consolidated statement of financial position.

ii) The Company recognizes the deferred tax benefit related to deferred income and resource tax assets to the extent recovery is probable. Assessing the recoverability of deferred tax assets requires management to make significant estimates of future taxable profit. In addition, future changes in tax laws could limit the ability of the Company to obtain tax deductions from deferred income and resource tax assets.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd...)

Significant Accounting Estimates and Judgments (cont'd...)

Critical judgments that management has made during the year include:

Research
Research is recognized as an expense when incurred but development costs may be capitalized as intangible assets if certain conditions are met as described in IAS 38 *Intangible Assets*. Management is required to make judgments about whether the activities are in the research or development phase and judgments about the existence of a market for the output of the intangible asset. Management performed an assessment of separately acquired development costs of a new product and determined that the Company cannot yet demonstrate the future economic benefits in order to capitalize and defer these development costs. All other research and development costs were assessed by management as being in the research phase and were expensed accordingly.

Segment Reporting
Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision-maker. The chief operating decision-maker, who is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segment, has been identified as the Chief Executive Officer.

Foreign currency translation
The functional and presentation currency of the Company is the Canadian dollar, as this is the principal currency of the economic environment in which it operates.

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded in the Company's functional currency at the exchange rate prevailing at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities of the Company that are denominated in foreign currencies are re-translated to the functional currency at the exchange rate prevailing at the end of each reporting period. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when fair value is determined. Exchange gains and losses arising on translation are included in the statement of comprehensive loss.

Loss per share
The Company computes the dilutive effect of options, warrants and similar instruments. Under this method the dilutive effect on loss per share is based on the use of the proceeds that could be obtained upon exercise of options, warrants and similar instruments. It assumes that the proceeds would be used to purchase common shares at the average market price during the year. Basic loss per common share is calculated using the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period.

Comprehensive loss
Comprehensive loss reflects the net loss and other comprehensive loss for the period. Other comprehensive loss includes changes in unrealized foreign currency translation amounts arising from self-sustaining foreign operations, unrealized gains and losses on available-for-sale assets and changes in the fair value of derivatives designated as cash flow hedges to the extent they are effective.

Income taxes
Income tax is recognized in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in equity, in which case it is recognized in equity. 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.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd...)

Income taxes (cont'd...)

Deferred tax is recorded using the liability method, providing for temporary differences, between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. The following temporary differences are not provided for: goodwill not deductible for tax purposes; the initial recognition of assets or liabilities that affect neither accounting or taxable loss; and differences relating to investments in subsidiaries to the extent that they will probably not reverse in the foreseeable future. The amount of deferred tax provided is based on the expected manner of realization or settlement of the carrying amount of assets and liabilities, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the statement of financial position date.

A deferred tax asset is recognized only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the asset can be utilized.

Additional income taxes that arise from the distribution of dividends are recognized at the same time as the liability to pay the related dividend. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Company intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

Financial Instruments

Financial assets
The Company classifies its financial assets into one of the following categories, depending on the purpose for which the asset was acquired. The Company's accounting policy for each category is as follows:

Fair value through profit or loss - This category comprises derivatives, or assets acquired or incurred principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing it in the near term. They are carried in the statement of financial position at fair value with changes in fair value recognized through profit or loss.

Loans and receivables - These assets are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They are carried at cost less any provision for impairment. Individually significant receivables are considered for impairment when they are past due or when other objective evidence is received that a specific counterparty will default.

Held-to-maturity investments - These assets are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturities that the Company's management has the positive intention and ability to hold to maturity. These assets are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. If there is objective evidence that the investment is impaired, determined by reference to external credit ratings and other relevant indicators, the financial asset is measured at the present value of estimated future cash flows. Any changes to the carrying amount of the investment, including impairment losses, are recognized through profit or loss.

Available-for-sale - Non-derivative financial assets not included in the above categories are classified as available-for-sale. They are carried at fair value with changes in fair value recognized directly in equity. Where a decline in the fair value of an available-for-sale financial asset constitutes objective evidence of impairment, the amount of the loss is removed from equity and recognized through other comprehensive income (loss).

All financial assets except for those at fair value through profit or loss are subject to review for impairment at least at each reporting date. Financial assets are impaired when there is any objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. Different criteria to determine impairment are applied for each category of financial assets, which are described above.

The Company has classified its cash at fair value through profit and loss.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd...)

Financial Instruments (cont'd...)

Financial liabilities
The Company classifies its financial liabilities into one of two categories, depending on the purpose for which the asset was acquired. The Company's accounting policy for each category is as follows:

Fair value through profit or loss - This category comprises derivatives, or liabilities acquired or incurred principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing it in the near term. They are carried in the statement of financial position at fair value with changes in fair value recognized through profit or loss.

Other financial liabilities: This category consists of liabilities carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

The Company's accounts payable and accrued liabilities and loans payable are classified as other financial liabilities.

Recent accounting pronouncements not yet effective

The following new standards, interpretations and amendments to standards and interpretations have been issued but are not effective at September 30, 2012 and have not been early adopted. The Company does not expect the adoption of the following standards to have a material impact on its financial statements:

Accounting Standards Issued and Effective January 1, 2013

IFRS 10 *Consolidated Financial Statements* establishes principles for the presentation and preparation of consolidated financial statements when an entity controls one or more other entities. IFRS 10 supersedes IAS 27 *Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements* and SIC-12 *Consolidated - Special Purpose Entities.*

IFRS 11 *Joint Arrangements* establishes principles for financial reporting by parties to a joint arrangement. IFRS 11 supersedes the current IAS 31 *Interest in Joint Ventures* and SIC-13 *Jointly Controlled Entities - Non-Monetary Contributions by Ventures.*

IFRS 12 *Disclosure of Interest in Other Entities* applies to entities that have an interest in a subsidiary, a joint arrangement, an associate or an unconsolidated structured entity.

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: 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 realisable value in IAS 2 Inventories or value in use in IAS 36 Impairment of Assets.

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.

3. ACQUISITION

Effective August 22, 2012, the Company acquired all of the issued and outstanding share capital of TraderOS (Note 1). As consideration, the Company issued 60,000,000 common shares.

Legally, the Company is the parent of TraderOS. However, as a result of the share exchange described above, control of the combined companies passed to the former shareholders of TraderOS. This type of share exchange, referred to as a "reverse acquisition," deems TraderOS to be the acquirer for accounting purposes. The acquisition is not considered to be a business combination for accounting purposes as TraderOS is not considered to be a business for accounting purposes. Accordingly the net assets of TraderOS are included in the balance sheet at book values and the deemed acquisition of the Company is accounted for by the purchase method with the net assets of the Company recorded at fair market value at the date of acquisition. The allocation of the purchase price is as follows:

Cash	$ 14,480
Accounts receivable	1,872
Public company listing expense	840,361
Consideration – Common shares	$ 856,713

The statement of financial position as at September 30, 2011 and the statement of operations, shareholders deficiency, and cash flows for prior to August 22, 2012, are those of TraderOS. The consolidated financial statements include the results of operations of the Company from August 22, 2012, the date of acquisition.

4. ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND ACCRUED LIABILITIES

	At September 30, 2012	At September 30, 2011
Trade payables	$ 85,407	$ 10,061
Accrued liabilities	29,500	15,000
	$ 114,907	$ 25,061

5. LOAN PAYABLE

During the period ended September 30, 2011, the Company received a US$100,000 (CAD$103,260) loan from an arms-length individual. The loan was non-interest bearing and had no fixed repayment term. Subsequently, the Company entered into a loan agreement whereby the Company would repay the loan before May 29, 2014, together with interest compounded annually at a rate of 5% from May 29, 2012. There is a 2% pernatly if not paid back by May 29, 2014. The Company has discounted the loan using the effective interest method using a 10% market interest rate. During the year ended September 30, 2012, $6,969 of the discount was amortized.

Balance, March 15, 2011	$ -
Additions	103,260
Discount	(16,424)
Amortization of discount	2,726
Foreign exchange gain	(916)
Balance, September 30, 2011	$ 88,646
Amortization of discount	6,969
Foreign exchange gain	(4,401)
Balance, September 30, 2012	$ 91,214

6. SHARE CAPITAL

Authorized: Unlimited common shares, without par value

On August 22, 2012, the Company issued:

i) 2,000,000 common shares pursuant to a private placement at $0.25 per share for proceeds of $500,000. The Company paid $25,000 in share issuance costs.
ii) 60,000,000 common shares related to the acquisition (Note 3).

Prior to the acquisition on August 22, 2012 (Note 3), TraderOS issued:

i) 500,000 common shares at $0.10 per share for proceeds of $50,000.
ii) 1,000,000 common shares at $0.05 per share for proceeds of $50,000.

During the period ended September 30, 2011, Trader OS issued:
i) 93,500,000 common shares at $0.000001 per share for total proceeds of $93.50;
ii) 4,999,900 common shares at $0.01 per share for total proceeds of $49,999.
iii) 100 common shares at $0.10 per share for total proceeds of $10.

7. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS AND MANAGEMENT COMPENSATION

During the year ended September 30, 2012, the Company paid software development costs of $8,092 (period from incorporation on March 15, 2011 to September 30, 2011 - $Nil) to an officer and director of a related corporation.

At September 30, 2012, $2,000 (2011 - $Nil) was owing to a director and officer of a related corporation.

8. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Company defines capital that it manages as its shareholders' equity. When managing capital, the Company's objective is to ensure the entity continues as a going concern as well as to maintain optimal returns to shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders. The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it, based on the funds available to the Company, in order to support the development of a social collaborative charting, news and communication platform for traders. The Board of Directors does not establish quantitative return on capital criteria for management, but rather relies on the expertise of the Company's management to sustain future development of the business.

Management reviews its capital management approach on an ongoing basis and believes that this approach, given the relative size of the Company, is reasonable. There were no changes to the Company's approach to capital management during the year ended September 30, 2012.

9. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company has applied a three-level hierarchy to reflect the significance of the inputs used in making fair value measurements. The three levels of fair value hierarchy are:

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

The Company's financial instruments consist of cash, accounts payable and accrued liabilities and loan payable. The fair value of these financial instruments, other than cash, approximates their carrying values due to the short-term nature of these instruments. Cash is measured at fair value using level 1 inputs.

The Company is exposed to a variety of financial risks by virtue of its activities including currency, credit, interest rate and liquidity risk.

a) Credit risk

Credit risk is risk of financial loss to the Company if the counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. The Company's cash is held in large Canadian financial institutions and is not exposed to significant credit risk.

b) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company is exposed to limited interest rate risk (Note 5).

c) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its obligations as they come due. The Company's ability to continue as a going concern is dependent on management's ability to raise the required capital through future equity or debt issuances. The Company manages its liquidity risk by forecasting cash flows from operations and anticipating any investing and financing activities. Management and the directors are actively involved in the review, planning, and approval of significant expenditures and commitments.

10. INCOME TAXES

	For the year ended September 30, 2012	For the period from incorporation on March 15, 2011 to September 30, 2011
Loss before income taxes	$ (1,292,324)	$ (146,221)
Expected income tax recovery	$ (327,900)	$ (39,480)
Permanent differences	(1,300)	(4,434)
Effect of income tax rate changes	2,800	-
Change in valuation allowance	326,400	43,914
	$ -	$ -

The significant components of the Company's unrecorded deferred tax assets and liabilities are as follows:

	2012	2011
Losses available for future periods	$ 362,400	$ 41,000
Other	5,000	-
	367,400	41,000
Valuation allowance for deferred income tax assets	(367,400)	(41,000)
Unrecognized deferred tax assets	$ -	$ -

The Company has non-capital losses of approximately $1,449,501 in Canada available to offset future income for income tax purposes which expire through to 2032.

11. SEGMENTED INFORMATION

The Company currently operates in one business segment, being the development of websites and software in Canada.

PLUS8 GLOBAL VENTURES, LTD. (formerly Royal Monashee Gold Corp.) ("the Company")

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

For the three months ended December 31, 2012 and 2011
(Unaudited – Prepared by Management)

Head Office
P.O. Box 17509, The Ritz P.O.
1202 West Pender Street
Vancouver, BC
V6E 2S8

Registered and Records Office
Suite 2600 Oceanic Plaza
1066 West Hastings Street
Vancouver, BC
V6E 3X1

UNAUDITED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

In accordance with National Instrument 51-102 released by the Canadian Securities Administrators, the Company discloses that its auditors have not reviewed the unaudited financial statements for the three month period ended December 31, 2012.

Plus8 Global Ventures, Ltd. (Formerly Royal Monashee Gold Corp.)
Condensed Consolidated Interim Statements of Financial Position
Unaudited – Prepared by Management
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)
AS AT

	December 31, 2012	September 30, 2012
ASSETS		
Current		
Cash	$ 116,961	$ 241,677
Harmonized sales tax receivable	9,457	7,715
	$ 126,418	$ 249,392
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Current		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities (Note 4)	$ 63,549	$ 114,907
Loan payable (Note 5)	93,497	91,214
Shareholders' equity (deficiency)		
Share Capital (Note 6)	1,481,816	1,481,816
Deficit	(1,512,444)	(1,438,545)
	(30,628)	(43,271)
	$ 126,418	$ 249,392

Nature of operations and going concern (Note 1)

Approved on behalf of the Board on February 25, 2013:

"David Elias"
_____Director

"Mike Edwards"
_____Director

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

Plus8 Global Ventures, Ltd. (Formerly Royal Monashee Gold Corp.)
Condensed Consolidated Interim Statements of Loss and Comprehensive Loss
Unaudited – Prepared by Management
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)
For the three months ended

	December 31, 2012	December 31, 2011
EXPENSES		
Amortization of discount (Note 5)	$ 1,042	$ 2,034
Foreign exchange loss	1,754	-
Office and miscellaneous	106	106
Professional fees	34,555	3,000
Regulatory and filing fees	7,663	-
Software development	52,799	69,960
	(97,919)	(75,100)
Other income	24,020	-
Loss and comprehensive loss for the period	$ (73,899)	$ (75,100)
Basic and diluted loss per common share	$ (0.00)	$ (0.00)
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding	65,426,850	98,809,783

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

Plus8 Global Ventures, Ltd. (Formerly Royal Monashee Gold Corp.)
Condensed Consolidated Interim Statements of Changes in Equity
Unaudited – Prepared by Management
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)
For the three months ended December 31, 2012 and 2011

	Number of shares	Capital stock	Deficit	Total equity (deficiency)
September 30, 2011	98,500,000 $	50,103 $	(146,221) $	(96,118)
Common shares, at $0.01	500,000	50,000	(75,100)	(25,100)
December 31, 2012	99,000,000	100,103	(221,321)	(121,218)
Common shares, at $0.01	1,000,000	50,000	-	50,000
Share capital of TraderOS	(100,000,000)	-	-	-
Share capital for TraderOS	60,000,000	856,713	-	856,713
Share capital of the Company	3,426,850	-	-	-
Private placement, at $0.25	2,000,000	500,000	-	500,000
Share issuance costs	-	(25,000)	-	(25,000)
Loss for the period	-	-	(1,217,224)	(1,217,224)
September 30, 2012	65,426,850	1,481,816	(1,438,545)	43,271
Loss for the period	-	-	(73,899)	(73,899)
December 31, 2012	65,426,850	1,481,816	(1,512,444)	(30,628)

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

Plus8 Global Ventures, Ltd. (Formerly Royal Monashee Gold Corp.)
Condensed Consolidated Interim Statements of Cash Flows
Unaudited – Prepared by Management
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)
For the three months ended

	December 31, 2012	December 31, 2011
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Loss for the period	$ (73,899)	$ (74,895)
Non-cash items:		
Amortization of discount	1,042	2,034
Unrealized foreign exchange loss (gain)	1,241	(190)
Changes in non-cash working capital items:		
Increase in harmonized sales tax receivable	(1,742)	-
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(51,358)	10,000
Net cash used in operating activities	(124,716)	(63,051)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds from issuance of shares	-	50,000
Net cash provided by financing activities	-	50,000
Change in cash for the period	(124,716)	(13,051)
Cash, beginning of period	241,677	17,589
Cash, end of period	$ 116,961	$ 4,538
Cash paid for interest	$ -	$ -
Cash paid for income taxes	-	-

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

1. NATURE OF OPERATIONS AND GOING CONCERN

Plus8 Global Ventures (Formerly Royal Monashee Gold Corp.) ("the Company") was incorporated in Alberta on March 10, 1997. On June 22, 2006 the Company moved its incorporation jurisdiction to British Columbia.

Effective August 22, 2012, the Company acquired all of the issued and outstanding shares of TraderOS Technologies Inc. ("TraderOS"), a company organized and incorporated under the laws of British Columbia on March 15, 2011. In connection with the acquisition the Company completed a consolidation of all its issued and outstanding shares on a two for one (2:1) basis. These condensed consolidated interim financial statements reflect the share consolidation.

The Company is currently engaged in the development of a social collaborative charting, news and communication platform for traders.

The Company incurred a loss of $73,899 during the three month period ended December 31, 2012 (2011 – $75,100) and has a deficit of $1,512,444 as at December 31, 2012 (September 30, 2012 - $1,438,545). These financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis which assumes that the Company will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business for the foreseeable future. The continuing operations of the Company are dependent upon its ability to continue to raise adequate financing and to commence profitable operations in the future. The Company has material financial uncertainties that may cast significant doubt upon the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. The financial statements do not include any adjustments relating to the recoverability and classification of recorded assets and liabilities that might be necessary should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of presentation
These condensed interim financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IAS 34, *Interim Financial Reporting* ("IAS 34"), as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB"), and its interpretations, using accounting policies consistent with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS").

The policies applied in these condensed interim financial statements are presented below and are based on IFRS issued and outstanding as of December 31, 2012. Any subsequent changes to IFRS that are given effect in our annual financial statements for the year ending September 30, 2013 could result in restatements of these condensed interim financial statements. None of these standards are expected to have a significant effect on the financial statements

Principles of consolidation
These consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its wholly-owned subsidiary TraderOS, a company currently engaged in the development of a social collaborative charting, news and communication platform for traders. All inter-company transactions and balances were eliminated upon consolidation.

Significant Accounting Estimates and Judgments
The preparation of the 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 statement and reported amounts of expenses during the reporting period. Actual outcomes could differ from these estimates. The financial statements include estimates which, by their nature, are uncertain. The impact of such estimates is pervasive throughout the 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.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd...)

Significant Accounting Estimates and Judgments (cont'd...)

Significant assumptions about the future and other sources of estimation uncertainty that management has made at the end of the reporting period, that could result in a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets or liabilities in the event that actual results differ from assumptions made, relate to, but are not limited to, the following:

i) The recoverability of receivables which are included in the consolidated statement of financial position.

ii) The Company recognizes the deferred tax benefit related to deferred income and resource tax assets to the extent recovery is probable. Assessing the recoverability of deferred tax assets requires management to make significant estimates of future taxable profit. In addition, future changes in tax laws could limit the ability of the Company to obtain tax deductions from deferred income and resource tax assets.

Critical judgments that management has made during the period include:

Research
Research is recognized as an expense when incurred but development costs may be capitalized as intangible assets if certain conditions are met as described in IAS 38 *Intangible Assets*. Management is required to make judgments about whether the activities are in the research or development phase and judgments about the existence of a market for the output of the intangible asset. Management performed an assessment of separately acquired development costs of a new product and determined that the Company cannot yet demonstrate the future economic benefits in order to capitalize and defer these development costs. All other research and development costs were assessed by management as being in the research phase and were expensed accordingly.

Segment Reporting
Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision-maker. The chief operating decision-maker, who is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segment, has been identified as the Chief Executive Officer.

Foreign currency translation
The functional and presentation currency of the Company is the Canadian dollar, as this is the principal currency of the economic environment in which it operates.

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded in the Company's functional currency at the exchange rate prevailing at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities of the Company that are denominated in foreign currencies are re-translated to the functional currency at the exchange rate prevailing at the end of each reporting period. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when fair value is determined. Exchange gains and losses arising on translation are included in the statement of comprehensive loss.

Loss per share
The Company computes the dilutive effect of options, warrants and similar instruments. Under this method the dilutive effect on loss per share is based on the use of the proceeds that could be obtained upon exercise of options, warrants and similar instruments. It assumes that the proceeds would be used to purchase common shares at the average market price during the period. Basic loss per common share is calculated using the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period.

Comprehensive loss
Comprehensive loss reflects the net loss and other comprehensive loss for the period. Other comprehensive loss includes changes in unrealized foreign currency translation amounts arising from self-sustaining foreign operations, unrealized gains and losses on available-for-sale assets and changes in the fair value of derivatives designated as cash flow hedges to the extent they are effective.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd...)

Income taxes

Income tax is recognized in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in equity, in which case it is recognized in equity. Current tax expense is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the period, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at period end, adjusted for amendments to tax payable with regards to previous years.

Deferred tax is recorded using the liability method, providing for temporary differences, between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. The following temporary differences are not provided for: goodwill not deductible for tax purposes; the initial recognition of assets or liabilities that affect neither accounting or taxable loss; and differences relating to investments in subsidiaries to the extent that they will probably not reverse in the foreseeable future. The amount of deferred tax provided is based on the expected manner of realization or settlement of the carrying amount of assets and liabilities, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the statement of financial position date.

A deferred tax asset is recognized only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the asset can be utilized.

Additional income taxes that arise from the distribution of dividends are recognized at the same time as the liability to pay the related dividend. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Company intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

Financial Instruments

Financial assets

The Company classifies its financial assets into one of the following categories, depending on the purpose for which the asset was acquired. The Company's accounting policy for each category is as follows:

Fair value through profit or loss - This category comprises derivatives, or assets acquired or incurred principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing it in the near term. They are carried in the statement of financial position at fair value with changes in fair value recognized through profit or loss.

Loans and receivables - These assets are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They are carried at cost less any provision for impairment. Individually significant receivables are considered for impairment when they are past due or when other objective evidence is received that a specific counterparty will default.

Held-to-maturity investments - These assets are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturities that the Company's management has the positive intention and ability to hold to maturity. These assets are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. If there is objective evidence that the investment is impaired, determined by reference to external credit ratings and other relevant indicators, the financial asset is measured at the present value of estimated future cash flows. Any changes to the carrying amount of the investment, including impairment losses, are recognized through profit or loss.

Available-for-sale - Non-derivative financial assets not included in the above categories are classified as available-for-sale. They are carried at fair value with changes in fair value recognized directly in equity. Where a decline in the fair value of an available-for-sale financial asset constitutes objective evidence of impairment, the amount of the loss is removed from equity and recognized through other comprehensive income (loss).

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd...)

Financial Instruments (cont'd...)

All financial assets except for those at fair value through profit or loss are subject to review for impairment at least at each reporting date. Financial assets are impaired when there is any objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. Different criteria to determine impairment are applied for each category of financial assets, which are described above.

The Company has classified its cash at fair value through profit and loss.

Financial liabilities
The Company classifies its financial liabilities into one of two categories, depending on the purpose for which the asset was acquired. The Company's accounting policy for each category is as follows:

Fair value through profit or loss - This category comprises derivatives, or liabilities acquired or incurred principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing it in the near term. They are carried in the statement of financial position at fair value with changes in fair value recognized through profit or loss.

Other financial liabilities: This category consists of liabilities carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

The Company's accounts payable and accrued liabilities and loans payable are classified as other financial liabilities.

Recent accounting pronouncements not yet effective

The following new standards, interpretations and amendments to standards and interpretations have been issued but are not effective at September 30, 2012 and have not been early adopted. The Company does not expect the adoption of the following standards to have a material impact on its financial statements:

Accounting Standards Issued and Effective January 1, 2013

IFRS 10 *Consolidated Financial Statements* establishes principles for the presentation and preparation of consolidated financial statements when an entity controls one or more other entities. IFRS 10 supersedes IAS 27 *Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements* and SIC-12 *Consolidated - Special Purpose Entities*.

IFRS 11 *Joint Arrangements* establishes principles for financial reporting by parties to a joint arrangement. IFRS 11 supersedes the current IAS 31 *Interest in Joint Ventures* and SIC-13 *Jointly Controlled Entities - Non-Monetary Contributions by Ventures*.

IFRS 12 *Disclosure of Interest in Other Entities* applies to entities that have an interest in a subsidiary, a joint arrangement, an associate or an unconsolidated structured entity.

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: 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 realisable value in IAS 2 Inventories or value in use in IAS 36 Impairment of Assets.

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.

3. ACQUISITION

Effective August 22, 2012, the Company acquired all of the issued and outstanding share capital of TraderOS (Note 1). As consideration, the Company issued 60,000,000 common shares.

Legally, the Company is the parent of TraderOS. However, as a result of the share exchange described above, control of the combined companies passed to the former shareholders of TraderOS. This type of share exchange, referred to as a "reverse acquisition," deems TraderOS to be the acquirer for accounting purposes. The acquisition is not considered to be a business combination for accounting purposes as TraderOS is not considered to be a business for accounting purposes. Accordingly the net assets of TraderOS are included in the balance sheet at book values and the deemed acquisition of the Company is accounted for by the purchase method with the net assets of the Company recorded at fair market value at the date of acquisition. The allocation of the purchase price is as follows:

Cash	$ 14,480
Accounts receivable	1,872
Public company listing expense	840,361
Consideration – Common shares	$ 856,713

The statement of financial position as at September 30, 2011 and the statement of operations, shareholders deficiency, and cash flows for prior to August 22, 2012, are those of TraderOS. The consolidated financial statements include the results of operations of the Company from August 22, 2012, the date of acquisition.

4. ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND ACCRUED LIABILITIES

	At December 31, 2012	At September 30, 2012
Trade payables	$ 20,549	$ 85,407
Accrued liabilities	43,000	29,500
	$ 63,549	$ 114,907

5. LOAN PAYABLE

During the period ended September 30, 2011, the Company received a US$100,000 (CAD$103,260) loan from an arms-length individual. The loan was non-interest bearing and had no fixed repayment term. Subsequently, the Company entered into a loan agreement whereby the Company would repay the loan before May 29, 2014, together with interest compounded annually at a rate of 5% from May 29, 2012. There is a 2% penalty if not paid back by May 29, 2014. The Company has discounted the loan using the effective interest method using a 10% market interest rate. During the period ended December 31, 2012, $1,042 of the discount was amortized.

Balance, September 30, 2011	$ 88,646
Amortization of discount	6,969
Foreign exchange gain	(4,401)
Balance, September 30, 2012	$ 91,214
Amortization of discount	1,042
Foreign exchange loss	1,241
Balance, December 31, 2012	$ 93,497

6. SHARE CAPITAL

Authorized: Unlimited common shares, without par value

On August 22, 2012, the Company issued:

i) 2,000,000 common shares pursuant to a private placement at $0.25 per share for proceeds of $500,000. The Company paid $25,000 in share issuance costs.
ii) 60,000,000 common shares related to the acquisition (Note 3).

Prior to the acquisition on August 22, 2012 (Note 3), TraderOS issued:

i) 500,000 common shares at $0.10 per share for proceeds of $50,000.
ii) 1,000,000 common shares at $0.05 per share for proceeds of $50,000.

7. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS AND MANAGEMENT COMPENSATION

Management compensation includes compensation paid to officers and directors of the Company.

During the three month period ended December 31, 2012, the Company paid or accrued software development costs of $33,581 to the Chief Executive Officer of the Company. At December 31, 2012, $2,000 (September 30, 2012 - $2,000) was owing to a director of the Company.

8. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Company defines capital that it manages as its shareholders' equity. When managing capital, the Company's objective is to ensure the entity continues as a going concern as well as to maintain optimal returns to shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders. The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it, based on the funds available to the Company, in order to support the development of a social collaborative charting, news and communication platform for traders. The Board of Directors does not establish quantitative return on capital criteria for management, but rather relies on the expertise of the Company's management to sustain future development of the business.

Management reviews its capital management approach on an ongoing basis and believes that this approach, given the relative size of the Company, is reasonable. There were no changes to the Company's approach to capital management during the period ended December 31, 2012.

9. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company has applied a three-level hierarchy to reflect the significance of the inputs used in making fair value measurements. The three levels of fair value hierarchy are:

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

The Company's financial instruments consist of cash, accounts payable and accrued liabilities and loan payable. The fair value of these financial instruments, other than cash, approximates their carrying values due to the short-term nature of these instruments. Cash is measured at fair value using level 1 inputs.

9. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT (cont'd...)

The Company is exposed to a variety of financial risks by virtue of its activities including currency, credit, interest rate and liquidity risk.

a) Credit risk

Credit risk is risk of financial loss to the Company if the counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. The Company's cash is held in large Canadian financial institutions and is not exposed to significant credit risk.

b) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company is exposed to limited interest rate risk (Note 5).

c) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its obligations as they come due. The Company's ability to continue as a going concern is dependent on management's ability to raise the required capital through future equity or debt issuances. The Company manages its liquidity risk by forecasting cash flows from operations and anticipating any investing and financing activities. Management and the directors are actively involved in the review, planning, and approval of significant expenditures and commitments.

10. SEGMENTED INFORMATION

The Company currently operates in one business segment, being the development of websites and software in Canada.

TRADEROS TECHNOLOGIES INC.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

September 30, 2011

Head Office
P.O. Box 17509, The Ritz P.O.
1202 West Pender Street
Vancouver, BC
V6E 2S8

Registered and Records Office
Suite 2600 Oceanic Plaza
1066 West Hastings Street
Vancouver, BC
V6E 3X1

D+H Group LLP
Chartered Accountants

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Director of
TraderOS Technologies Inc.

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of TraderOS Technologies Inc., which comprise the statement of financial position as at September 30, 2011, and the statement of loss and comprehensive loss, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the period from incorporation on March 15, 2011 to September 30, 2011, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these 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 financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the 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 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 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 financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of TraderOS Technologies Inc. as at September 30, 2011, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the period from incorporation on March 15, 2011 to September 30, 2011 in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

"D&H Group LLP"

Vancouver, B.C.
November 6, 2012

Chartered Accountants

D+H Group LLP Chartered Accountants
10th Floor, 1333 West Broadway
Vancouver, British Columbia
Canada V6H 4C1
Telephone: 604 731 5881
Facsimile: 604 731 9923
Email: info@dhgroup.ca
www.DHgroup.ca
A B.C. Limited Liability Partnership of Corporations

+ Understanding, Advising, Guiding

TraderOS Technologies Inc.
Statement of Financial Position
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)
AS AT

	September 30, 2011
ASSETS	
Current	
Cash	$ 17,589
	$ 17,589
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY	
Current	
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	$ 25,061
Loan payable (Note 3)	88,646
Shareholders' equity	
Capital stock (Note 4)	50,103
Deficit	(146,221)
	(96,118)
	$ 17,589

Nature and continuance of operations (Note 1)
Basis of presentation (Note 2)
Subsequent events (Note 9)

Approved on behalf of the Board on November 6, 2012:

"David A. Elias"
_____ Director

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

TraderOS Technologies Inc.
Statement of Loss and Comprehensive Loss
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)
For the period from incorporation on March 15, 2011 to September 30, 2011

EXPENSES		
Amortization of discount	$	2,725
Foreign exchange loss		2,088
Gain on discounted loan		(16,424)
Office and miscellaneous		143
Professional fees		15,000
Software development costs		135,800
Travel and promotion		6,889
Loss and comprehensive loss for the period	$	(146,221)
Basic and diluted loss per common share	$	(0.00)
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding		98,500,000

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

TraderOS Technologies Inc.
Statement of Changes in Equity
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)
For the period from incorporation on March 15, 2011 to September 30, 2011

	Number of shares	Capital stock	Deficit	Total equity
March 15, 2011, date of incorporation	-	$ -	$ -	$ -
Common shares, at $0.000001	93,500,000	94	-	94
Common shares, at $0.01	4,999,900	49,999	-	49,999
Common shares, at $0.10	100	10	-	10
Loss for the period	-	-	(146,221)	(146,221)
September 30, 2011	98,500,000	$ 50,103	$ (146,221)	$ (96,118)

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

TraderOS Technologies Inc.
Statement of Cash Flows
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)
For the period from incorporation on March 15, 2011 to September 30, 2011

		2011
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Loss for the period	$	(146,221)
Non-cash items:		
Amortization of discount		2,726
Gain on discounted loan		(16,424)
Unrealized foreign exchange gain		(916)
Changes in non-cash working capital items:		
Increase in accounts payable and accrued liabilities		25,061
Net cash provided used in operating activities		(135,774)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds from loan payable		103,260
Issuance of share capital		50,103
Net cash provided by financing activities		153,363
Change in cash for the period		17,589
Cash, beginning of period		-
Cash, end of period	$	17,589
Cash paid for interest	$	-
Cash paid for income taxes	$	-

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

1. NATURE AND CONTINUANCE OF OPERATIONS

TraderOS Technologies Inc. (the "Company") was incorporated under the laws of British Columbia on March 15, 2011. The Company's principal business activities include the development of software.

The Company is engaged in the development of a social collaborative charting, news and communication platform for traders.

The Company incurred a loss of $146,221 during the period ended September 30, 2011 and has a deficit of $146,221 as at September 30, 2011. These financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis which assumes that the Company will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business for the foreseeable future. The continuing operations of the Company are dependent upon its ability to continue to raise adequate financing and to commence profitable operations in the future. The financial statements do not include any adjustments relating to the recoverability and classification of recorded assets and liabilities that might be necessary should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of presentation
The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS").

These financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis. In addition, these financial statements have been prepared using the accrual basis of accounting except for cash flow information.

Foreign currency translation
The functional and presentation currency of the Company is the Canadian dollar, as this is the principal currency of the economic environment in which it operates.

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded in the Corporation's functional currency at the exchange rate prevailing at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities of the Corporation that are denominated in foreign currencies are re-translated to the functional currency at the exchange rate prevailing at the end of each reporting period. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when fair value is determined. Exchange gains and losses arising on translation are included in the statement of comprehensive loss.

Loss per share
The Company computes the dilutive effect of options, warrants and similar instruments. Under this method the dilutive effect on loss per share is based on the use of the proceeds that could be obtained upon exercise of options, warrants and similar instruments. It assumes that the proceeds would be used to purchase common shares at the average market price during the year. Basic loss per common share is calculated using the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period.

Comprehensive loss
Comprehensive loss reflects the net loss and other comprehensive loss for the period. Other comprehensive loss includes changes in unrealized foreign currency translation amounts arising from self-sustaining foreign operations, unrealized gains and losses on available-for-sale assets and changes in the fair value of derivatives designated as cash flow hedges to the extent they are effective.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd...)

Significant Accounting Estimates and Judgments
The preparation of the 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 statement and reported amounts of expenses during the reporting period. Actual outcomes could differ from these estimates. The financial statements include estimates which, by their nature, are uncertain. The impact of such estimates is pervasive throughout the 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.

Segment Reporting
Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision-maker. The chief operating decision-maker, who is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segment, has been identified as the Chief Executive Officer.

Income taxes
Income tax is recognized in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in equity, in which case it is recognized in equity. 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.

Deferred tax is recorded using the liability method, providing for temporary differences, between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. The following temporary differences are not provided for: goodwill not deductible for tax purposes; the initial recognition of assets or liabilities that affect neither accounting or taxable loss; and differences relating to investments in subsidiaries to the extent that they will probably not reverse in the foreseeable future. The amount of deferred tax provided is based on the expected manner of realization or settlement of the carrying amount of assets and liabilities, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the statement of financial position date.

A deferred tax asset is recognized only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the asset can be utilized.

Additional income taxes that arise from the distribution of dividends are recognized at the same time as the liability to pay the related dividend. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Company intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd...)

Financial instruments – recognition and measurement

Financial assets
The Company classifies its financial assets into one of the following categories, depending on the purpose for which the asset was acquired. The Company's accounting policy for each category is as follows:

Fair value through profit or loss - This category comprises derivatives, or assets acquired or incurred principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing it in the near term. They are carried in the statement of financial position at fair value with changes in fair value recognized through profit or loss.

Loans and receivables - These assets are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They are carried at cost less any provision for impairment. Individually significant receivables are considered for impairment when they are past due or when other objective evidence is received that a specific counterparty will default.

Held-to-maturity investments - These assets are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturities that the Company's management has the positive intention and ability to hold to maturity. These assets are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. If there is objective evidence that the investment is impaired, determined by reference to external credit ratings and other relevant indicators, the financial asset is measured at the present value of estimated future cash flows. Any changes to the carrying amount of the investment, including impairment losses, are recognized through profit or loss.

Available-for-sale - Non-derivative financial assets not included in the above categories are classified as available-for- sale. They are carried at fair value with changes in fair value recognized directly in equity. Where a decline in the fair value of an available-for-sale financial asset constitutes objective evidence of impairment, the amount of the loss is removed from equity and recognized through other comprehensive income (loss).

All financial assets except for those at fair value through profit or loss are subject to review for impairment at least at each reporting date. Financial assets are impaired when there is any objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. Different criteria to determine impairment are applied for each category of financial assets, which are described above.

The Company has classified its cash at fair value through profit and loss.

Financial liabilities
The Company classifies its financial liabilities into one of two categories, depending on the purpose for which the asset was acquired. The Company's accounting policy for each category is as follows:

Fair value through profit or loss - This category comprises derivatives, or liabilities acquired or incurred principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing it in the near term. They are carried in the statement of financial position at fair value with changes in fair value recognized through profit or loss.

Other financial liabilities: This category consists of liabilities carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

The Company's accounts payable and accrued liabilities and loans payable are classified as other financial liabilities.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd...)

Recent accounting pronouncements not yet effective

The following new standards, interpretations and amendments to standards and interpretations have been issued but are not effective at September 30, 2011 and have not been early adopted. The Company does not expect the adoption of the following standards to have a material impact on its financial statements:

Accounting Standards Issued and Effective January 1, 2013

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: 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 realisable value in IAS 2 Inventories or value in use in IAS 36 Impairment of Assets.

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.

3. LOAN PAYABLE

During the period ended September 30, 2011, the Company received a US$100,000 (CAD$103,260) loan from an arms-length individual. The loan was non-interest bearing and had no fixed repayment term. Subsequently, the Company entered into a loan agreement whereby the Company would repay the loan before May 29, 2014, together with interest compounded annually at a rate of 5% from May 29, 2012. The Company has discounted the loan using the effective interest method using a 10% market interest rate. During the period ended September 30, 2011, $2,726 of the discount was amortized.

Balance, March 31, 2011	$	-
Additions		103,260
Discount		(16,424)
Amortization of discount		2,726
Foreign exchange gain		(916)
Balance, September 30, 2011	$	88,646

4. SHARE CAPITAL

Authorized: Unlimited common shares, without par value

Issued during the period ended September 30, 2011:

i) 93,500,000 common shares at $0.000001 per share for total proceeds of $93.50;
ii) 4,999,900 common shares at $0.01 per share for total proceeds of $49,999.
iii) 100 common shares at $0.10 per share for total proceeds of $10.

5. INCOME TAXES

	2011
Loss before income taxes	$ (146,221)
Income tax recovery at statutory rates	$ (39,480)
Non-deductible items	(4,434)
Unrecognized items for tax purposes	43,914
Deferred income tax recovery	$ -

The significant components of the Company's unrecorded deferred tax assets and liabilities are as follows:

	2011
Non-capital losses available for future periods	$ 41,000
Unrecognized deferred tax assets	$ 41,000

The Company has non-capital losses of approximately $163,000 in Canada available to offset future income for income tax purposes which expire through to 2031.

6. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Company defines capital that it manages as its shareholders' equity. When managing capital, the Company's objective is to ensure the entity continues as a going concern as well as to maintain optimal returns to shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders. The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it, based on the funds available to the Company, in order to support its development of a social collaborative charting, news and communication platform for traders. The Board of Directors does not establish quantitative return on capital criteria for management, but rather relies on the expertise of the Company's management to sustain future development of the business.

Management reviews its capital management approach on an ongoing basis and believes that this approach, given the relative size of the Company, is reasonable.

7. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company has applied a three-level hierarchy to reflect the significance of the inputs used in making fair value measurements. The three levels of fair value hierarchy are:

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

The Company's financial instruments consist of cash, accounts payable and accrued liabilities, and loan payable. The fair value of these financial instruments, other than cash, approximates their carrying values due to the short-term nature of these instruments. Cash is measured at fair value using level 1 inputs.

The Company is exposed to a variety of financial risks by virtue of its activities including currency, credit, interest rate and liquidity risk.

a) Currency risk

The Company operates in Canada and is not subject to significant currency risk.

b) Credit risk

Credit risk is risk of financial loss to the Company if the counterparty to a financial asset fails to meet its contractual obligations. The Company's cash is held in large Canadian financial institutions and is not exposed to significant credit risk.

c) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company is exposed to limited interest rate risk (Note 3).

d) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its obligations as they come due. The Company's ability to continue as a going concern is dependent on management's ability to raise the required capital through future equity or debt issuances. The Company manages its liquidity risk by forecasting cash flows from operations and anticipating any investing and financing activities. Management and the directors are actively involved in the review, planning, and approval of significant expenditures and commitments.

8. SEGMENTED INFORMATION

The Company currently operates in one business segment, being the development of a website and software in Canada.

9. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Subsequent to September 30, 2011, the Company:

i) issued 500,000 common shares at $0.10 per share for proceeds of $50,000.

ii) issued 1,000,000 common shares at $0.05 per share for proceeds of $50,000.

iii) entered into an amalgamation agreement (the "Amalgamation Agreement") with Royal Monashee Gold Corp. ("RMG") and 0947781 B.C. Ltd. ("Subco"), a wholly-owned subsidiary of RMG. In accordance with the terms of the Amalgamation Agreement, on August 22, 2012 the Company amalgamated with Subco pursuant to the *Business Corporations Act* (British Columbia) to form a new entity, also known as TraderOS Technologies Inc., which is a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company. Shareholders of the Company received 0.60 of an RMG common share in exchange for each one common share of the Company.

TRADEROS TECHNOLOGIES INC.

CONDENSED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

June 30, 2012

Head Office
P.O. Box 17509, The Ritz P.O.
1202 West Pender Street
Vancouver, BC
V6E 2S8

Registered and Records Office
Suite 2600 Oceanic Plaza
1066 West Hastings Street
Vancouver, BC
V6E 3X1

TraderOS Technologies Inc.
Condensed Statement of Financial Position
(Unaudited – Prepared by Management)
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)
AS AT

	June 30, 2012	September 30, 2011
ASSETS		
Current		
Cash	$ 1,309	$ 17,589
	$ 1,309	$ 17,589
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Current		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities (Note 5)	$ 175,035	$ 25,061
Loan payable (Note 3)	93,998	88,646
Shareholders' equity		
Capital stock (Note 4)	150,103	50,103
Deficit	(417,827)	(146,221)
	(267,724)	96,118
	$ 1,309	$ 17,589

Nature and continuance of operations (Note 1)
Basis of presentation (Note 2)
Subsequent event (Note 9)

Approved on behalf of the Board on November 6, 2012:

"David A. Elias"
_____Director

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

TraderOS Technologies Inc.
Condensed Statement of Loss and Comprehensive Loss
(Unaudited – Prepared by management)
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	For the nine month period ended June 30, 2012	For the period from incorporation on March 15, 2011 to June 30, 2011
EXPENSES		
Amortization of discount	$ 6,322	$ 1,500
Foreign exchange loss (gain)	(60)	1,100
Gain on discounted loan	-	(16,424)
Office and miscellaneous	302	70
Professional fees	10,000	8,100
Software development costs	255,042	49,468
Loss and comprehensive loss for the period	$ (271,606)	$ (43,814)
Basic and diluted loss per common share	$ (0.00)	$ (0.00)
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding	99,202,555	98,500,000

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

TraderOS Technologies Inc.
Condensed Statement of Changes in Equity
(Unaudited – Prepared by Management)
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)
For the nine month period ended June 30, 2012 and the period from incorporation on March 15, 2011 to June 30, 2011

	Number of shares	Capital stock	Deficit	Total equity
March 15, 2011, date of incorporation	-	$ -	$ -	$ -
Common shares, at $0.000001	93,500,000	94	-	94
Common shares, at $0.01	4,999,900	49,999	-	49,999
Common shares, at $0.10	100	10	-	10
Loss for the period	-	-	(43,814)	(43,814)
June 30, 2011	$ 98,500,000	$ 50,103	$ (43,814)	$ 6,289

	Number of shares	Capital stock	Deficit	Total equity
September 30, 2011	98,500,000	$ 50,103	$ (146,221)	$ (96,118)
Common shares, at $0.01	1,500,000	100,000	-	100,000
Loss for the period	-	-	(271,606)	(271,606)
June 30, 2012	100,000,000	$ 150,103	$ (417,827)	$ (267,724)

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

TraderOS Technologies Inc.
Condensed Statement of Cash Flows
(Unaudited – Prepared by Management)
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)
For the nine month period ended June 30, 2012

		2012
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Loss for the period	$	(271,606)
Non-cash items:		
Amortization of discount		5,945
Unrealized foreign exchange		(588)
Changes in non-cash working capital items:		
Increase in accounts payable and accrued liabilities		149,969
Net cash provided used in operating activities		(116,280)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds from issuance of shares		100,000
Net cash provided by financing activities		100,000
Change in cash for the period		(16,280)
Cash, beginning of period		17,589
Cash, end of period	$	1,309
Cash paid for interest	$	-
Cash paid for income taxes		-

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

1. NATURE AND CONTINUANCE OF OPERATIONS

TraderOS. Technologies Inc. (the "Company") was incorporated under the laws of British Columbia on March 15, 2011. The Company's principal business activities include the development of software.

The company is currently engaged in the development of a social collaborative charting, news and communication platform for traders.

The Company incurred a loss of $271,606 during the period ended June 30, 2012 and has a deficit of $417,827 as at June 30, 2012. These financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis which assumes that the Company will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business for the foreseeable future. The continuing operations of the Company are dependent upon its ability to continue to raise adequate financing and to commence profitable operations in the future. The Company has material financial uncertainties that cast significant doubt upon the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. The financial statements do not include any adjustments relating to the recoverability and classification of recorded assets and liabilities that might be necessary should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of presentation
These condensed interim financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IAS 34, *Interim Financial Reporting* ("IAS 34"), as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB"), and its interpretations, using accounting policies consistent with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS").

The policies applied in these condensed interim financial statements are presented below and are based on IFRS issued and outstanding as of June 30, 2012. Any subsequent changes to IFRS that are given effect in our annual financial statements for the year ending September 30, 2012 could result in restatements of these condensed interim financial statements. None of these standards are expected to have a significant effect on the financial statements

Foreign currency translation
The functional and presentation currency of the Company is the Canadian dollar, as this is the principal currency of the economic environment in which it operates.

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded in the Corporation's functional currency at the exchange rate prevailing at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities of the Corporation that are denominated in foreign currencies are re-translated to the functional currency at the exchange rate prevailing at the end of each reporting period. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when fair value is determined. Exchange gains and losses arising on translation are included in the statement of comprehensive loss.

Loss per share
The Company computes the dilutive effect of options, warrants and similar instruments. Under this method the dilutive effect on loss per share is based on the use of the proceeds that could be obtained upon exercise of options, warrants and similar instruments. It assumes that the proceeds would be used to purchase common shares at the average market price during the year. Basic loss per common share is calculated using the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period.

Comprehensive loss
Comprehensive loss reflects the net loss and other comprehensive loss for the period. Other comprehensive loss includes changes in unrealized foreign currency translation amounts arising from self-sustaining foreign operations, unrealized gains and losses on available-for-sale assets and changes in the fair value of derivatives designated as cash flow hedges to the extent they are effective.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd...)

Significant Accounting Estimates and Judgments
The preparation of the 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 statement and reported amounts of expenses during the reporting period. Actual outcomes could differ from these estimates. The financial statements include estimates which, by their nature, are uncertain. The impact of such estimates is pervasive throughout the 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.

Segment Reporting
Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision-maker. The chief operating decision-maker, who is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segment, has been identified as the Chief Executive Officer.

Income taxes
Income tax is recognized in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in equity, in which case it is recognized in equity. 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.

Deferred tax is recorded using the liability method, providing for temporary differences, between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. The following temporary differences are not provided for: goodwill not deductible for tax purposes; the initial recognition of assets or liabilities that affect neither accounting or taxable loss; and differences relating to investments in subsidiaries to the extent that they will probably not reverse in the foreseeable future. The amount of deferred tax provided is based on the expected manner of realization or settlement of the carrying amount of assets and liabilities, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the statement of financial position date.

A deferred tax asset is recognized only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the asset can be utilized.

Additional income taxes that arise from the distribution of dividends are recognized at the same time as the liability to pay the related dividend. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Company intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd...)

Financial instruments – recognition and measurement

Financial assets
The Company classifies its financial assets into one of the following categories, depending on the purpose for which the asset was acquired. The Company's accounting policy for each category is as follows:

Fair value through profit or loss - This category comprises derivatives, or assets acquired or incurred principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing it in the near term. They are carried in the statement of financial position at fair value with changes in fair value recognized through profit or loss.

Loans and receivables - These assets are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They are carried at cost less any provision for impairment. Individually significant receivables are considered for impairment when they are past due or when other objective evidence is received that a specific counterparty will default.

Held-to-maturity investments - These assets are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturities that the Company's management has the positive intention and ability to hold to maturity. These assets are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. If there is objective evidence that the investment is impaired, determined by reference to external credit ratings and other relevant indicators, the financial asset is measured at the present value of estimated future cash flows. Any changes to the carrying amount of the investment, including impairment losses, are recognized through profit or loss.

Available-for-sale - Non-derivative financial assets not included in the above categories are classified as available-for- sale. They are carried at fair value with changes in fair value recognized directly in equity. Where a decline in the fair value of an available-for-sale financial asset constitutes objective evidence of impairment, the amount of the loss is removed from equity and recognized through other comprehensive income (loss).

All financial assets except for those at fair value through profit or loss are subject to review for impairment at least at each reporting date. Financial assets are impaired when there is any objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. Different criteria to determine impairment are applied for each category of financial assets, which are described above.

The Company has classified its cash at fair value through profit and loss.

Financial liabilities
The Company classifies its financial liabilities into one of two categories, depending on the purpose for which the asset was acquired. The Company's accounting policy for each category is as follows:

Fair value through profit or loss - This category comprises derivatives, or liabilities acquired or incurred principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing it in the near term. They are carried in the statement of financial position at fair value with changes in fair value recognized through profit or loss.

Other financial liabilities: This category consists of liabilities carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

The Company's accrued liabilities and loans payable are classified as other financial liabilities.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd...)

Recent accounting pronouncements not yet effective

The following new standards, interpretations and amendments to standards and interpretations have been issued but are not effective at September 30, 2011 and have not been early adopted. The Company does not expect the adoption of the following standards to have a material impact on its financial statements:

Accounting Standards Issued and Effective January 1, 2013

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: 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 realisable value in IAS 2 Inventories or value in use in IAS 36 Impairment of Assets.

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.

3. LOAN PAYABLE

During the period ended September 30, 2011, the Company received a US$100,000 (CAD$103,260) loan from an arms-length individual. The loan was non-interest bearing and had no fixed repayment term. Subsequently, the Company entered into a loan agreement whereby the Company would repay the loan before May 29, 2014, together with interest compounded annually at a rate of 5% from May 29, 2012. The Company has discounted the loan using the effective interest method using a 10% market interest rate. During the six month period ended June 30, 2012, $5,945 of the discount was amortized.

Balance, September 30, 2011	$	88,646
Amortization of discount		5,945
Foreign exchange gain		(593)
Balance, June 30, 2012	$	93,998

4. SHARE CAPITAL

Authorized: Unlimited common shares, without par value

During the nine month period ended June 30, 2012, the Company issued 1,500,000 common shares for total proceeds of $100,000.

5. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

At June 30, 2012, $2,000 was owing to a director and officer of the Company.

6. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company has applied a three-level hierarchy to reflect the significance of the inputs used in making fair value measurements. The three levels of fair value hierarchy are:

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

The Company's financial instruments consist of cash, accrued liabilities, and loan payable. The fair value of these financial instruments, other than cash, approximates their carrying values due to the short-term nature of these instruments. Cash is measured at fair value using level 1 inputs.

The Company is exposed to a variety of financial risks by virtue of its activities including currency, credit, interest rate and liquidity risk.

a) Currency risk - The Company operates in Canada and is not subject to significant currency risk.

b) Credit risk

Credit risk is risk of financial loss to the Company if the counterparty to a financial statement fails to meet its contractual obligations. The Company's cash is held in large Canadian financial institutions and is not exposed to significant credit risk.

c) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company is exposed to limited interest rate risk (Note 3).

d) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its obligations as they come due. The Company's ability to continue as a going concern is dependent on management's ability to raise the required capital through future equity or debt issuances. The Company manages its liquidity risk by forecasting cash flows from operations and anticipating any investing and financing activities. Management and the directors are actively involved in the review, planning, and approval of significant expenditures and commitments.

7. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Company defines capital that it manages as its shareholders' equity. When managing capital, the Company's objective is to ensure the entity continues as a going concern as well as to maintain optimal returns to shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders. The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it, based on the funds available to the Company, in order to support the development of a social collaborative charting, news and communication platform for traders. The Board of Directors does not establish quantitative return on capital criteria for management, but rather relies on the expertise of the Company's management to sustain future development of the business.

Management reviews its capital management approach on an ongoing basis and believes that this approach, given the relative size of the Company, is reasonable.

There were no changes to the Company's approach to capital management during the period ended June 30, 2012.

8. SEGMENTED INFORMATION

The Company currently operates in one business segment, being the development of websites and software in Canada.

9. SUBSEQUENT EVENT

Subsequent to June 30, 2012, the Company:entered into an amalgamation agreement (the "Amalgamation Agreement") with Royal Monashee Gold Corp. ("RMG") and 0947781 B.C. Ltd. ("Subco"), a wholly-owned subsidiary of RMG. In accordance with the terms of the Amalgamation Agreement, on August 22, 2012 the Company amalgamated with Subco pursuant to the *Business Corporations Act* (British Columbia) to form a new entity, also known as TraderOS Technologies Inc., which is a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company. Shareholders of the Company received 0.60 of an RMG common share in exchange for each one common share of the Company.

ROYAL MONASHEE GOLD CORP.

PRO-FORMA CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Unaudited)

JUNE 30, 2012

ROYAL MONASHEE GOLD CORP.
PRO-FORMA CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
(Unaudited)
AS AT JUNE 30, 2012

	Royal Monashee Gold Corp.	TraderOS Technologies Inc.	Note	Pro-forma Adjustments	Pro-forma Consolidated
ASSETS					
Current					
Cash	$ 14,562	$ 1,309	2(d)	$ 500,000	$ 515,871
	$ 14,562	$ 1,309		$ 500,000	$ 515,871
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY (DEFICIENCY)					
Current					
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	$ -	$ 175,035	2(b)	$ 60,000	$ 235,035
Loan payable	-	93,998	2(e)	-	93,998
Shareholders' equity (deficiency)			2(c)	500,000	
			2(b)	871,365	
Share capital (Note 3)	777,037	150,103	2(b)	(777,037)	1,521,468
			2(b)	(60,000)	
			2(b)	(856,803)	
Deficit	(762,475)	(417,827)	2(b)	762,475	(1,334,630)
	14,562	(267,724)		440,000	186,838
	$ 14,562	$ 1,309		$ 500,000	$ 515,871

ROYAL MONASHEE GOLD CORP.
PRO-FORMA CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF LOSS AND COMPREHENSIVE LOSS
(Unaudited)
FOR THE NINE MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2012

	Royal Monashee Gold Corp.	TraderOS Technologies Inc.	Pro-forma Adjustments	Pro-forma Consolidated
EXPENSES				
Amortization of discount	$ -	$ 6,322	$ -	$ 6,322
Foreign exchange loss (gain)	1,027	(60)	-	967
Office and miscellaneous	100	302	-	402
Professional fees	4,731	10,000	-	14,731
Regulatory fees	5,940	-	-	5,940
Software development costs	-	255,042	-	255,042
Loss for the period	$ (11,798)	$ (271,606)	$ -	$ (283,404)
Basic and diluted loss per share				$ (0.00)
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding				65,426,850

ROYAL MONASHEE GOLD CORP.
PRO-FORMA CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF LOSS AND COMPREHENSIVE LOSS
(Unaudited)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2011

	Royal Monashee Gold Corp.	TraderOS Technologies Inc.	Pro-forma Adjustments	Pro-forma Consolidated
EXPENSES				
Amortization of discount	$ -	$ 2,725	$ -	$ 2,725
Foreign exchange loss	-	2,088	-	2,088
Gain on discounted loan	-	(16,424)	-	(16,424)
Office and miscellaneous	7	143	-	150
Professional fees	13,888	15,000	-	28,888
Software development costs	-	135,800	-	135,800
Regulatory fees	8,454	-	-	8,454
Transaction costs (Note 2b)	-	-	856,803 60,000	916,803
Travel and promotion	-	6,889	-	6,889
Loss for the year	$ (22,349)	$ (146,221)	$ 916,803	$ (1,085,373)
Basic and diluted loss per share				$ (0.02)
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding				65,426,850

1. BASIS OF PRESENTATION

The accompanying unaudited pro-forma consolidated financial statements of Royal Monashee Gold Corp. (the "Company") have been prepared by management in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") from information derived from the financial statements of the Company and TraderOS Technologies Inc. ("TraderOS") together with other information available to the Company. The unaudited pro-forma consolidated financial statements have been prepared for inclusion in the Company's business acquisition report dated November 6, 2012, in conjunction with the Company's acquisition of 100% of the issued and outstanding capital stock of TraderOS. The acquisition is subject to acceptance by the Company's shareholders and certain securities regulatory approvals. In the opinion of the Company's management, the unaudited pro-forma consolidated financial statements include all adjustments necessary for fair presentation of the transactions as described below.

The unaudited pro-forma consolidated financial statements are not necessarily indicative of the financial position and results of operations which would have resulted if the combination had actually occurred as set out in Note 2.

The unaudited pro-forma consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the historical financial statements and notes thereto of the Company and TraderOS.

These pro-forma consolidated financial statements of the Company have been compiled from and include:

a) An unaudited pro-forma consolidated statement of financial position as at June 30, 2012 combining the unaudited interim consolidated statement of financial position of the Company as at June 30, 2012 with the unaudited interim statement of financial position of TraderOS as at June 30, 2012.

b) An unaudited pro-forma consolidated statement of loss and comprehensive loss for the nine months ended June 30, 2012 combining the unaudited consolidated statement of loss and comprehensive loss of the Company for the nine months ended June 30, 2012 and the unaudited statement of loss and comprehensive loss of TraderOS for the nine months ended June 30, 2012.

c) An unaudited pro-forma consolidated statement of loss and comprehensive loss for the year ended September 30, 2011 combining the audited statement of loss and comprehensive loss of the Company for the year ended September 30, 2011 and the audited consolidated statement of loss and comprehensive loss of TraderOS for the year ended September 30, 2011.

d) the additional information set out in Note 2.

2. PRO-FORMA TRANSACTIONS

The unaudited pro-forma consolidated financial statements were prepared based on the following assumptions:

a) The unaudited pro-forma consolidated statement of financial position gives effect to the acquisition of TraderOS by the Company as if it had occurred on June 30, 2012. The unaudited pro-forma consolidated statements of operations were prepared as if it has occurred on the first day presented. The unaudited pro-forma consolidated statement of operations and comprehensive income for the nine months ended June 30, 2012 and for the year ended September 30, 2011 has been prepared as if the acquisition of TraderOS had occurred on October 1, 2010.

b) The Company entered into an amalgamation agreement (the "Amalgamation Agreement") with Royal Monashee Gold Corp. ("RMG") and 0947781 B.C. Ltd. ("Subco"), a wholly-owned subsidiary of RMG. In accordance with the terms of the Amalgamation Agreement, on August 22, 2012 the Company amalgamated with Subco pursuant to the *Business Corporations Act* (British Columbia) to form a new entity, also known as TraderOS Technologies Inc., which is a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company. Shareholders of the Company received 0.60 of an RMG common share in exchange for each one common share of the Company.

   Pursuant to the Amalgamation Agreement, the Company acquired (the "Transaction") 100% of the issued and outstanding shares of TraderOS (100,000,000 common shares in total) by issuing 60,000,000 common shares of the Company. In connection with the Transaction, the Company completed a consolidation of all its issued and outstanding common shares on a two for (2:1) basis (the "Consolidation"). The Company estimated professional fees related to the Transaction at $60,000.

2. PRO-FORMA TRANSACTIONS (cont'd…)

b) (cont'd…)

Following completion of the transaction, it is expected that current shareholders of TraderOS would hold shares representing approximately 91.7% of the issued and outstanding shares of the resulting issuer on a non-diluted basis.

As a result of the transaction described above, control of the Company will be passed to the former shareholders of TraderOS upon the closing of the transaction. This type of share exchange is referred to as a "reverse acquisition". A reverse acquisition transaction involving a non-public enterprise and a non-operating public company is a capital transaction in substance, rather than a business combination. That is, the transaction is equivalent to the issue of shares by the non-public operating enterprise for the net monetary assets of the non-operating public company, accompanied by a recapitalization of the non-public operating enterprise.

The cost of an acquisition should be based on the fair value of the consideration given, except where the fair value of the consideration given is not clearly evident. In such a case, the fair value of the net assets acquired is used.

The Company has not yet determined the fair value of all identifiable assets and liabilities acquired. The preliminary allocation of the purchase price, summarized in the table below, is subject to change:

Cash	$ 14,562
Transaction costs	$ 856,803
Consideration – Common shares	$ 871,365

For the purpose of these unaudited pro-forma financial statements, the purchase consideration has been allocated on a preliminary basis to the assets acquired and liabilities assumed based on management's best estimates. The Company will continue to review information and intends to perform further analysis prior to finalizing the allocation of the purchase price. Although the results of this review are unknown, the purchase price allocation will be subject to change as a result of this review. Therefore, it is likely that the recorded values of assets and liabilities acquired will vary from those shown above and differences may be material.

c) The Company completed a brokered private placement of 2,000,000 shares (on a post-Consolidation basis) at $0.25 per share for gross proceeds of $500,000.

3. SHARE CAPITAL

Capital stock in the unaudited pro-forma consolidated statement of financial position is comprised of the following:

	Number of Shares		Capital Stock
Authorized:			
Unlimited common shares, without par value			
Issued:			
Capital stock as set out in the unaudited financial statements of the Company (Note 1a)	6,853,700	$	777,037
Share-consolidation – (Note 2b)	(3,426,850)		-
Share capital of TraderOS before the transaction as set out in the un-audited financial statements (Note 2b)	100,000,000		150,103
Reverse takeover			
Purchase of TraderOS (Note 2b)	60,000,000		871,365
Share capital of the Company eliminated on consolidation (Note 2b)	-		(777,037)
Share capital of TraderOS eliminated on consolidation (Note 2b)	(100,000,000)		-
Shares issued pursuant to brokered private placement (Note 2c)	2,000,000		500,000
	65,426,850	$	1,521,468