BLOCKCHAIN POWER TRUST

(formerly "Transeastern Power Trust")

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

AS AT AND FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2017 AND 2016

(EXPRESSED IN CANADIAN DOLLARS)

Independent Auditors' Report

To the Unitholders of Blockchain Power Trust (formerly Transeastern Power Trust):

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Blockchain Power Trust (formerly Transeastern Power Trust), which comprise the consolidated statements of financial position as at December 31, 2017 and 2016, and the consolidated statements of loss and comprehensive loss, unitholders' deficiency and cash flows for the years then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility for the Consolidated Financial Statements

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

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

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Blockchain Power Trust (formerly Transeastern Power Trust) as at December 31, 2017 and 2016, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

MNP LLP

Mississauga, Ontario

Chartered Professional Accountants

May 15, 2018

Licensed Public Accountants

MNP

Blockchain Power Trust (formerly "Transeastern Power Trust")
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION

As at December 31,	2017	2016
ASSETS		
Current		
Cash	**$ 1,129,524**	$ 240,703
Trade and other receivables (Notes 4,11,12)	**5,113,182**	4,894,270
Green Certificates (Note 5)	**2,367,698**	1,268,593
Restricted Green Certificates (Note 5)	**2,024,303**	-
Prepaid and other assets	**912,970**	691,741
	11,547,677	7,095,307
Long-term		
Restricted cash (Note 7)	**2,410,162**	2,328,990
Restricted Green Certificates (Note 5)	**20,194,061**	10,895,066
Intangible assets (Note 3)	**1,160,481**	-
Property, plant and equipment (Note 6)	**57,240,052**	55,272,943
TOTAL ASSETS	**$ 92,552,433**	$ 75,592,306
LIABILITIES AND UNITHOLDERS' DEFICIENCY		
Current		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities (Notes 10, 11)	**$ 19,342,013**	$ 10,410,943
Convertible debentures (Note 7i)	**31,410,000**	16,053,600
Unit purchase warrant liability (Note 10)	**1,299,310**	-
Vendor take-back loan and acquisition instalment payments (Notes 3, 7ii)	**-**	1,126,607
Current portion of capital leases (Note 7iii)	**4,902,001**	4,299,346
Debt facilities (Note 7iv)	**35,087,184**	4,382,924
	92,040,508	36,273,420
Vendor take-back loan (Notes 3, 7ii)	**1,300,295**	6,274,062
Unit purchase warrant liability (Note 10)	**1,394,674**	1,059,911
Asset retirement obligations (Note 8)	**2,717,659**	776,290
Deferred tax liabilities (Note 13)	**7,762,048**	5,205,421
Long-term portion of capital leases (Note 7iii)	**24,886,250**	27,595,119
	130,101,434	77,184,223
Unitholders' deficiency	**(37,549,001)**	(1,591,917)
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND UNITHOLDERS' DEFICIENCY	**$ 92,552,433**	$ 75,592,306

Nature of operations and going concern (Note 1)
Subsequent events (Note 16)

Approved on Behalf of the Board:

"Ravi Sood"
Director

"John Huxley"
Director

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

Blockchain Power Trust (formerly "Transeastern Power Trust")
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF LOSS AND COMPREHENSIVE LOSS

For the Years Ended December 31,	2017	2016
REVENUE		
Sale of electricity (Note 11, 14)	**$ 3,232,772**	$ 2,134,496
Income from Green Certificates (Note 5, 11)	**9,078,267**	6,562,783
	12,311,039	8,697,279
OPERATING EXPENSES		
Cost of sales excluding depreciations (Note 11)	**3,833,781**	2,807,618
Depreciation	**4,011,725**	4,499,543
Cost of sales	**7,845,506**	7,307,161
General and administrative (Note 11)	**2,729,164**	1,038,589
Professional fees	**442,253**	342,613
Milestone units (Note 2)	**-**	(1,067,187)
Transaction costs (Note 3)	**1,120,432**	919,384
Total operating expenses	**12,137,355**	8,540,560
Operating Income	**173,684**	156,719
OTHER EXPENSES		
Fair value (loss) gain on debentures and conversion features (Note 7)	**(3,259,904)**	1,617,018
Interest and finance charges (Note 9)	**(10,157,517)**	(4,346,413)
Foreign exchange loss	**(1,109,771)**	(1,803,129)
Loss on settlement of bridge loan and vendor take-back loan (Notes 3, 7)	**(2,729,403)**	**-**
Impairment charge (Note 6)	**(16,952,029)**	(15,390,000)
Unit purchase warrant revaluation (Note 10)	**(1,634,073)**	2,860
LOSS BEFORE TAX	**(35,669,013)**	(19,919,664)
Current income tax (expense) recovery (Note 13)	**-**	-
Deferred income tax (expense) recovery (Note 13)	**1,056,681**	(1,942,970)
LOSS FOR THE YEAR	**(34,612,332)**	(21,705,915)
Items to be reclassified subsequently to loss:		
Foreign currency translation (loss) gain (Note 2)	**(1,391,564)**	3,938,436
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE LOSS	**$ (36,003,896)**	$(17,767,479)
Basic and diluted loss per unit	**$ (0.71)**	$ (0.58)
Weighted average number of units outstanding - basic and diluted	**48,997,457**	37,569,897

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

Blockchain Power Trust **(formerly "Transeastern Power Trust")**
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF UNITHOLDERS' DEFICIENCY
AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2017 AND 2016

	Units	Unit Value	Deficit	Comprehensive Income-Foreign Currency Translation	Unitholders' Deficiency
Balance, December 31, 2015	30,203,705	$ 25,769,159	$ (18,078,132)	$ 122,326	$ 7,813,353
Distribution reinvestment plan (Notes 10)	1,024,934	635,614	-	-	635,614
Net loss for the year	-	-	(21,705,915)	-	(21,705,915)
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	3,938,436	3,938,436
Issuance of Trust Units (Note 10)	1,676,878	893,065	-	-	893,065
Issued on acquisition of Baia (Note 3)	14,790,136	7,395,068	-	-	7,395,068
Issued on settlement of finance charges	221,867	110,934	-	-	110,934
Distribution to Unitholders (Note 10)	1,040,883	520,442	(1,192,914)	-	(672,472)
Balance, December 31, 2016	48,958,403	$ 35,324,282	$ (40,976,961)	$ 4,060,762	$ (1,591,917)
Net loss for the year	-	-	(34,612,332)	-	(34,612,332)
Other comprehensive loss	-	-	-	(1,391,564)	(1,391,564)
Issuance of Trust Units (Note 10)	82,227	46,812	-	-	46,812
Balance, December 31, 2017	**49,040,630**	**$ 35,371,094**	**$ (76,589,293)**	**$ 2,669,198**	**$(37,549,001)**

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

Blockchain Power Trust (formerly "Transeastern Power Trust")
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

For the Years Ended December 31,	2017	2016
CASH (USED IN) PROVIDED BY:		
OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net loss	**$ (34,612,332)**	$ (21,705,915)
Items related to financing activities:		
Revaluation of Unit purchase warrants	**1,634,073**	(2,860)
Fair value loss (gain) on debentures	**4,013,400**	(1,617,018)
Accretion expense	**2,696,844**	788,528
Add (deduct) items not affecting cash:		
Depreciation (Note 2, 14)	**4,011,725**	4,499,543
Impairment charge	**16,952,029**	15,390,000
Deferred income tax expense	**(1,056,681)**	1,942,970
Milestone units	**-**	(1,067,187)
Unrealized foreign exchange losses	**(167,838)**	(387,838)
Change in conversion feature	**(753,496)**	-
Loss on settlement of bridge loan and vendor take-back loan	**2,729,403**	-
Net change in non-cash working capital:		
Trade and other receivables	**1,224,538**	(517,720)
Green Certificates-current and restricted	**(3,183,849)**	(1,659,952)
Prepaid and other assets	**332,183**	(439,273)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	**4,400,657**	4,686,018
	(1,779,344)	(90,704)
INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Acquisitions, net of cash acquired of $549,792 (2016 - $58,179) (Note 3)	**(27,374,345)**	(1,909,855)
Additions to property, plant and equipment	**(178,232)**	-
	(27,552,577)	(1,909,855)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Debt facility proceeds	**34,107,607**	-
Debt facility repayment	**(5,563,706)**	(450,000)
Distributions paid	**-**	(695,935)
Convertible debentures	**11,343,000**	3,212,919
Repayment of vendor take-back loan	**(9,357,321)**	-
Receipt in advance of private placement	**274,000**	-
Restricted cash	**(81,172)**	590,387
Capital leases	**(2,106,214)**	(5,042,193)
Issuance of Trust Units	**-**	1,076,571
	28,616,194	(1,308,251)
Effect of currency translation	**1,604,194**	1,838,442
CHANGE IN CASH	**888,821**	(1,470,369)
CASH, BEGINNING OF YEAR	**240,703**	1,711,071
CASH, END OF YEAR	**$ 1,129,524**	$ 240,703
SUPPLEMENTARY CASH FLOW INFORMATION:		
Cash paid for interest	**$ 1,604,402**	$ 1,740,443

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

1. NATURE AND DESCRIPTION OF THE TRUST

Blockchain Power Trust (formerly Transeastern Power Trust, "Blockchain Power" or the "Trust") is an unincorporated open-ended limited purpose trust established under the laws of the Province of Ontario that, through its subsidiaries, generates and sells electricity to licensed electricity buyers in Romania through its portfolio of two operational wind projects known as "Baia" and "OMV" with a total capacity of 62 MW (the "Wind Projects"), three hydro-electric generation facilities comprised of run-of-river hydroelectric power plants known as "Rott", "Zagra" and "Suha" with total capacity of over 4.4 MW (the "Hydro Projects") and two photovoltaic solar power production plants known as "Corabia" and "Power Live" with a total capacity of 16.6 MW (the "Solar Projects" and, together with the Hydro Projects and the Wind Projects, the "Projects"). All of the Projects are located in Romania.

In January 2018, the Trust changed its name to "Blockchain Power Trust" and the trust units in the capital of the Trust (each, a "Unit") commenced trading on the TSXV under a new symbol, "BPWR.UN".

The Trust is currently seeking general approval from TSX Venture Exchange (the "TSXV") to diversify its existing portfolio of renewable energy Projects through the expansion into data centers, cryptocurrency mining, and other blockchain related activities. The change in business is also subject to Unitholder general approval. Under the new business model, Blockchain Power intends to utilize the electricity it produces for virgin cryptocurrency mining and validation. Blockchain Power is currently generating green renewable energy, earning Green Certificates (as defined below), and plans to supply all of the power for its own crypto-currency operations internally.

The Trust directly and indirectly owns all of the membership rights of Transeastern Power Coöperatief U.A. ("Netherlands Parent"), which owns all of the issued and outstanding shares of Transeastern Power B.V. ("Netherlands Holdco" and, together with the Netherlands Parent, the "Netherlands Subsidiaries"). The Netherlands Subsidiaries jointly own, directly or indirectly, 100% of six Romanian subsidiaries which hold the Hydro Projects, two Romanian subsidiaries that hold the Solar Projects, two Romanian subsidiaries that hold the Wind Projects, and a Romanian subsidiary that acts as a management company for the Romanian operations.

TSX Trust Company, (the "Trustee"), was appointed as trustee of Blockchain Power pursuant to a Trustee Indenture dated February 4, 2014. The Trustee has delegated most of its powers and duties relating to the operations and governance of Blockchain Power to Blockchain Power Administrator Inc. (formerly Transeastern Power Administrator Inc., the "Administrator") pursuant to an Administrative Services Agreement dated February 4, 2014. All of the shares of the Administrator are owned by Blockchain Power Management Inc. (the "Administrator Shareholder"), all of the shares of which are owned by Mr. Eadie, the Chief Executive Officer and Mr. Sood, the Chairman of the Administrator, and are subject to the terms of a unanimous shareholders' agreement dated May 28, 2014.

Blockchain Power qualifies as a "mutual fund trust" and not a "SIFT trust" (each as defined in the Income Tax Act (Canada)) in accordance with the restrictions set forth in the Trust Indenture. The Administrator is responsible for monitoring Blockchain Power's investments and holdings of property to ensure Blockchain Power is not at any time a "SIFT trust" and does not hold any "non-portfolio property".

The principal head and registered office of each of Blockchain Power, the Administrator, the Administrator Shareholder and Blockchain Power's Canadian subsidiaries are located at Suite 1800, 181 Bay Street, Toronto, Ontario, Canada. References to Blockchain Power herein include reference to the applicable subsidiary where appropriate.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Statement of Compliance

The consolidated financial statements were prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB"). The consolidated financial statements were authorized for issue by the Board of Directors of the Administrator on May 11, 2018.

Basis of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the financial statements of the Trust and entities controlled by the Trust. Control is achieved when the Trust is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. All intra-group transactions, balances, income and expenses are eliminated on consolidation. The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Trust and the following subsidiaries:

Name of Subsidiary	Country of Incorporation	Ownership Percentage
Transeastern Power Holdings Inc.	Canada	100%
Transeastern Power Holdings2 Inc.	Canada	100%
Transeastern Power Coöperatief U.A.	Netherlands	100%
Transeastern Power B.V.	Netherlands	100%
OMV Petrom Wind Power S.R.L	Romania	100%
Holrom Renewable Energy S.R.L.	Romania	100%
Transeastern Hidroelectrica Del Ucea SPV I SRL	Romania	100%
Transeastern SPV III SRL	Romania	100%
Transeastern Power Services Limited	Romania	100%
Transeastern Vistea Hidroelectrica SPV IV SRL	Romania	100%
Zagra Hidro SA	Romania	100%
Rott Energy SA	Romania	100%
SC Corabia Solar SRL	Romania	100%
SC Power L.I.V.E One SA	Romania	100%
Transeastern Corporate Directorship SRL	Romania	100%
Transeastern Power Holdings B.C. Inc.	Canada	100%
Mediterranean Resources Ltd.	Canada	100%

Basis of Measurement

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, using the accrual basis of accounting.

Estimates and Uncertainty

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements requires management to make estimates, judgements and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and the disclosure of any contingent assets and liabilities as at the date of the financial statements, as well as the reported expenses incurred during the year. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected. Information about critical judgements in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the consolidated financial statements is included in the following: going concern assessment, carrying values of fixed assets and impairment analysis, valuation of Green Certificates, fair value assumptions in assessing adjustments to the reported values of financial liabilities (including milestone units, convertible features on debentures, and Unit purchase warrants),

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

estimates on variable interest with the secured debt, and the recoverability of tax losses incurred in Romania.

Business Combinations

Determining the allocation of purchase price to business combinations requires each identifiable asset and liability to be measured at the acquisition date's fair value. The excess, if any, of the fair value of consideration over the fair value of the net identifiable assets acquired is recognized as goodwill. The determination of acquisition date's fair values often requires Management to make assumptions and estimates about future events. The assumptions with respect to fair value of intangible assets require a high degree of judgment and include estimates for future operating performance, discount rates, technology migration factors and terminal value rates.

Cash

Cash includes bank balances and cash on hand.

Restricted Cash

Restricted cash is restricted as prescribed by the capital lease agreements on the Solar Projects and Wind Projects.

Trust Units

An unlimited number of Units may be issued pursuant to the Trust Indenture. Each Unit represents an equal, undivided beneficial interest in the Trust and all Units rank equally and ratably with all of the other Units without discrimination, preference or priority. Each Unit entitles the holder to one vote at all meetings of Unitholders. Unitholders are entitled to receive non-cumulative distributions from the Trust if, as and when, declared by the Trustee. Units are redeemable on demand by the holders thereof and may be purchased for cancellation by the Trust through offers made to, and accepted by, such holders. Under IAS 32 *Financial Instruments*: *Presentation* ("IAS 32"), puttable instruments, such as the Units, represent financial liabilities. However, if certain criteria are met the puttable instruments may be presented as equity. The Units meet the criteria under IAS 32 to be presented as equity.

Business Combinations

The acquisition of a business is accounted for using the acquisition method. The consideration for an acquisition is measured at the aggregate of the fair values, at the date of exchange, of the assets transferred, the liabilities incurred to former owners of the acquired business, and equity instruments issued by the acquirer in exchange for control of the acquired business. The acquired business' identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities that meet the conditions for recognition under IFRS 3 *Business Combinations* are recognized at their fair values at the acquisition date, except for income taxes which are measured in accordance with IAS 12 *Income Taxes*.

To the extent that the aggregate of the fair value of consideration paid, the amount of any non-controlling interest and the fair value of any previously held interest in the acquiree exceeds the fair value of the net identifiable tangible and intangible assets, goodwill is recognized. To the extent that this excess is negative, the excess is recognized as a gain in income.

Milestone Unit Agreements

Pursuant to the terms of milestone unit agreements dated May 28, 2014 between the Administrator, the Trust and certain officers of the Administrator and subsidiaries of the Trust (the "Milestone Unit Agreements"), in the event that the Trust achieves certain milestones over the periods covering any one of (i) the first full 12 fiscal quarters, (ii) the first 16 fiscal quarters or (iii) the first 20 fiscal quarters after March 31, 2014 (each, a "Milestone Period"), the Trust will issue to such individuals an aggregate

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

of 3,000,000 Units (the "Milestone Units") and pay to such individuals a cash payment equal to the distributions paid by the Trust on the Units for the applicable Milestone Period as if the individuals owned the Milestone Units from the date of the Milestone Unit Agreements. The milestone which triggers the issuance of the Milestone Units and the cash payment is the achievement by the Trust of certain milestones related to "distributable cash flow" and distributions paid to Unitholders. The award will be recognized over the vesting period at fair value as a liability. The fair value of the Milestone Units was estimated to be $Nil as of December 31, 2017 (2016 - $Nil) as the Trust did not satisfy the distribution milestone in fiscal 2017, meaning that the distributable cash flow milestone in the Milestone Unit Agreements will not be met.

Foreign Currency Translation

The functional currency of the Trust and its subsidiaries is the currency of the primary economic environment in which it each entity operates.

All figures of the Trust's consolidated financial statements are reflected in Canadian Dollars, which is the functional and presentation currency of the Trust. The functional currency of the Trust's operations is the Romanian Leu.

At the end of each reporting period, the Trust translates foreign currency balances as follows:

- monetary items are translated at the closing rate in effect at the consolidated statement of financial position date;
- non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Items measured at fair value are translated at the exchange rate in effect at the date the fair value was measured;
- revenue and expense items are translated using the average exchange rate during the period; and
- exchange gains and losses arising from translation are included in the determination of net loss and comprehensive loss.

Foreign currency translation on the Trust's Romanian subsidiaries resulted in a translation loss of $1,391,564 charged to other comprehensive loss for the year ended December 31, 2017 (2016 - translation gain of $3,938,436).

Revenue and Other Income Recognition

Revenue and other income are recognized to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Trust and the revenue/other income can be reliably measured, regardless of when the payment is being made. Revenue and other income is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment and excluding taxes or duty.

Sale of Electricity

Revenues from sale of electricity are recognized in the period when the energy has been delivered into the Romanian national electric grid.

Income from Green Certificates

Green Certificates are recognized as revenue from the sale of electricity is earned (i.e. as energy is delivered into the grid).

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Income Taxes

The Trust is an unincorporated open-ended trust and has been established to provide investors with a distribution-producing investment from the cash flows generated by the Projects.

Net earnings in Romania are taxed at 16%. Interest and dividends paid from Romania to the Netherlands and from the Netherlands to Canada are not subject to withholding tax . Net earnings in the Netherlands and in the Canadian taxable subsidiaries of the Trust will be subject to tax but such amounts will be nominal. The Trust expects to make distributions to the Unitholders. Distributions of the Trust's taxable income will be deductible in computing the Trust's taxable income. The Trust expects to distribute all of its taxable income such that it is not expected the Trust will pay any income tax. As such, the Trust is considered in-substance tax exempt and does not apply IAS 12 *Income Taxes* ("IAS 12").

Subsidiaries of the Trust are subject to tax and IAS 12 has been applied to recognize both current and deferred taxes for the Trust's subsidiaries. Current tax and deferred tax expenses are recognized in the consolidated statement of loss except to the extent that they relate to a business combination or to items recognized directly in equity. Current tax expense is based on enacted or substantively enacted statutory tax rates and laws at the statement of financial position date. Deferred tax is recognized in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the tax basis of such assets and liabilities measured using tax rates and laws that are enacted or substantively enacted at the statement of financial position date and effective for the reporting period when the temporary differences are expected to reverse.

Green Certificates

Green Certificates are an incentive provided by the Romanian Government to the producers of energy from renewable sources. Green Certificates are issued monthly by the grid operator, Transelectrica S.A., based on the quantity of renewable electricity produced and delivered into the network. The certificates are contractually priced or priced at the market floor rate. The compensation of production costs takes place when the certificates are sold by the Trust to buyers in the marketplace who engage in activities that require them to purchase Green Certificates.

Green Certificates are recognized when the Trust is entitled to receive them. The Trust is entitled to receive Green Certificates when it produces electricity that is registered on the electrical grid by Transelectrica S.A.

Current Green Certificates are recorded at the current trading price while restricted Green Certificates are recorded initially at the market floor price as prescribed by the Romanian Gas and Electricity Market Operator. Any gain or loss on trading is recognized as the difference between the consideration received and the carrying value. On a regular basis, at least at each period end, the Trust considers if there is any impairment to the carrying value from the acquisition date value, based on the current and expected market trading prices.

For the restricted Green Certificates there are uncertainties relating to the applicable valuation arising from matters such as the future operation of the market, the evolution of the nationwide consumption of energy, the ongoing investment in renewable energy production capacity and Romanian Government and European Union policy in this area.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Property, Plant and Equipment

Initial Recognition

Property, plant and equipment is reported at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

When significant parts of property, plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Trust recognizes such parts as individual assets with specific useful lives and depreciates them accordingly. Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognized in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognized in profit or loss as incurred. The present value of the expected cost for the decommissioning of an asset after its use is included in the cost of the respective asset if the recognition criteria for a provision are met.

The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment comprises:

- its purchase price, including import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes, after deducting trade discounts and rebates;
- any costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management (including interest expense); and
- the initial estimate of the costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located, if the Trust has this obligation.

Construction-in-progress includes cost of construction, cost of tangible assets and other direct costs. These are not depreciated until such time as the relevant assets are completed and operational.

Depreciation method

The useful life is the period of time over which an asset is expected to be available for use by the Trust. Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the useful life of the assets. Land is not depreciated.

	Useful Life (Years)
Buildings	40
Machinery, equipment and penstock	15 - 25
Furniture and fixtures, other equipment (including IT equipment)	3 - 15

The lifespan and the depreciation method are periodically reviewed, and, if the case, adjusted prospectively, to be compatible with the expectations regarding the economic benefits brought by items of tangible assets.

Disposal

An item of property, plant and equipment and any significant part initially recognized is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on de-recognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the statement of loss and comprehensive loss when the asset is derecognized.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Intangible assets

Identifiable intangible assets acquired through a business combination are initially recorded at fair value and are carried at cost less accumulated amortization. Identifiable intangible assets with finite useful lives are amortized on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives.

The connection licenses are amortized on a straight-line basis over the estimated economic life of 25 years.

Software was acquired on acquisition in year 2011. The software has a 12-year useful life and is amortized over its useful life on a straight-line basis.

The amortization methods for intangible assets with finite useful lives are reviewed at the end of each reporting period and adjusted if appropriate. Any change is accounted for prospectively as a change in accounting estimate.

Borrowing Costs

Borrowing (both from banks and related parties) costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalized as part of the cost of the asset. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that the Trust incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds.

The Trust capitalizes borrowing costs less any investment income on the temporary investment of those borrowings until the assets are available for use. After that date all borrowing costs are expensed in the period they occur.

Asset Retirement Obligations

The fair value of estimated asset retirement obligations is recognized in the consolidated statements of financial position when identified and a reasonable estimate of fair value can be made. The asset retirement cost is capitalized as part of the cost of the related long-lived asset. The asset retirement costs are depreciated over the asset's estimated useful life and are included in depreciation expense on the consolidated statements of loss. Increase in the asset retirement obligation resulting from the passage of time are recorded as accretion expense in the consolidated statements of loss. Actual expenditures incurred are charged against the accumulated obligation.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Financial Instruments

The fair values of derivative financial instruments reflect the estimated amount that the Trust would have been required to pay if forced to settle all unfavourable outstanding contracts or the amount that would be received if forced to settle all favourable contracts at period end. The fair value represents a point-in-time estimate that may not be relevant in predicting the Trust's future earnings or cash flows.

The Trust determines the fair value of its financial instruments based on the following hierarchy:

- Level 1 – Where financial instruments are traded in active financial markets, fair value is determined by reference to the appropriate quoted market price at the reporting date. Active markets are those in which transactions occur with significant frequency and volume to provide pricing information on an ongoing basis.

- Level 2 – If there is no active market, fair value is established using valuation techniques, including discounted cash flow models. The inputs to these models are taken from observable market data where possible, including recent arm's-length market transactions, and comparisons to the current fair value of similar instruments; but where this is not feasible, inputs such as liquidity risk, counterparty risk and volatility are used.

- Level 3 – Valuations at this level are those with inputs that are not based on observable market data.

Assessment of the significance of a particular input to the fair value measurement requires judgment; any changes in assumptions may affect the reported fair value of financial instruments.

Financial Assets

Financial assets are classified into one of the following four categories: loans and receivables; financial assets at fair value through profit or loss; held-to-maturity investments; and available-for-sale financial assets. The Trust determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition. The category determines subsequent measurements and whether any resulting income and expense are recognized in income or loss or in comprehensive income or loss for the year. All financial assets are initially recorded at fair value.

All financial assets except those at fair value through profit or loss are subject to review for impairment no less often than at each reporting date. Financial assets are impaired when there is 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 below.

The Trust's financial assets include cash, restricted cash, trade and other receivables (excluding HST and VAT), and Green Certificates.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Financial Instruments (continued)

Financial Assets

Financial assets are classified into one of the following four categories: loans and receivables; financial assets at fair value through profit or loss; held-to-maturity investments; and available-for-sale financial assets. The Trust determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition. The category determines subsequent measurements and whether any resulting income and expense are recognized in income or loss or in comprehensive income or loss for the year. All financial assets are initially recorded at fair value.

All financial assets except those at fair value through profit or loss are subject to review for impairment no less often than at each reporting date. Financial assets are impaired when there is 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 below.

The Trust's financial assets include cash, restricted cash, trade and other receivables (excluding HST and VAT), and Green Certificates.

Loans and Receivables

Financial assets are classified as loans and receivables if they are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. These financial assets are carried at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method with gains and losses recognized when the asset is derecognized.

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.

Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss include financial assets held for trading and financial assets designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss. Financial assets are classified as held for trading if they are acquired for the purpose of selling in the near term. This category includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Trust that do not meet the hedge accounting criteria as defined by IAS 39 *Financial Instruments Recognition and Measurement* ("IAS 39"). Derivatives, including separated embedded derivatives, are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated for accounting purposes as effective hedging instruments. Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss are carried on the consolidated statement of financial position at fair value with gains or losses recognized in the consolidated statement of loss.

The Trust has not designated any financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

Derivatives embedded in host contracts are accounted for as separate derivatives when their risks and characteristics are not closely related to those of the host contracts and the host contracts are not carried at fair value. These embedded derivatives are measured at fair value with gains or losses arising from changes in fair value recognized in the statement of loss. Reassessment occurs only if there is a change in the terms of the contract that significantly modifies the cash flows that would otherwise be required. The Trust has determined that it does not have any embedded derivatives that are required to be accounted for separately.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Financial Instruments (continued)

Held-to-Maturity Investments

Financial assets are classified as held to maturity if management has the positive intention and ability to hold to maturity and they have fixed maturity dates with fixed or determinable payments. Held-to-maturity investments are carried at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method, with gains and losses recognized when the asset is derecognized. The Trust did not have any held-for-maturity investments at December 31, 2017 or 2016.

Available-for-Sale

Financial assets are classified as available for sale if they are designated as such or are not classified in any of the three preceding categories. Available-for-sale financial assets are carried at fair value, with unrealized gains and losses recorded in equity until the asset is derecognized, at which time the cumulative gain or loss recorded in equity is recognized in the consolidated statement of loss.

For available-for-sale financial investments, the Trust assesses at each reporting date whether there is objective evidence that an investment or group of investments is impaired.

Financial Liabilities

Financial liabilities within the scope of IAS 39 are classified as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate. The Trust determines the classification of its financial liabilities at initial recognition.

Financial Liabilities at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss. Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are acquired for the purpose of selling in the near term.

This category includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Trust that do not meet hedge accounting criteria as defined by IAS 39. Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognized in the consolidated statement of loss. Unit purchase warrants and convertible debentures are classified as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss. Management is required to make certain estimates when determining the fair value of the conversion feature component, including the share price volatility. These estimates affect the loan and conversion feature components recognized in the consolidated statement of financial position and the accretion expense recognized in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income (loss).

Loans and Borrowings

After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. Amortized cost is computed using the effective interest method less any allowance for impairment and principal repayment or reduction. The calculation takes into account any premium or discount on acquisition and includes transaction costs and fees that are an integral part of the effective interest rate. Gains and losses are recognized in the consolidated statement of loss when the liabilities are derecognized, as well as through the amortization process.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Financial Instruments (continued)

Offsetting of Financial Instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the consolidated statement of financial position if, and only if, there is a currently enforceable legal right of set off of the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The fair value of financial instruments that are traded in active markets at each reporting date is determined by reference to quoted market prices or dealer price quotations (bid price for long positions and ask price for short positions) without any deduction for transaction costs. For financial instruments where there is no active market, fair value is determined using valuation techniques. Such techniques may include using recent arm's-length market transactions, reference to the current fair value of another instrument that is essentially the same, discounted cash flow analysis or other valuation models.

The classifications and carrying values of the Trust's financial instruments as at December 31, 2017 and 2016 are as follows:

	2017	2016
Financial assets held for trading (1)	**$ 3,265,686**	$ 2,569,693
Loans and receivables (2)	**$ 27,155,213**	$ 15,861,782
Loans and borrowings (3)	**$ 86,267,452**	$ 54,089,001
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (4)	**$ 35,370,752**	$ 17,113,511

(1) Cash and restricted cash
(2) Trade and other receivables (excluding VAT and HST), Green Certificates, and restricted Green Certificates
(3) Accounts payable and accrued liabilities, distributions payable, vendor take-back loans, milestone unit liability, debt facility, convertible debentures exclude conversion feature and capital lease obligations
(4) Conversion features on the debts, convertible debentures and Unit purchase warrant liability

Unitholders Equity and Warrants

Financial instruments issued by the Trust are classified as equity only to the extent that they do not meet the definition of a financial liability or financial asset. Units are classified as equity instruments. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issuance of new Units in equity are deducted from the value of equity issued.

The Trust accounts for Unit purchase warrants using the guidance of IAS 32 *Financial Instruments: Presentation* as a derivative financial liability that is measured at fair value, with changes in value recorded in profit or loss.

Several variables are used when determining the value of Unit purchase warrants using the Black-Scholes valuation model:

Expected term: The Trust uses the maximum expected term of the Unit purchase warrants for the purposes of calculating their value as it difficult to determine with any reasonable degree of accuracy when these Unit purchase warrants will be exercised.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Unitholders Equity and Warrants (Continued)

Volatility: The Trust uses historical information on the market price of its Units to determine the degree of volatility at the date the Unit purchase warrants were granted and at each period end. Given the limited trading history of the Trust, volatility can fluctuate significantly from period to period.

Risk-free interest rate: The Trust uses the interest rate available for government securities of an equivalent expected term to value the Unit purchase warrants. The risk-free interest rate varies depending on the current macroeconomic circumstances at each valuation date.

Distribution yield: The Trust uses the actual projected dividend yield for its Units for the purposes of the valuation of the Unit purchase warrants.

Amendments and Future changes to Accounting Standards

A number of new standards and amendments to existing standards are not yet effective for the year ended December 31, 2017 and have not been applied in preparing these consolidated financial statements. Blockchain Power does not intend to early adopt any of the following amendments to existing standards and does not expect the amendments to have a material impact on the consolidated financial statements, unless otherwise noted.

IFRS 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*

IFRS 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers* ("IFRS 15") was issued by IASB in May 2014. IFRS 15 replaces IAS 18 *Revenue*, IAS 11 *Construction Contracts* and related interpretations on revenue. IFRS 15 establishes a single five-step model framework for determining the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from an entity's contracts with customers. The standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018, with early adoption permitted. Companies can elect to use either a full or modified retrospective approach when adopting this standard. The Trust has completed its assessment of the impact of IFRS 15 and adopted a modified retrospective approach as of January 1, 2018. The Trust does not expect the new standard to have a material impact on the Trust's consolidated financial statements.

IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments*

On July 24, 2014, the IASB issued the final version of IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments* ("IFRS 9"), which replaces IAS 39 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement* ("IAS 39"). IFRS 9 provides a revised model for the recognition and measurement of financial instruments including a single forward-looking 'expected loss' impairment model, amendments to the classification and measurement model for financial assets by adding a new fair value through comprehensive income category for certain financial instruments and provides guidance on how to apply the business model and contractual cash flow characteristics test. IFRS 9 also includes significant changes to hedge accounting. The standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018, with early adoption permitted. The Trust will adopt IFRS 9 for the annual period beginning January 1, 2018 on a retrospective basis. The Trust has completed the assessment of the impact of IFRS 9 and does not expect the new standard to have a material impact on the Trust's consolidated financial statements.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Amendments and Future changes to Accounting Standards (continued)

IFRS 16 *Leases*

In January 2016, the IASB issued IFRS 16 *Leases*, which requires lessees to recognize assets and liabilities for most leases. IFRS 16 eliminates the current dual model for lessees, which distinguishes between on-balance sheet finance leases and off-balance sheet operating leases. Instead, there is a single, on-balance sheet accounting model that is similar to current finance lease accounting. IFRS 16 becomes effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019 and is to be applied retrospectively with early adoption permitted, provided IFRS 15 has been applied or is applied at the same date as IFRS 16. The Trust has completed the assessment of the impact of adoption of this new standard and does not expect to have a material impact on the Trust's consolidated financial statements.

IFRIC 23 *Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments*

In June 2017, the IFRS Interpretation Committee issued IFRIC 23 *Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments* ("IFRIC 23"), which clarifies how the recognition and measurement requirements of IAS 12 *Income Taxes* are applied where there is uncertainty over income tax treatments. IFRIC 23 becomes effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019 and is to be applied retrospectively with early adoption permitted. The Trust is in the process of assessing the impact of IFRIC 23 on the consolidated financial statements.

3. ACQUISITIONS

i) Acquisition of OMV Petrom Wind Power SRL, Romania

On December 28, 2017, the Trust closed the acquisition of OMV Petrom Wind Power SRL ("OMV") located in Dobrogea County, Romania.

The net purchase price of OMV was $30,737,063 (20,386,638 Euro), including cash consideration of $26,523,804 (19,550,000 Euro) paid by December 31, 2017 and $4,213,258 (2,836,638 Euro) paid subsequent to year end on January 9, 2018.

The transaction was accounted for using the acquisition method as set out in IFRS 3 *Business Combinations* ("IFRS 3"). The following table sets out the allocation of the purchase price consideration to assets acquired and liabilities assumed based on the Trust's preliminary estimates of fair value:

Property, plant and equipment	$ 22,142,683
Restricted Green Certificates	9,238,552
Intangible assets	1,160,481
Working capital, including cash of $549,792	1,517,723
Asset retirement obligation	(1,922,042)
Net assets acquired	$ 30,737,063
Consideration:	
Cash	$ 30,737,063

The allocation of the purchase price disclosed above has been based upon management's preliminary estimates and certain assumptions with respect to the fair value increment associated with the assets acquired and the liabilities assumed. The actual fair values of the assets and liabilities will be determined as of the date of acquisition and may differ materially from the amounts disclosed above in the preliminary purchase price allocation. The Trust will complete its valuation of the assets.

The following pro forma data for the twelve months ended December 31, 2017 is presented as if the acquisition had been completed on January 1, 2017. This pro forma financial information does not purport to be indicative of the results of operations that would have occurred had the acquisition taken place on January 1, 2017, nor do they purport to be indicative of the results of operations that will be obtained in the future.

		12 Months Ended December 31, 2017
Revenues	$	18,089,684
Loss – before income taxes	$	(33,042,601)
Net loss	$	(31,968,236)
Basic and diluted net loss per unit	$	(0.65)
Weighted average number of units outstanding – basic and diluted		48,997,457

Pro forma results represented above reflect the amortization relating to fair value estimates of plant, property and equipment.

3. ACQUISITIONS (Continued)

ii) Acquisition of Holrom Renewable Energy S.R.L., Romania

On September 2, 2016, the Trust closed the acquisition of Holrom Renewable Energy S.R.L.,Romania ("Baia") located in Tulcea County, Romania.

The net purchase price for Baia of $17,840,844 was paid to the vendor by way of $2.0 million cash, $6.4 million in the form of a vendor take-back loan (face value of 5.4 million Euro), the issuance of 14,790,136 Units at a fair value of $0.50 per Unit and the issuance of $2,071,000 principal amount of Series 1 Debentures. The fair value of the vendor take-back loan was determined using a discount rate of 12%.

The transaction was accounted for using the acquisition method as set out in IFRS 3. The following table sets out the allocation of the purchase price consideration to assets acquired and liabilities assumed:

Assets Acquired:	
Property, plant and equipment	$ 23,544,161
Restricted Green Certificates	4,466,239
Debt service reserve	673,111
Working capital, including cash of $58,179	(391,066)
Capital lease obligations	(8,005,709)
Asset retirement obligation	(776,290)
Deferred tax liabilities	(1,669,602)
Net assets acquired	$ 17,840,844
Consideration:	
Cash	$ 1,968,033
Units[1] (Note 10)	7,395,068
Vendor take-back loan (Note 7)	6,406,743
Convertible debenture (Note 7)	2,071,000
Total consideration	$ 17,840,844

[1]*Transaction costs of $523,261 were incurred and expensed during the year ended December 31, 2016 related to the acquisition of Baia. Units were valued at the trading price of the Units on the acquisition date of $0.50 per Unit.*

The vendor of Baia was Renovatio Asset Management, a shareholder holding significant influence over the Trust. The acquisition is, therefore a related party transaction. The acquisition has been accounted for as an arm's length transaction at the exchange amount as the change in ownership is substantive and the exchange amounts are supported by independent evidence.

4. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

		2017		2016
Trade receivables	**$**	**2,682,170**	$	3,698,123
VAT receivable		**2,363,968**		1,121,408
HST receivable		**67,044**		74,739
	$	**5,113,182**	$	4,894,270

5. GREEN CERTIFICATES

Pursuant to applicable Romanian legislation, new hydro plants with production capacity of less than 10MW that commenced operations before January 1, 2014, such as Rott, are entitled to receive three Green Certificates for each one MW of energy production that enters the Romanian power grid, with one Green Certificate restricted from trading until March 31, 2017. Projects with production capacity of less than 10MW that were accredited after January 1, 2014, such the Zagra Hidro SA project (“Zagra”), are entitled to receive 2.3 Green Certificates for each one MW of energy production that enters the Romanian power grid, none of which are restricted from trading. Refurbished hydro projects with capacity of less than 10MW, such as the Transeastern Vistea Hidroelectrica SPV IV SRL project (“Suha”), are entitled to receive two Green Certificates for each one MW of energy production that enters the Romanian power grid, none of which are restricted from trading.

The Solar Projects are entitled to receive four tradable Green Certificates and two restricted Green Certificates per MWh produced and the Wind Projects are entitled to receive one tradable Green Certificate and 0.35 to 1 restricted Green Certificate per MWh produced. Restricted Green Certificates earned by the Solar Projects are restricted from trading until January 1, 2025 and those earned by the Wind Projects are restricted from trading until January 1, 2018. The tradable Green Certificates are usually sold in less than one year.

Prior to the acquisition of Rott Energy SA (“Rott”), the previous owner received financial support from the government. Under applicable Romanian legislation, an energy producer that benefits from the support mechanism of Green Certificates and that receives additional state support may have its entitlement to Green Certificates reduced until the support amounts are paid back in kind via a reduction in Green Certificates issued. Currently, Rott’s entitlement was reduced by 1.04 Green Certificates to 1.96 Green Certificates per MW of energy produced.

As at December 31, 2017, the Trust had recorded balances related to tradable Green Certificates of $2,367,698 (2016 - $1,268,593) and restricted Green Certificates of $ 22,218,364 (2016 - $10,895,066).

6. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Land ($)	Buildings ($)	Machinery and Equuipment ($)	Construction In Progess ($)	Total ($)
Cost					
Balance, December 31, 2015	694,563	21,102,179	27,401,083	1,864,847	51,062,672
Assets acquired on acquisition (note 3 (ii))	-	6,646,378	16,897,783	-	23,544,161
Effect of foreign currency translation	-	1,143,247	1,637,610	102,835	2,883,692
Impairment charge (i) (ii)	-	(3,892,472)	(9,529,846)	(1,967,682)	(15,390,000)
Balance, December 31, 2016	**694,563**	**24,999,332**	**36,406,630**	**-**	**62,100,525**
Additions			178,232	-	178,232
Assets acquired on acquisition (note 3 (i))	2,053	6,826,075	15,314,555	-	22,142,683
Reclassification	(113,481)	113,481	-	-	-
Effect of foreign currency translation	6,994	350,160	559,008	-	916,162
Impairment charge (iii)	-	(6,528,955)	(10,423,074)	-	(16,952,029)
Balance, December 31, 2017	**590,129**	**25,760,093**	**42,035,351**	**-**	**68,385,573**
Accumulated Depreciation					
Balance, December 31, 2015	-	(953,762)	(1,250,192)	-	(2,203,954)
Depreciation expense	-	(1,947,179)	(2,552,364)	-	(4,499,543)
Effect of foreign currency translation	-	(53,698)	(70,387)	-	(124,085)
Balance, December 31, 2016	**-**	**(2,954,639)**	**(3,872,943)**	**-**	**(6,827,582)**
Depreciation expense	-	(1,545,088)	(2,466,637)	-	(4,011,725)
Effect of foreign currency translation	-	(117,936)	(188,278)	-	(306,214)
Balance, December 31, 2017	**-**	**(4,617,663)**	**(6,527,858)**	**-**	**(11,145,521)**
Net Book Value					
Balance, December 31, 2016	**694,563**	**22,044,693**	**32,533,687**	**-**	**55,272,943**
Balance, December 31, 2017	**590,129**	**21,142,430**	**35,507,493**	**-**	**57,240,052**

6. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (Continued)

i) In 2016, the Trust identified indicators of impairment at the Zagra and Suha run of river hydro projects resulting from the removal of Zagra 3 from the Trust's projections as the Trust will not be pursuing permitting and connection of the third turbine and from lower forecast production from Suha based on historical performance of the assets. The estimated recoverable amounts of the Zagra run of river hydro project of $2,310,773 and the Suha run of river hydro project of $1,863,766 were calculated by discounting the estimated future net cash flows of the projects over the estimated lives of the projects using a discount rate of 8.2%, commensurate with the estimated level of risk associated with the assets. The recoverable amount calculation was based on third party reports supporting long term estimates of hydrology levels, power prices and include capital and operating costs based on the current operating model maintained by the Trust. As the Zagra and Suha carrying amounts exceeded the estimated recoverable amount at December 31, 2016, impairment losses totaling $3,760,000 ($1,740,000 relating to Zagra and $2,020,000 relating to Suha) were recognized. The impairment loss was allocated to construction in progress, machinery and equipment which are comprised mainly of turbines, penstock and fixtures included in the carrying value of the projects. The discounted cash flow approach uses significant unobservable inputs and is therefore considered a Level 3 fair value measurement under the fair value hierarchy. A 1% change in the discount rate would change the impairment charge on Zagra by $149,000 and Suha by $87,000.

ii) In 2016, the Trust identified indicators of impairment at Corabia and Power Live resulting from losses being incurred in the subsidiaries. In addition, on March 31, 2017, Romania issued Law 23/2014 and the Governmental Emergency Ordinance 24/2017 (the "2017 Law") which included significant changes in the Green Certificate market. The 2017 Law substantively changes the restricted period from the restricted Green Certificates being tradable after March 31, 2017 to January 1, 2025 for restricted Green Certificates issued to solar plants.

As a result, an impairment test was performed using a discounted cash flow analysis with the estimated recoverable value of Corabia and Power Live estimated to be approximately $13,109,733 and $18,290,576, respectively. The discounted cash flow analysis was based on a discount rate of 8.2%, commensurate with the estimated level of risk associated with the assets. The recoverable amount was based on third party reports supporting long term estimates of degradation, power prices and include maintenance capital and operating costs based on current operating model maintained by the Trust. As the carrying values of Corabia and Power Live exceeded the estimated recoverable amount at December 31, 2016, an impairment write-down totaling $11,630,000 ($4,200,000 relating to Corabia and $7,430,000 relating to Power Live) was recognized. The impairment write-down was allocated to buildings and equipment which comprised mainly of the photovoltaic panels fixtures included in the carrying value of the project. The discounted cash flow approach uses significant unobservable inputs and is therefore considered a Level 3 fair value measurement under the fair value hierarchy. A 1% change in the discount rate would change the impairment charge on Corabia by $800,000 and Power Live by $1,343,000.

iii) In year 2017, the Trust performed an impairment test using a discounted cash flow analysis with the estimated recoverable value of each entity in Romania. The discounted cash flow analysis was based on a discounted rate of 8.2%, commensurate with the estimated level of risk associated with the assets. The recoverable amount was based on third party reports supporting long term estimates of degradation, power prices and include maintenance capital and operating costs based on current operating model maintained by the Trust. As the carrying values of the Rott, Zagra, Suha, and Baia exceeded the estimated recoverable amount as at December 31, 2017, an impairment totaling $21,248,572 ($1,262,586 relating to Rott, $1,336,520 related to Zagra, $1,381,175 related to Suha and $17,268,291 relating to Baia) was recognized for the year ended December 31, 2017. At the same time, the carrying values of Corabia and Power Live were lower than the estimated recoverable amounts as at December 31, 2017, resulting in an impairment reversal of $4,296,543 ($2,299,921 relating to Power Live and $1,996,622 relating to Corabia) of a previously recognized impairment. The discounted cash flow approach uses significant unobservable inputs and is therefore considered a Level 3 fair value measurement under the fair value hierarchy. A 1% change in the discount rate would change the impairment charge on Rott by $236,000, Zagra by $53,000, Suha by 4,000, and Baia by $362,000 respectively. A 1% change in the discount rate would change the recovery of impairment charge from year 2016 on Corabia by $915,000 and Power Live by $1,260,000.

7. DEBT

i) Convertible debentures

As at December 31, 2017, the Trust had issued a total of $31,410,000 Debentures comprised of $27,802,000 Series 1 convertible debentures Series 1 Debentures and $3,608,000 Series 2 Debentures. The principal amount of the Series 1 Debentures is payable at maturity in cash or, at the Trust's option and subject to satisfaction of certain conditions, by delivery of Units or a combination of cash and Units. The principal amount of the Series 2 Debentures is payable at maturity in cash or Units at the option of the holder.

The Debentures bear interest at 7.5% per annum, which is payable in equal instalments semi-annually in arrears on June 30 and December 31 in each year.

The Debentures are direct, unsecured obligations of the Trust and rank equally with one another and with all other existing and future unsecured indebtedness of the Trust, other than senior indebtedness, except as prescribed by law.

Holders may convert their Debentures into Units at any time prior to the close of business on the earlier of: (a) the business day immediately preceding the maturity date; (b) if called for redemption, the business day immediately preceding the date specified by the Trust for redemption of the Debentures; and (c) if called for repurchase pursuant to a change of control, the business day immediately preceding the date specified by the Trust for repurchase of the Debentures, based on an initial conversion rate of 800 Units per $1,000 principal amount of Debentures (equivalent to an initial conversion price of $1.25 per Unit) and, subject to the satisfaction of certain conditions as set out in the debenture indenture.

The Trust may, at its option, elect to satisfy its obligation to pay all or a portion of the principal amount of the Series 1 Debentures on redemption or at maturity together (the Series 2 Debentures have the same terms except that the holder has the option at maturity to accept payment in cash or Units) with accrued and unpaid interest thereon through, in whole or in part, the issuance of freely tradable Units upon at least 40 days and not more than 60 days prior notice, by delivering that number of Units obtained by dividing such amount that the Trust elects to pay through the issuance of Units by 95% of the then current market price of the Units.

On September 2, 2016, the Trust issued Debentures pursuant to the May 28, 2014 convertible debenture indenture (the "Debenture Indenture") with a principal amount of $2,071,000 to the vendor of Holrom Renewable Energy R.L.

On September 2, 2016, the Trust also issued, on a private placement basis, 4,233 convertible debenture units (each, a "Convertible Debenture Unit"), with each Convertible Debenture Unit being comprised of $1,000 principal amount of 7.5% unsecured convertible debentures and 800 Unit purchase warrants, at a subscription price of $700 per Convertible Debenture Unit.

7. DEBT (Continued)

i) Convertible debentures (Continued)

The debentures consisted of $625,000 principal amount of Series 1 Debentures pursuant to the May 28, 2014 Debenture Indenture and $3,608,000 principal amount of Series 2 debentures pursuant to a first supplemental debenture indenture dated September 1, 2016.

An aggregate of 3,387,400 Unit purchase warrants were issued, with each such Unit purchase warrant being exercisable into one Unit at an exercise price of $1.00 until May 28, 2019. The Convertible Debenture Units containing Series 2 Debentures were issued pursuant to an agency agreement and, in consideration for the services of the agent and certain finders, the Trust paid a cash commission equal to 7% of the gross proceeds of the offering and issued 176,792 broker Unit purchase warrants with each such broker Unit purchase warrant being exercisable by the agent into one Unit for an exercise price of $1.00 until September 1, 2019.

In July 2017, pursuant to the debt settlement agreements with certain existing creditors, the Trust issued an aggregate of $11,343,000 of additional Series 1 Debentures.

As at December 31, 2017, the Trust incurred $1,859,494 (2016 - $1,223,030) of interest relating to the Series 1 and Series 2 debentures and recognized a mark-to-market loss of $4,013,400 (2016 - mark-to-market gain of $1,617,018).

A continuity of convertible debentures are as follows:

Balance, December 31, 2015	**$**	**12,386,700**
Issuance of Debentures on acquisition of Holrom Renewable Energy S.R.L.		2,071,000
Series 1 and Series 2 Debenture issuance		3,212,918
Fair value adjustment[1]		(1,617,018)
Balance, December 31, 2016	**$**	**16,053,600**
Series 1 Debenture issuance to settle indebtedness		11,343,000
Fair value adjustment[1]		4,013,400
Balance, December 31, 2017	**$**	**31,410,000**

[1]Fair value is determined by comparing market prices as the convertible debentures are publicly listed.

The Trust did not have sufficient funds to meet the interest payment due on December 31, 2016 on the Series 2 Debentures. In January 2018, the Trust closed a brokered private placement of 90,047,832 Private Placement Units at a price of $0.48 per Private Placement Unit for aggregate gross proceeds of $43,223,000.

On January 9, 2018, following the closing of the private placement, the Trust redeemed all of its outstanding $31,410,000 principal amount of Debentures by issuing an aggregate of 72,235,554 Units to the holders of such Debentures. As a result of such redemption, the Series 1 and Series 2 Debentures were delisted from the TSXV (see Note 16).

7. DEBT (Continued)

ii) Vendor take-back loans

The Trust issued two unsecured vendor take-back loans ("VTB"), one in connection with the acquisition of Corabia and Power Live (collectively, the "Solar VTB") and another in connection with the acquisition of Holrom Renewable Energy S.R.L. Romania ("Wind VTB"). The Solar VTB principal amount is 796,470 Euros, is non- interest bearing and due on demand. The Wind VTB principal amount is 5,421,597 Euros, is unsecured, bears interest at 5% per annum and is repayable three years from the date of issuance on September 2, 2019.

On July 28, 2017, the Trust issued an aggregate of $11,343,000 7.5% Series 1 Debentures due May 28, 2019 to settle both the First Bridge Note (as defined below) and $9,357,321 of vendor take back loans. The remaining $1.5 million vendor take back loan is unsecured, bears interest at 5% per annum and is repayable on September 2, 2019. The effective interest rate on this loan is 6.8%.

The settlement of a portion of the vendor take-back was accounted for as a debt extinguishment due to the terms of the Debenture are substantially different to the vendor take-back loans. The Trust recorded a loss on extinguishment of debt of $1,164,020 during the year ended December 31, 2017.

As of December 31,2017, the carrying value of the remaining unsettled vendor take back loan was $1,300,295. For the year ended December 31, 2017, the Trust recorded $472,498 accretion interest relating to the above vendor take-back loans.

iii) Capital leases

In connection with the acquisition of the Solar Projects and Baia, the Trust assumed leasing contracts with Unicredit Leasing Corporation IFN SA which were initially entered into for the purpose of financing the construction of the photovoltaic solar plants and windmills.

The interest rate on the leasing contracts on the Solar Projects is currently 8.5% for the remaining years until maturity in 2023. At the end of the contract, the ownership of the photovoltaic plants passes to the Trust for nominal consideration.

The interest rate on the leasing contract on Baia is the three-month Euro Intebank Offered Rate (December 31, 2017: -0.186%) plus 5% for the term of the lease, which ends in 2021. At the end of the lease, the ownership of the assets pass to the Trust for nominal consideration.

The capital lease agreements require the Solar Projects and Baia to maintain a debt service reserve account equal to three months debt service obligations.

As at December 31, 2017, the Trust has $2,410,162 (2016 - $2,328,990) of restricted cash related to this requirement. At December 31, 2017, the discounted balance of the capital lease facilities is $29,788,251 (2016 - $31,894,465). Total interest incurred for the year ended December 31, 2017 was $1,914,370 (2016 - $1,838,519)

iv) Debt facilities

Sprott Debt Facility

The Trust had a $5 million debt facility with Sprott Resource Lending Partnership (the "Sprott Debt Facility"). The Sprott Debt Facility accrued interest at a rate of 10% per annum, compounded monthly. It had a two-year term ending in July 2017 and was pre-payable at the Trust's option without penalty provided six months' interest had been paid. It was guaranteed by certain of the Trust's subsidiaries and was secured against the Hydro Projects. The debt agreement prescribed a bonus payment of $300,000 on closing, which the Trust settled in Units.

7. DEBT (Continued)

Debt facilities (Continued)

The Sprott Debt Facility included financial covenants requiring that the Trust and all of its secured subsidiaries, to maintain certain levels in unrestricted cash and working capital. If these covenants were breached, the lender's remedies included calling the debt and any accrued interest and taking possession of the assets of the Trust and certain of its subsidiaries. The Trust was in breach of these covenants as at December 31, 2016 in that there was unpaid interest amounting to $154,195 on the loan and working capital was below the $2,000,000 threshold set out in the agreement.

On August 15, 2016, the Trust issued an aggregate of 221,867 Units in satisfaction of a $100,000 anniversary payment which was set out in the original debt agreement at a deemed price of $0.4507 per Unit and a fair value of $0.50 per Unit, or a $110,934 fair value in aggregate (see Note 10).

The Sprott Debt Facility was fully repaid by proceeds from the new facility and secured debt facility as set out below. Total accretion expense and interest expense for the year ended December 2017 amounted to $236,658. (2016 - $781,652).

Promissory Notes

On January 20, 2017, the Sprott Debt Facility was fully repaid by a combination of a cash payment from the proceeds of the New Debt Facility (as defined below) and the issuance of a $1.47 million unsecured convertible promissory note (the "Note") that bears interest at a rate of 5%, has a one year term, is convertible at the option of the holder into Units at a price of $0.31 per Unit or, if the Note is not fully converted or paid by the maturity date, is automatically converted into Units at a price equal to the volume weighted average price for the five trading days before maturity less the maximum discount allowed under the rules of the TSXV.

The conversion option is a derivative liability measured at fair value with changes in value recorded through profit and loss. As at the issuance date, the fair value of the conversion feature was $618,793 and the fair value of the debt was $855,656. The fair value of the conversion feature was estimated using the Black Scholes option pricing model using the following assumptions: volatility 116%, risk free interest rate 1.42% and remaining life of 1 year.

As at December 31, 2017, the fair value of the conversion feature of $1,205,419 has been included in the New Debt Facility and the debt component is being accreted to its fair value of $1,442,149 at the end of the reporting period. The fair value of the conversion feature was estimated using the Black Scholes option pricing model using the following assumptions: volatility 140%, risk free interest rate 1.66% and remaining life of 0.05 years. For the year ended December 31, 2017, the Trust accrued $69,683 in interest relating to the Note.

On May 31, 2017, the Trust issued, by way of a non-brokered private placement, term promissory notes (the "Promissory Notes") to arm's length parties in the aggregate principal amount of $3,420,000 that bear interest at a rate of 1.5% per month. The Promissory Notes are due on May 31, 2018 and are convertible at the option of the Trust into Units on maturity. If the Trust completes an equity financing of at least $4,000,000, the Trust shall repay the principal and accrued interest in: (i) cash; and/or (ii) subject to the approval of the TSXV, Units at a price equal to the price at which the Units were issued pursuant to the financing.

As at the issuance date, the fair value of the conversion feature was $2,164,371 and the fair value of the debt was $1,255,629. The fair value of the conversion feature was estimated using the Black Scholes option pricing model using the following assumptions: volatility 157%, risk free interest rate 1.42% and remaining life of 1 year.

7. DEBT (Continued)

Promissory Notes (continued)

As at December 31, 2017, the fair value of the conversion feature of $953,109 has been included in the Promissory Notes and the debt component is being accreted to its fair value of $3,146,141 at the end of the reporting period. The fair value of the conversion feature was estimated using the Black Scholes option pricing model using the following criteria: volatility 140%, risk free interest rate 1.66% and remaining life of 0.08 year. For the year ended December 31,2017, the Trust accrued $360,927 in interest relating to this Promissory Notes. On January 9, 2018, the Promissory Notes were fully repaid through the issuance of 7,904,154 Units (Note 16).

Secured Debt Facility

On January 20, 2017, the Trust closed $3.8 million of the potential $10 million secured debt facility (the "New Debt Facility") with a three-year term, subject to a one-year extension at the option of the Trust under certain conditions. Interest is payable on the New Debt Facility at a rate of 5% per annum, compounding semi-annually. The New Debt Facility also provides for annual additional variable interest payments calculated as a percentage of the revenues of certain of Trust's current Romanian operating subsidiaries. The overall effective interest rate for this debt facility is approximately 10.2% per annum.

The New Debt Facility is secured by a first charge over the assets of each of the Trust and its subsidiaries, with the exception of certain of its Romanian operating subsidiaries. For the year ended December 31, 2017, the Trust incurred $396,775 in interest relating to the facility.

First Bridge Note

On March 7, 2017, the Trust issued a term promissory note (the "First Bridge Note") to an arm's length party in the principal amount of $1,000,000 with proceeds of $500,000 bearing interest at a rate of 5% per annum. The First Bridge Note was due on July 7, 2017.

On July 7, 2017, the Trust and the lender pursuant to the First Bridge Note entered into an agreement to amend the maturity date until December 7, 2017 and increase the principal amount to $1,200,000. The additional principal amount of $200,000 is included in interest and financing charges.

On July 28, 2017, the First Bridge Note was settled through the issuance of $1,521,000 principal amount of Series 1 Debentures.

On July 28, 2017, the Trust issued an aggregate of $11,343,000 principal amount of 7.5% Series 1 Debentures to settle the First Bridge Note and $9,357,321 of vendor take-back loans. Total interest expenses and finance charges for the year ended December 31, 2017 amounted to $718,795.

Second Bridge Note

On March 16, 2017, the Trust issued a term promissory note (the "Second Bridge Note") to an arm's length party in the principal amount of US$210,000 bearing interest at a rate of 5% per annum. The Second Bridge Note was repaid in the second quarter of 2017.

Third Bridge Note

On May 9, 2017, the Trust issued a term promissory note (the "Third Bridge Note") to an arm's length party in the principal amount of $400,000 with proceeds of $220,000 bearing interest at a rate of 5% per annum. The Third Bridge Note was due on July 7, 2017. Pursuant to the terms of the Third Bridge Note, if $220,000 of principal was repaid by May 31, 2017 (the "Early Repayment"), the remaining $180,000 of the principal sum would be reduced and forgiven by the holder. The Trust completed the Early Repayment during the second quarter of 2017 and the balance of the principal of the Third Bridge Note was forgiven.

7. DEBT (Continued)

Fourth Bridge Notes

On December 1, 2017, the Trust issued term promissory notes (the "Fourth Bridge Notes") to arm's length parties in the principal amount of $865,000 bearing interest at a rate of 1.5% monthly and is due on December 1, 2018. Pursuant to the terms of the Fourth Bridge Notes, minimum of six months interest shall be accrued and be payable on the date of repayment. If the Trust completes an equity financing in the aggregate amount of not less than $1,000,000, the Trust shall repay the principal and accrued interest with units, each such unit consisting of: (i) one Unit at a price equal to the greater of (a) the applicable maximum allowable Discounted Market Price (as defined in the policies of the TSXV); and (b) the price at which the units are issued pursuant to the qualified financing less a 20% discount; and (ii) 1.67 Unit purchase warrants, each such Unit purchase warrant entitles the holder thereof to purchase one Unit at a price equal to the market price of the Units at the time the Unit purchase warrant is issued for a period of one year following the date of issue.

The conversion option is a derivative liability measured at fair value with changes in value recorded through profit and loss. As at the issuance date, the fair value of the conversion feature was $236,105 and the fair value of the debt was $628,895. The fair value of the conversion feature was estimated using the Black Scholes option pricing model using the following criteria: volatility 138%, risk free interest rate 1.5% and remaining life of 0.17 year.

As at December 31, 2017, the fair value of the conversion feature of $237,677 has been included in the Fourth Bridge Notes and the debt component is being accreted to its fair value of $745,012 at the end of the reporting period. The fair value of the conversion feature was estimated using the Black Scholes option pricing model using the following assumptions: volatility 140%, risk free interest rate 1.66% and remaining life of 0.08 year. For the year ended December 31,2017, the Trust accrued $77,850 in interest relating to the Fourth Bridge Notes and recorded accretion expense of $117,300.

On January 9, 2018, The Trust fully repaid the principal and interest of the Fourth Bridge Notes through the issuance of 1,964,267 Units and 3,280,332 Unit purchase warrants (see Note 16).

Fifth Bridge Notes

On December 15, 2017, the Trust issued secured promissory notes (the "Fifth Bridge Notes") to arm's length parties in the principal amount of $990,000 bearing interest at a rate of 1.0% monthly. Pursuant to the terms of the Fifth Bridge Note, minimum of six months interest and a fee of 5% of the principal amount shall be accrued and be payable on the date of repayment. All amounts owing shall be due and payable on the earlier of (i) the closing of the equity financing announced by the Trust on December 12, 2017 and (ii) the date which is one year from the issue date. Upon repayment, the Trust shall issue 1.25 Unit purchase warrants for each $1.00 of the principal amount of the Fifth Bridge Notes, and each Unit purchase warrant entitles the holder thereof to purchase one Unit at a price equal to the market price of the Units at the time such Unit purchase warrant is issued for a period of one year following the date of issue.

The conversion feature is a derivative liability measured at fair value with changes in value recorded through profit and loss. As at the issuance date, the fair value of the conversion feature was $206,415 and the fair value of the debt was $783,585. The fair value of the conversion feature was estimated using the Black Scholes option pricing model using the following assumptions: volatility 138%, risk free interest rate 1.53% and remaining life of 0.13 year.

7. DEBT (Continued)

Fifth Bridge Notes (continued)

As at December 31, 2017, the fair value of the conversion feature of $75,983 has been included in the Fifth Bridge Note and the debt component is being accreted to its fair value of $885,101 at the end of the reporting period. The fair value of the Unit purchase warrant feature was estimated using the Black Scholes option pricing model using the following criteria: volatility 140%, risk free interest rate 1.66% and remaining life of 0.08 years. For the year ended December 31,2017, the Trust accrued $59,400 in interest and $49,500 as financing fee relating to the Fifth Bridge Notes.

On January 9, 2018, the Trust fully repaid the principal and interest totaling $1,098,900 in cash and issued 1,237,500 Unit purchase warrants (see Note 16). Total interest and accretion expense for the year ended December 31, 2017 amounted to $210,416.

Sixth Bridge Notes

On December 27, 2017, the Trust issued promissory notes (the "Sixth Bridge Notes") to arm's length parties in the principal amount of $22,721,154. Pursuant to the terms of the Sixth Bridge Notes, a placement fee of 8% of the principal amount shall be payable on the maturity date which is the earlier of the closing of an equity financing and January 31, 2018. For the year ended December 31,2017, the Trust accrued $484,718 as financing fee relating to the Sixth Bridge Notes.

On January 9, 2018, the Trust fully repaid the principal and the placement fee of totaling $24,538,864 in cash upon the completion of an equity financing (see Note 16).

The following table summarizes the components of the debt facilities:

	2017	2016
Sprott Debt Facility	**$ -**	$ 4,382,924
Promissory notes	**4,588,290**	-
Promissory notes – conversion feature	**2,158,528**	-
Secured Debt Facility	**3,675,439**	-
Bridge Notes	**24,351,267**	-
Bridge Notes – conversion feature	**313,660**	-
Total debt facilities	**$ 35,087,184**	$ 4,382,924

8. ASSET RETIREMENT OBLIGATIONS

As a result of the acquisition of Baia in 2016 and OMV (note 3) in 2017, the Trust accrued for a retirement obligation calculated as the net present value of future cash flows, totaling approximately $6.2 million (2016 - $1.6 million) on an undiscounted basis. The present value of the future cash flows to retire the assets was calculated using a discount rate of 3.7% (2016 – 3.7%).

		2017		2016
Opening balance	**$**	**776,290**	$	-
Acquired through business combination		**1,922,042**		815,542
Accretion cost for the year		**19,327**		-
Effect of foreign currency translation		**-**		(39,252)
	$	**2,717,659**	$	776,290

The assumptions used to establish the estimates for Baia were:

Expected Cost	7 wind turbines at $100,000 Euro each
Discount rate	3.71%
Inflation rate	2.00%
Expected date of decommissioning	2035

The assumptions used to establish the estimates for OMV were:

Expected Cost	15 wind turbines at $100,000 Euro each
Discount rate	3.71%
Inflation rate	2.00%
Expected date of decommissioning	2031

9. INTEREST AND FINANCE CHARGES

		2017		2016
Debenture interest (Note 7)	**$**	**1,859,494**	$	1,223,030
Interest on secured debt facility (Note 7)		**396,775**		728,262
Interest on capital leases		**1,914,370**		1,809,516
Interest and accretion on bridge loans		**4,799,535**		**-**
Other finance costs		**1,187,343**		585,605
	$	**10,157,517**	$	4,346,413

10. UNITS

Units

	Units		Unit Value
Balance, December 31, 2015	30,203,705		25,769,159
Distribution reinvestment plan (i) (iii)	1,024,934		635,614
Issuance of Units (ii) (iv) (v)	1,676,878		893,065
Issued on settlement of finance charges (vi)	221,867		110,934
Issued on acquisition of Holrom Renewable Energy S.R.L. (Note 3) (viii)	14,790,136		7,395,068
Distribution to Unitholders (vii)	1,040,883		520,442
Balance, December 31, 2016	**48,958,403**	**$**	**35,324,282**
Issuance of Units (ix)	82,215		46,800
Exercise of Unit purchase warrants (x)	12		12
Balance, December 31, 2017	**49,040,630**	**$**	**35,371,094**

Unit Activity

i) On January 15, 2016, the Trust issued 537,916 Units with an ascribed value of $297,622 to settle its fourth quarter 2015 distributions payable.

ii) On April 5, 2016, the Trust closed the first tranche of a private placement, issuing 1,156,043 units for gross proceeds of $810,000 and cash costs of issue of $119,000. Each such unit is comprised of one Unit and one Unit purchase warrant. Each such Unit purchase warrant entitles the holder thereof to acquire one Unit for a period of 36 months from the date of issuance at an exercise price of $1.00 per Unit. The Unit purchase warrants contain an acceleration provision providing that, if: (i) four months and one day have passed since the closing date and (ii) the closing price of the Units on the TSXV or such other exchange on which the Units are listed for trading is higher than $1.25 for 20 consecutive trading days, then on the 20th consecutive trading day the expiry date of the Unit purchase warrants will be accelerated to the date that is ten (10) business days after the acceleration trigger date. The fair value of the 1,156,043 Unit purchase warrants was estimated at $91,048 using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following assumptions: expected dividend yield of 8.75%; expected volatility from 47%; a risk- free interest rate of 0.54% and an expected life of 3 years.

In connection with the closing of this tranche of the private placement, the Trust issued non-transferable broker Unit purchase warrants to purchase up to 68,118 Units containing the same terms as the Unit purchase warrants, with the exception of the exercise price which is $1.20 per Unit. The fair value of the 68,118 broker Unit purchase warrants was estimated at $3,923 using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following assumptions: expected dividend yield of 8.75%; expected volatility from 47%; a risk-free interest rate of 0.54% and an expected life of 3 years.

iii) On April 15, 2016, the Trust issued 487,018 Units with an ascribed value of $337,992 to settle its first quarter 2016 distributions payable.

10. UNITS (Continued)

iv) On May 13, 2016, the Trust closed a second tranche of the private placement, issuing 316,399 units for gross proceeds of $222,000 and cash costs of issue of $27,510. Each unit is comprised of one Unit and one Unit purchase. The fair value of the 316,399 Unit purchase was estimated at $23,213 using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following assumptions: expected dividend yield of 8.75%; expected volatility from 47%; a risk-free interest rate of 0.63% and an expected life of 3 years.

In connection with the closing of this tranche of the private placement, the Trust issued non-transferable broker Unit purchase warrants to purchase up to 22,145 Units containing the same terms as the Unit purchase warrants, with the exception of the exercise price which is $1.20 per Unit. The fair value of the 22,145 broker Unit purchase warrants was estimated at $1,182 using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following assumptions: expected dividend yield of 8.75%; expected volatility from 47%; a risk-free interest rate of 0.63% and an expected life of 3 years.

v) During 2016, certain officers and directors of the Trust purchased 194,632 Units at a price between $0.44 and $0.63 per Unit under the terms of the Trust's Unit Purchase Plan ("UPP"). Pursuant to the terms of the UPP, the Trust issued a further 9,804 deferred matching Units to these individuals with an ascribed fair value of $4,902.

vi) On August 15, 2016, the Trust issued an aggregate of 221,867 Units in satisfaction of a $100,000 anniversary payment to its senior secured lender (see Note 7).

vii) On August 15, 2016, the Trust issued 1,040,883 Units with a fair value of $520,442 as an in-kind distribution.

viii) On September 2, 2016, the Trust issued 14,740,136 Units at a fair value of $0.50 per Unit in partial satisfaction for the purchase price of Baia (see Note 3).

ix) On June 15, 2017, the Trust issued 70,916 Units at a fair value of $0.55 per Unit to certain officers and directors. On December 15, 2017, the Trust issued 11,299 deferred matching Units at a fair value of $0.69 per Unit pursuant to the UPP.

x) On November 8, 2017, the Trust issued 12 Units upon the exercise of certain Unit purchase warrants issued on October 28, 2015 at an exercise price of $1.00 per Unit.

Unit purchase warrants

The Trust has issued several tranches of Unit purchase warrants in tandem with various Unit and debenture issuances in 2017 and 2016. All of the Unit purchase warrants are convertible into Units at the exercise prices noted in the table below. Units are considered puttable instruments as they can be redeemed by the Trust at any time and, therefore, the Unit purchase warrants are treated as derivative liabilities in accordance and measured at fair value with changes in value recorded through profit and loss. At each reporting period end, a Black Scholes option pricing model is used to estimate the fair value of the Unit purchase warrants. At December 31, 2017, the fair value of the Unit purchase warrants of $2,693,983 (2016 - $1,059,911) was estimated using the Black Scholes option pricing model using the following criteria: volatility 125%-148%, risk free interest rate 1.66% and remaining lives between 0.67 and 1.42 years and expected dividend rate of 0%.

10. UNITS (Continued)

As at December 31, 2017, the Trust had 15,538,033 (2016 - 15,538,045) Unit purchase warrants issued and outstanding:

Issue Date	Unit Purchase Warrants	Type	Exercise Price ($)	Expiry
July 24, 2015	5,995,194	Normal	1.00	July 24, 2018
July 24, 2015	259,142	Broker	1.00	July 24, 2018
October 28, 2015	4,156,800	Normal	1.00	October 28, 2018
April 5, 2016	1,156,043	Normal	1.00	April 5, 2019
April 5, 2016	68,118	Broker	1.20	April 5, 2019
May 13, 2016	316,399	Normal	1.00	May 13, 2019
May 13, 2016	22,145	Broker	1.20	May 13, 2019
September 2, 2016	3,387,400	Normal	1.00	May 28, 2019
September 2, 2016	176,792	Broker	1.00	September 1, 2019
	15,538,033		1.00	

i) 10,411,136 of the Unit purchase warrants entitle the holder thereof to acquire one Unit for a period of 36 months from the date of issuance at an exercise price of $1.00 per Unit. The Unit purchase warrants contain an acceleration provision providing that if, after November 25, 2015, the closing price of the Units on the TSXV is higher than $1.50 for 20 consecutive trading days, then on the 20th consecutive trading day the expiry date of the Unit purchase warrants will be accelerated to the date that is the 10th (tenth) business day after the acceleration trigger date.

ii) 1,472,442 of the Unit purchase warrants entitle the holder thereof to acquire one Unit for a period of 36 months from the date of issuance at an exercise price of $1.00 per Unit. The Unit purchase warrants contain an acceleration provision providing that, if: (i) four months and one day have passed since the closing date and (ii) the closing price of the Units on the TSXV or such other exchange on which the Units are listed for trading is higher than $1.25 for 20 consecutive trading days, then on the 20th consecutive trading day, the expiry date of the Unit purchase warrants will be accelerated to the date that is ten (10) business days after the acceleration trigger date.

iii) 90,263 of the Unit purchase warrants outstanding are broker Unit purchase warrants with the same terms as the Unit purchase warrants described in (ii) above, with the exception of the exercise price which is $1.20 per Unit.

iv) 3,387,400 of the Unit purchase warrants entitle the holder thereof to acquire one Unit until May 28, 2019 at an exercise price of $1.00 per Unit. The Unit purchase warrants contain an acceleration provision providing that, if: (i) four months and one day have passed since the closing date and (ii) the closing price of the Units on the TSXV or such other exchange on which the Units are listed for trading is higher than $1.25 for 20 consecutive trading days, then on the 20th consecutive trading day, the expiry date of such Unit purchase warrants will be accelerated to the date that is ten (10) business days after the acceleration trigger date.

v) 176,792 of the Unit purchase warrants outstanding are broker Unit purchase warrants with the same terms as the Unit purchase described in (iv) above, except that they expire on September 1, 2019.

vi) Twelve Unit purchase warrants were exercised during the year ended December 31, 2017 (2016 – Nil) and no Unit purchase warrants were cancelled or expired during year ended December 31, 2017 (2016 – Nil).

10. UNITS (Continued)

Restricted Trust Units

During 2015, the Trust issued 225,000 restricted trust units (the "RTUs") pursuant to the Trust's RTU Plan, 150,000 of which were issued as compensation to a third-party consultant for services, of which 75,000 RTUs vested on issuance and the remaining 75,000 RTUs vested on June 30, 2015. In addition, 75,000 fully vested RTU's were issued to settle directors' fees. The RTUs can be settled in either cash or by issuing Units, at the option of the Trust, pursuant to the Trust's RTU Plan. As at December 31, 2017, $225,000 has been accrued for this liability (2016 - $225,000) and was recorded in accounts payable and accrued liabilities.

11. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Apart from the transactions disclosed elsewhere in these consolidated financial statements, all transactions are in the normal course of business and are recorded at the exchange value agreed to by the related parties. Inter-company transactions and balances are eliminated upon consolidation. Key management of the Trust consists of members of the board of directors and officers of the Trust and Administrator. During the year ended December 31, 2017, the Trust expensed $965,047 (2016 - $805,291) of salaries and benefits to the officers of the Trust in addition to $135,000 (2016 - $135,000) in directors' fees, which are included in general and administrative expenses.

As at December 31, 2017, the Trust had amounts payable of $958,958 (2016 - $534,384) to related parties consisting of deferred salaries, advances to the Trust as well as reimbursement of payments of expenses incurred on behalf of the Trust.

Renovatio Group Limited ("RGL") holds significant influence over the Trust and is a related party. The Trust sells power and Green Certificates to RGL and has operations and maintenance contracts with subsidiaries of RGL. During the year ended December 31, 2017, the Trust expensed $4,292,914 (2016 - $1,757,973) of operations and maintenance and balancing fees and recognized $7,984,714 (2016 - $5,981,106) in sales of power and Green Certificates to RGL and its subsidiaries. As at December 31, 2017, the Trust had $718,363 (2016 - $2,764,150) in accounts receivable from and $1,942,924 (2016 - $3,035,140) in accounts payable to RGL.

In addition, the Trust acquired Baia from RGL in 2016 (see Note 3).

12. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT AND FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Capital Management

The Trust manages its capital with the objective of ensuring sufficient financial flexibility to achieve the ongoing business objectives, improving and maintaining the operation of Trust assets and the pursuit of accretive acquisitions.

The Trust monitors its capital structure and makes adjustments according to market conditions in an effort to meet its objectives given the current outlook of the business and industry in general. The Trust may manage its capital structure by issuing new Units, securing debt financing, acquiring cash through acquisitions or disposing of assets. The capital structure is reviewed by management and the Board of Directors on an ongoing basis.

The Trust considers its capital to be equity, comprising all aspects of Unitholder's deficiency, plus convertible debentures and notes payable. In order to continue to achieve its capital objectives, the Trust will raise additional amounts as needed.

12. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT AND FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

The Trust manages capital through its financial and operational forecasting processes including working capital forecasts and forecasts of future operational cash flows from its projects. The Trust's budget is regularly updated based on actual experience and summary forecast information is frequently provided to the Board of Directors of the Trust.

Financial Instruments

The Trust's financial instruments consist of cash, restricted cash, trade and other receivables, excluding HST and VAT, Green Certificates, accounts payable and accrued liabilities, due to related party, vendor take-back loans, Unit purchase warrant liability, capital leases, debt facility, and convertibles debentures. As of December 31, 2017, the Trust did not enter into any derivative contracts (2016 – Nil).

The following table presents the Trust's assets and liabilities measured and disclosed at fair value classified by the fair value hierarchy:

2017	Measured at Fair Value ($)	Level 1 ($)	Level 2 ($)	Level 3 ($)
Financial Assets				
Cash	1,129,524	1,129,524	-	-
Restricted cash	2,410,162	2,410,162	-	-
Green Certificates	24,586,062	24,586,062	-	-
Financial Liabilities				
Unit purchase warrant liability	2,693,984	-	2,693,984	-
Conversion features	2,472,188	-	2,472,188	-
Convertible debentures	31,410,000	31,410,000	-	-

2016	Fair Value ($)	Level 1 ($)	Level 2 ($)	Level 3 ($)
Financial Assets				
Cash	240,703	240,703	-	-
Restricted cash	2,328,990	2,328,990	-	-
Green Certificates	12,163,659	12,163,659	-	-
Financial Liabilities				
Unit purchase warrant liability	1,059,911	-	1,059,911	-
Convertible debentures	16,053,600	16,053,600	-	-

Assets and liabilities are classified in their entirety based on the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement.

Risk Management Policies

The Trust, through its financial assets and liabilities, is exposed to various risks. The Trust has established policies and procedures to manage these risks, with the objective of minimizing any adverse effect that changes in these variables could have on the consolidated financial statements. The following analysis provides a measurement of risks as at December 31, 2017.

12. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT AND FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Trust if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. The Trust's credit risk is primarily attributable to fluctuations in the realizable values of its cash and trade receivable. Cash accounts are maintained with major international financial institutions of reputable credit and therefore bear minimal credit risk. In the normal course of business, the Trust is exposed to credit risk from its customers and the related trade receivable are subject to normal industry credit risk.

Outstanding customer receivables are monitored at each reporting date and any significant outstanding receivables from major customers is analyzed. Impairment indicators are analyzed at each reporting date, based on the ageing, but also on other specific information for large individual customers. The maximum credit risk exposure at the reporting date is given by the carrying amount of the trade receivables. The Trust evaluates the concentration of risk with respect to trade receivables as high as our receivables are highly concentrated with one customer, RGL (see Note 11). The license of the client to purchase energy does not allow the build-up of uncollected receivables. As at December 31, 2017, all trade receivables were current with an allowance for doubtful accounts of $263,032 (2016 - $116,000).

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Trust will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due within one year. The Trust's approach to managing liquidity risk is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Trust's reputation. The Trust manages liquidity risk by closely monitoring changing conditions in its investees, participating in the day to day management and by forecasting cash flows from operations and anticipated investing and financing activities (see Note 1).

	Total	0 to 12, Months	12 to 24 Months	After 24 Months
Cash and restricted cash	$ 3,539,686	$ 1,129,524	$ -	$ 2,410,162
Trade and other receivables	5,113,182	5,113,182	-	-
Green Certificates	24,586,062	4,392,001	2,024,303	18,169,758
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(19,342,013)	(19,342,013)	-	-
Vendor take-back loan and acquisition instalment payments	(1,300,295)	-	-	(1,300,295)
Debt facility	(35,087,184)	(35,087,184)	-	-
Debentures	(31,410,000)	(31,410,000)	-	-
Capital leases	(36,232,069)	(6,934,525)	(6,955,909)	(22,341,635)
	$ (90,132,631)	**$ (82,139,015)**	**$ (6,955,909)**	**$ (1,037,707)**

12. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT AND FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

Foreign Exchange Risk

The Trust is exposed to foreign currency risk through its operations in Romania. The risks and fluctuations are related to cash, capital leases, accounts receivable and accounts payable and loans that are denominated in Romanian Leu and Euro.

		RON		Euro
Cash	$	821,337	$	-
Restricted cash		2,410,162		-
Green certificates		24,586,062		-
Trade receivable		5,046,138		-
Accounts payable and loans		(5,665,719)		-
Capital leases		-		(29,788,251)
Payable at acquisition		-		(4,213,258)

The effect of a 10% strengthening of the Romanian Leu against the Canadian dollar at the reporting date on the Romanian denominated cash, trade receivables and accounts payable carried at that date would, had all other variables held constant, have resulted in a decrease in other comprehensive income for the period and decrease of net assets of $130,852 (2016 - $132,330). A 10% weakening in the exchange rate would, on the same basis, have increased other comprehensive income and increased net assets by $130,850 (2016 - $132,330).

The effect of a 10% strengthening of the Euro against the Canadian dollar at the reporting date on the capital leases denominated in Euros carried at that date would, had all other variables held constant, have resulted in a decrease in profit for the period and decrease of net assets of $3,400,151 (2016 - $3,189,447). A 10% weakening in the exchange rate would, on the same basis, have increased profit and increased net assets by $3,400,151 (2016 - $3,189,447).

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Trust is exposed to interest rate risk on its fixed interest rate financial instruments. These fixed-rate instruments subject the Trust to a fair value risk.

Commodity Price Risk

Commodity price risk is defined for these purposes as the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument held by the Trust will fluctuate because of changes in commodity prices. The Trust is exposed to commodity price risk related to its revenue recognized and the future realization of Green Certificates. A 10% weakening of the power and Green Certificate prices would have decreased profit and net assets by $2,458,606 (2016 - $1,216,366). A 10% strengthening of the power and Green Certificate prices would have increased profit and net assets by $2,458,606 (2016 - $1,216,366).

13. INCOME TAX

The provision for income taxes was computed as follows:

		2017		2016
Loss before provision for income taxes	**$**	**35,842,697**	$	19,762,945
Expected income tax (recovery) at the statutory rate of 16%	**$**	**(5,734,832)**	$	(3,162,071)
Increase (decrease) in taxes resulting from:				
Non-deductible expenses		**722,600**		188,349
Tax benefits not recognized		**6,068,912**		4,916,692
Provision for income taxes	**$**	**(1,056,681)**	$	1,942,971

13. INCOME TAX (Continued)

As indicated in Note 2, the Trust is not expected to be subject to tax as it intends to distribute all its income or gains, as such the statutory tax rate for Romania, where the majority of the business operations are conducted, is the applicable tax rate used.

The Trust had Canadian tax losses of $20,111,977 (2016 - $13,303,000) and Romanian tax losses of $25,445,925 (2016 - $17,911,000) available to be applied against future years' taxable income. The Canadian tax losses expire in 2034 and 2037 and the Romanian tax losses expire between 2018 and 2024.

As at December 31, 2017, the Trust had deferred tax liabilities of $7,762,048 (2016 - liabilities of $5,205,421) relating to book to tax basis differences on its hydro, wind and solar acquisitions.

14. SEGMENT INFORMATION

In accordance with IFRS 8 *Operating Segments*, the Trust has identified the following operating segments: (i) the Hydro Projects (located in Romania) consist of Rott, Zagra and Suha; (ii) the Solar Projects (located in Romania) consist of Corabia and Power Live; (iii) the Wind Projects (located in Romania) consist of Baia and OMV, and (iv) corporate overhead which includes the management of the Projects (located in Romania) and corporate costs for administration of the Trust (located in Canada). The operating segments have been identified based upon the nature of operations and technology used in the generation of electricity. The Trust analyzes the performance of its operating segments based on their operating income (loss), which is defined as revenue less operating expenses.

Segment Assets and Liabilities:

December 31,	**2017**	2016
Assets		
Hydro Projects	**$ 6,522,334**	$ 10,121,416
Solar Projects	**39,344,190**	33,142,323
Wind Projects	**46,283,589**	31,957,1227
Corporate	**402,320**	371,445
	$ 92,552,433	$ 75,592,306
Liabilities		
Hydro Projects	**$ 4,872,359**	$ 5,786,295
Solar Projects	**26,255,931**	34,307,413
Wind Projects	**19,589,720**	12,994,685
Corporate	**79,383,424**	24,095,830
	$ 130,101,434	$ 77,184,223

Profit (loss) by Segment:

2017

	Wind Projects	**Hydro Projects**	**Solar Projects**	**Corporate Overhead**	**Total**
Revenue	$ 5,203,864	$ 911,791	$ 6,195,384	$ -	$ 12,311,039
Operating					
Depreciation	(1,757,704)	(492,703)	(1,761,318)	-	(4,011,725)
Expenses	(2,716,968)	(1,093,273)	(1,969,979)	(20,179,397)	(25,959,617)
Impairment	(17,268,291)	(3,980,281)	4,296,543	-	(16,952,029)
(Loss) earnings for the year	**$ (16,022,837)**	**$ (4,474,185)**	**$ 6,064,087**	**$ (20,179,397)**	**$ (34,612,332)**

14. SEGMENT INFORMATION (Continued)

Profit (loss) by Segment:

2016

	Wind Project	Hydro Projects	Solar Projects	Corporate Overhead	Total
Revenue	$ 1,703,776	$ 987,474	$ 6,006,029	$ -	$ 8,697,279
Operating					
Depreciation	(1,488,067)	(555,855)	(2,455,621)	-	(4,499,543)
Expenses	(991,195)	(2,951,437)	(4,385,080)	(2,185,939)	(10,513,651)
Impairment	-	(3,760,000)	(11,630,000)	-	(15,390,000)
(Loss) for the year	**$ (775,486)**	**$ (6,279,818)**	**$ (12,464,672)**	**$ (2,185,939)**	**$ (21,705,915)**

15. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Commitments

The Trust had the following commitments on asset management and maintenance contract with RGL, security services and insurance:

Within 1 year	$ 3,707,227
1 - 3 years	6,570,206
3 - 5 years	6,332,978
Greater than 5 years	6,404,325
	$ 23,014,736

The Trust has long term financial liabilities that were not settled subsequent to year end with proceeds obtained from the private placement in January 2018 on which there are ongoing principal and interest obligations as follows:

Within 1 year	$ 322,148
1 - 3 years	5,766,220
Greater than 3 years	-
	$ 6,088,368

Contingencies

Due to the nature and complexity of the Trust's operations, various legal and tax matters are outstanding from time to time. In the event that the Company's estimates of the future resolution of these matters changes, the effects of the changes will be recognized in the consolidated financial statements.

16. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Subsequent to year end, on January 8, 2018, the Trust closed a brokered private placement of 90,047,832 Private Placement Units at a price of $0.48 per Private Placement Unit for aggregate gross proceeds of $43,223,000, including partial exercise of the agents' option. Each Private Placement Unit is comprised of one Unit and one-half of one Unit purchase warrant. Each Unit purchase warrant entitles the holder thereof to acquire one Trust Unit at an exercise price of $0.80 per Unit for a period of twenty-four months from the closing date. In connection with the private placement, the Trust paid the agents a cash of $3,024,000. The agents were also issued an aggregate of 6,303,348 non-transferable compensation options. Each such compensation option entitles the holder thereof to acquire one Private Placement Unit at an exercise price of $0.48 at any time prior to the date that is twenty-four months following the closing date.

Following the closing of the private placement, the Trust redeemed all of its outstanding $31,410,000 principal amount of 7.5% unsecured convertible debentures plus accrued and unpaid interest of $3,260,000 by issuing an aggregate of 72,235,554 Trust Units at the issue price to the holders of such Debentures.

Additionally, the Trust also repaid or settled an aggregate of approximately $29,176,000 principal amount of promissory notes (plus and accrued and unpaid interest and fees thereon) issued by the Trust in January 2017, May 2017 and December 2017 with: (i) 4,902,637 Units being issued and approximately $3,000 of cash to be paid by the Trust in full satisfaction of the promissory notes issued in January 2017; (ii) 7,904,154 Units in full satisfaction of the promissory notes issued in May 2017; (iii) 1,964,267 Units and 3,280,322 Unit purchase warrants in partial satisfaction of the notes issued December 15, 2017 with the balance of such notes repaid in cash; and (iv) the promissory notes issued December 27, 2017 repaid in cash. Each such Unit purchase warrant entitles the holder thereof to acquire one Unite at an exercise price of $0.65 per Unite for a period of 12 months, subject to acceleration in certain events.

In March 2018, the Trust acquired its first HashTank H40. The HashTank H40 is a containerized cryptocurrency mining unit. Additionally, subsequent to year end, the Trust acquired 1,550 additional cryptocurrency mining units. Pursuant to the rules of the TSXV, before the Trust can acquire any additional assets to support its cryptocurrency operations approval must be obtained from the exchange and Unitholders.