Nuva Pharmaceuticals Inc.
(Formerly ALDA Pharmaceutical Corp.)

Consolidated Financial Statements

For The Years Ending
June 30, 2013 and 2012

(Expressed In Canadian Dollars)

To the Shareholders of Nuva Pharmaceuticals Inc.:

Management is responsible for the preparation and presentation of the accompanying consolidated financial statements, including responsibility for significant accounting judgments and estimates in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and ensuring that all information in the annual report is consistent with the statements. This responsibility includes selecting appropriate accounting principles and methods, and making decisions affecting the measurement of transactions in which objective judgment is required.

In discharging its responsibilities for the integrity and fairness of the consolidated financial statements, management designs and maintains the necessary accounting systems and related internal controls to provide reasonable assurance that transactions are authorized, assets are safeguarded and financial records are properly maintained to provide reliable information for the preparation of consolidated financial statements.

The Board of Directors and Audit Committee are composed primarily of Directors who are neither management nor employees of the Nuva Pharmaceuticals Inc.. The Board is responsible for overseeing management in the performance of its financial reporting responsibilities, and for approving the financial information included in the annual report. The Audit Committee has the responsibility of meeting with management and external auditors to discuss the internal controls over the financial reporting process, auditing matters and financial reporting issues. The Committee is also responsible for recommending the appointment of the Nuva Pharmaceuticals Inc.'s external auditors.

MNP LLP is appointed by the Shareholders to audit the consolidated financial statements and report directly to them; their report follows. The external auditors have full and free access to, and meet periodically and separately with, both the Audit Committee and management to discuss their audit findings.

October 28, 2013

"Eugeue Beukman"	*"Jamie Lewin"*
Director	Chief Financial Officer

MNP LLP

Independent Auditors' Report

To the Shareholders of Nuva Pharmaceuticals Inc.:

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Nuva Pharmaceuticals Inc. and its subsidiaries, which comprise the consolidated statements of financial position as at June 30, 2013 and 2012, and the consolidated statements of loss and comprehensive loss, changes in equity and cash flows for the years then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility for the consolidated Financial Statements
Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these consolidated financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of 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 Nuva Pharmaceuticals Inc. and its subsidiaries as at June 30, 2013 and 2012, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

Emphasis of Matter
Without qualifying our opinion, we draw attention to Note 1 of these consolidated financial statements, which states that Nuva Pharmaceuticals Inc.. incurred significant losses from operations, negative cash flows from operating activities and has an accumulated deficit. This, along with other matters described in Note 1, indicates the existence of a material uncertainty which may cast doubt about the ability of Nuva Pharmaceuticals Inc. to continue as a going concern.

MNP LLP

October 28, 2013
Vancouver, British Columbia

Chartered Accountants

Nuva Pharmaceuticals Inc. (Formerly ALDA Pharmaceuticals Corp.)
Consolidated Statements of Financial Position
For The Years Ended June 30, 2013 and 2012
(Expressed In Canadian Dollars)

	June 30, 2013	June 30, 2012
ASSETS		
	$	**$**
Current Assets		
Cash and Equivalents	619,296	2,335
Accounts Receivable (Note 4)	11,695	8,159
Prepaid Expenses and Others	-	9,077
	630,991	19,751
Equipment (Note 5)	-	-
Intellectual Property (Note 6)	170,000	-
Total Assets	800,991	19,751
LIABILITIES		
Current Liabilities		
Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities (Note 7)	215,785	347,235
Sponsorship Liability – Current portion (Note 8)	-	875,000
Short Term Loans (Note 9)	35,907	-
Promissory Notes – Current Portion (Note 10)	83,167	118,500
	334,859	1,340,735
Promissory Notes (Note 10)	29,444	-
	364,303	1,340,735
SHAREHOLDERS' DEFICIT		
Share Capital (Notes 11)	7,943,874	7,933,288
Share Capital – Share Subscriptions (Note 11)	800,000	-
Reserves (Notes 11)	3,308,794	2,644,960
Deficit	(11,615,980)	(11,899,412)
	(436,688)	(1,321,164)
Total Liabilities & Shareholders' Deficit	800,991	19,571

*See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements

Going Concern (Note 1)
Subsequent events (Note 20)

Approved and authorized on Behalf of the Board of Directors on October 28, 2013

"Eugene Beukman"

Eugene Beukman, Director

"Jamie Lewin"

Jamie Lewin, Director

Nuva Pharmaceuticals Inc. (Formerly ALDA Pharmaceuticals Corp.)
Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income / (Loss)
For The Years Ended June 30, 2013 and 2012
(Expressed In Canadian Dollars)

	June 30, 2013	June 30, 2012
Revenues	$ -	$ 83,361
Expenses		
Advertising & Promotion	-	1,639
Amortization-Furniture and Equipment	-	1,881
Changes in inventory	-	77,993
Filling Fees and Transfer Agent	32,393	43,701
Interest and Bank Charges	1,140	928
Investor Relations	-	18,196
Legal and Audit	22,547	29,915
Management & Consulting Fees	65,778	152,302
Office and Miscellaneous	9,519	20,635
Product Registration & Development	10,162	31,886
Professional Fees	12,089	-
Rent	38,667	28,187
Recovery/write down of inventory	-	34,506
Travel	800	137
Wages and Benefits	-	63,017
Total Expenses	193,095	504,923
Net Loss before Other Items	(193,095)	(421,562)
Other Items		
Finance Expense	(590)	12,810
Other Income	2,110	-
Net Gain on Liabilities Settled	475,007	(127,806)
	476,527	(114,996)
Comprehensive Income/(Loss) for the Year	283,432	(306,565)
Basis Earnings/(Loss) Per Share	$ 0.02	$ (0.05)
Diluted Earnings/(Loss) Per Share	$ 0.01	$ (0.05)
Weighted Average of Shares Outstanding	18,821,177	6,451,760

*See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements

Nuva Pharmaceuticals Inc. (Formerly ALDA Pharmaceuticals Corp.)
Consolidated Statements of Changes In Equity
For The Years Ended June 30, 2013 and 2012
(Expressed In Canadian Dollars)

	Number Of Shares	**Share Capital**	**Share Subscript-ions**	**Warrant Reserve**	**Option Reserve**	**Deficit**	**Total**
		$	$	$	$	$	$
Balance July 1, 2012	6,959,680	7,933,288	-	1,004,346	1,640,614	(11,899,412)	(1,321,164)
Issued during year							
For Cash (Note 11)	-	-	800,000	-	-	-	800,000
For Debt (Note 11)	11,257,395	562,870	-	-	-	-	562,870
For Assets (Note 11)	3,400,000	170,000	-	-	-	-	170,000
Share issue costs	-	(850)	-	-	-	-	(850)
Finder's fees	-	(57,600)	-	-	-	-	(57,600)
Warrant in placement	-	(663,834)	-	663,834	-	-	-
Net comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	283,432	283,432
Balance June 30, 2013	21,617,075	7,943,874	800,000	1,668,180	1,640,614	(11,615,980)	436,688

	Number Of Shares	**Share Capital**	**Share Subscript-ions**	**Warrant Reserve**	**Option Reserve**	**Deficit**	**Total**
		$	$	$	$	$	$
Balance July 1, 2011	6,399,680	7,921,708	-	964,026	1,640,614	(11,592,847)	(1,066,499)
Issued during year							
For Cash	560,000	56,000	-	-	-	-	56,000
For Debt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
For Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Share issue costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finder's fees	-	(4,100)	-	-	-	-	(4,100)
Warrant in placement	-	(40,320)	-	40,320	-	-	-
Net comprehensive loss	-	-	-	-	-	(306,565)	(306,565)
Balance June 30, 2012	6,599,680	7,933,288	-	1,004,346	1,640,614	(11,899,412)	(1,321,164)

*See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements

Nuva Pharmaceuticals Inc. (Formerly ALDA Pharmaceuticals Corp.)
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flow
For The Years Ended June 30, 2013 and 2012
(Expressed In Canadian Dollars)

	June 30, 2013	**June 30,2012**
Operating Activities:		
Income/(Loss) and Comprehensive Income/(Loss)	283,432	(306,565)
Items Not Involving Cash		
Depreciation – Furniture and Equipment	-	1,881
Inventory Write-down	-	34,506
Settlement of Current Liabilities	415,070	-
Settlement of Sponsorship Liability	(875,000)	-
	(176,498)	(270,178)
Changes in Non-Cash Working Capital Items		
(Increase)/Decrease in Accounts Receivable	(3,536)	49,132
Decrease in Inventory	-	60,423
Decrease in Prepaids	9,077	18,221
Increase in Accounts Payable and Accruals	16,350	83,739
	21,891	211,515
Financing Activities:		
Proceeds from Private Placement	800,000	56,000
Share Issue Costs	(58,450)	(4,100)
Short Term Loans	35,907	-
Promissory Notes	(5,889)	-
	771,568	51,900
Increase/ (Decrease) in Cash	616,961	(6,761)
Cash, Beginning of Year	2,335	9,095
Cash, End of Year	619,296	2,335

Transactions Not Involving Cash		
Shares for Debt Settlement	562,870	-
Shares for Assets (Pedia Safe License)	170,000	-
Total	732,870	-

*See accompanying notes to the condensed financial statements

1. NATURE OF OPERATIONS AND GOING CONCERN

Nuva Pharmaceuticals Inc. (Formerly ALDA Pharmaceuticals Corp.) (the "Company") was incorporated under the Company Act of British Columbia on May 30, 2000 and is listed on the TSX Venture Exchange (the "Exchange)" as "NPH". The address of the Company's corporate office and principal place of business is located at 615 - 800 W. Pender St, Vancouver, BC, V6C 2V6.

The Company's main business activity until October 31, 2011 was the development, production and marketing of infection control agent products, principally a product marketed as "$T^3 6^®$". Effective November 26, 2003, the name of the Company was changed from Duft Biotech Capital Ltd. to ALDA Pharmaceuticals Corp. During the year ended June 30, 2012, the Company granted Canadian manufacturing and marketing rights for certain $T^3 6^®$ products to an insider of the Company as discussed in more detail in Note 14(a).

The Company is now focused on the licensing and sales of pharmaceuticals that can be registered as natural products, OTC's and generics.

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the basis of accounting principles applicable to a going concern which assumes that the Company will continue in operations for the foreseeable future and be able to realize assets and satisfy liabilities in the normal course of business. The Company has always experienced operating losses and negative operating cash flows. Operations have been funded by the issuance of share capital. Management has estimated that the Company will have adequate funds from existing working capital to meet its corporate, administrative and operational obligations during the upcoming year-ended June 30, 2014.

The continuation of the Company as a going concern is dependent upon its ability to raise additional financing and ultimately attain and maintain profitable operations. To the extent the Company is unable to cover its ongoing cash requirements through operations; the Company expects to raise additional financing to cover any shortfall. There can be no assurance that such financing and profitability will occur in the amounts and with terms expected. During the year-ended June 30, 2013, the Company was successful in raising $800,000 in private placements and has plans to raise additional capital in the subsequent year once cash reserves start to decrease.

In the event that cash flow from operations, if any, together with the proceeds from any future financings are insufficient to meet the Company's current operating expenses, the Company will be required to re-evaluate its planned expenditures and allocate its total resources in such a manner as the Board of Directors and management deems to be in the Company's best interest. This may result in a substantial reduction of the scope of existing and planned operations.

These consolidated financial statements do not reflect any adjustments, which could be material, to the carrying values of assets and liabilities, which may be required should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern.

	June 30, 2013 **$**	**June 30, 2012** **$**
Comprehensive Income/(Loss)	283,432	(305,565)
Deficit	(11,615,980)	(11,899,412)
Working capital/ Working capital deficiency	266,688	(1,320,984)

2. STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE

The consolidated financial statements of the Company comply with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") and interpretations of the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee ("IFRIC").

3. BASIS OF PRESENTATION AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The financial statements were authorized for issue on October 28, 2013 by the directors of the Company.

Basis of preparation
The consolidated financial statements of the Company have been prepared on an accrual basis and are based on historical costs, modified where applicable. The financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars unless otherwise noted.

Significant estimates and judgments
The preparation of consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRS requires the Company to make estimates and judgments concerning the future. The Company's management reviews these estimates and underlying judgments on an ongoing basis, based on experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Revisions to estimates are adjusted for prospectively in the period in which the estimates are revised.

Significant estimates used in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements are as follows:

i) Recoverability of the carrying value of Intangible Assets:
The Company is required to review the carrying value of its intangible assets for potential impairment. Impairment is indicated if the carrying value of the Company's intangible assets is not recoverable. If impairment is indicated, the amount by which the carrying value of intangible assets exceeds the estimated fair value is charged to the statement of loss and comprehensive loss.

Evaluating the recoverability requires judgments in determining whether future economic benefits from sale or otherwise are likely. Evaluation may be more complex where activities have not reached a stage which permits a reasonable assessment of the viability of the asset. Management must make certain estimates and assumptions about future events or circumstances including, but not limited to, the interpretation of marketing and sales data as well as the Company's financial ability to continue marketing and sales activities and operations.

ii) Inputs used in Black Scholes valuation model (volatility; interest rate; expected life and dividend yield) in accounting for Share Purchase Warrant transactions
Estimating the fair value of granted share purchase warrants required determining the most appropriate valuation model which is dependent on the terms and conditions of the grant. The estimate of warrant valuation also requires determining the most appropriate inputs to the valuation model including the volatility, expected life of warrants, risk free interest rate and dividend yield.

iii) Provision for Contingent Liabilities
Management must estimate the likelihood of a financial obligation arising from a contingent liability if it is deemed more likely than not, that there will be a future cash outflow due to a past event involving the Company. For this estimate, a provision must be made if the amount of the outflow can be reasonably determined.

Management must also make significant judgments or assessments as to how financial assets and liabilities are categorized.

3. BASIS OF PRESENTATION AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

Significant judgments used in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements are as follows:

i) Going concern
The assessment of the Company's ability to execute its strategy by funding future working capital requirements involves judgment. Estimates and assumptions are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances (Note 1).

ii) Tax interpretations, regulations, and legislation in the various jurisdictions operates are subject to change
The determination of income tax expense and deferred tax involves judgment and estimates as to the future taxable earnings, expected timing of reversals of deferred tax assets and liabilities, and interpretations of laws in the countries in which the Company operates. The Company is subject to assessments by tax authorities who may interpret the tax law differently. Changes in these estimates may materially affect the final amount of deferred taxes or the timing of tax payments.

Consolidation
These consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its wholly- owned subsidiary, Nuva Marine Pharmaceuticals Inc. (Formerly "Sirona Therapeutics Corp."). The subsidiary is an inactive company, the shares of which were acquired pursuant to an asset purchase agreement. All significant inter-company balances and transactions have been eliminated on consolidation.

Determination of functional currency
The functional currency of the Company is measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which that the Company operates. The Company determines the functional currency through an analysis of several indicators such as expenses and cash flow, financing activities, retention of operating cash flows, and frequency of transactions with the reporting entity

Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised and the revision affects both current and future periods.

Transactions and balances
Foreign currency transactions are translated into functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the date of the transaction. Foreign currency monetary items are translated at the period-end exchange rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost continue to be carried at the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Non-monetary items measured at fair value are reported at the exchange rate at the date when fair values were determined.

Exchange differences arising on the translation of monetary items or on settlement of monetary items are recognized in the statement of comprehensive income/(loss) in the period in which they arise, except where deferred in equity as a qualifying cash flow or net investment hedge.

Exchange differences arising on the translation of non-monetary items are recognized in other comprehensive income in to the extent that gains and losses arising on those non-monetary items are also recognized in other comprehensive income. Where the non-monetary gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss, the exchange component is also recognized in profit or loss.

3. BASIS OF PRESENTATION AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

Share-based payments

The Company operates an employee stock option plan. Share-based payments to employees are measured at the fair value of the instruments issued and amortized over the vesting periods. Share-based payments to non-employees are measured at the fair value of goods or services received or the fair value of the equity instruments issued, if it is determined the fair value of the goods or services cannot be reliably measured, and are recorded at the date the goods or services are received. The corresponding amount is recorded to the option reserve. The fair value of options is determined using a Black–Scholes pricing model which incorporates all market vesting conditions. The number of shares and options expected to vest is reviewed and adjusted at the end of each reporting period such that the amount recognized for services received as consideration for the equity instruments granted shall be based on the number of equity instruments that eventually vest.

Share Purchase Warrants

The Company has adopted the Black Scholes Valuation model with respect to the measurement of warrants issued as private placement units. This method allocates the proceeds received based on the fair value of the warrants, with any remaining value greater than the warrant's fair value being allocated to the common shares. The fair value attributed to the warrants is recorded as contributed surplus. When warrants are exercised, the value is transferred from contributed surplus to capital stock. If the warrants expire unexercised, the related amount remains in contributed surplus.

Earnings/(Loss) per share

Basic loss per share is calculated by dividing the loss attributable to common shareholders by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding in the period. For all periods presented, the income/(loss) attributable to common shareholders equals the reported loss attributable to owners of the Company. Diluted loss per share is calculated by the treasury stock method. Under the treasury stock method, the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the calculation of diluted income/(loss) per share assumes that the proceeds to be received on the exercise of dilutive share options and warrants are used to repurchase common shares at the average market price during the period

Income taxes

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax is recognized in the statement of comprehensive income / (loss) except to the extent it relates to items recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Current tax

Current tax expense is based on the results for the period as adjusted for items that are not taxable or not deductible. Current tax is calculated using tax rates and laws that were enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. Provisions are established where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

Deferred tax

Deferred taxes are the taxes expected to be payable or recoverable on the difference between the carrying amounts of assets in the statement of financial position and their corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit, and are accounted for using the statement of financial position liability method. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognized for all taxable temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and their corresponding tax bases. Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which deductible temporary differences can be utilized. Such assets and liabilities are not recognized if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of other assets in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit.

3. BASIS OF PRESENTATION AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

Deferred tax liabilities:

- are generally recognized for all taxable temporary differences;
- are recognized for taxable temporary differences arising on investments in subsidiaries except where the reversal of the temporary difference can be controlled and it is probable that the difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future; and
- are not recognized on temporary differences that arise from goodwill which is not deductible for tax purposes.

Deferred tax assets:

- are recognized to the extent it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which the deductible temporary differences can be utilized; and
- are reviewed at the end of the reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of an asset

Financial instruments

The Company classifies its financial instruments in the following categories: at fair value through profit or loss, loans and receivables, held-to-maturity investments, available-for-sale and financial liabilities. The classification depends on the purpose for which the financial instruments were acquired. Management determines the classification of its financial instruments at initial recognition.

Financial assets are classified at fair value through profit or loss when they are either held for trading for the purpose of short-term profit taking, derivatives not held for hedging purposes, or when they are designated as such to avoid an accounting mismatch or to enable performance evaluation where a group of financial assets is managed by key management personnel on a fair value basis in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy. Such assets are subsequently measured at fair value with changes in carrying value being included in profit or loss.

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market and are subsequently measured at amortized cost. They are included in current assets, except for maturities greater than 12 months after the end of the reporting period. These are classified as non-current assets.

Held-to-maturity investments are non-derivative financial assets that have fixed maturities and fixed or determinable payments, and it is the Company's intention to hold these investments to maturity. They are subsequently measured at amortized cost. Held-to-maturity investments are included in non-current assets, except for those which are expected to mature within 12 months after the end of the reporting period.

Available-for-sale financial assets are non-derivative financial assets that are designated as available-for-sale or are not suitable to be classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, loans and receivables or held-to maturity investments and are subsequently measured at fair value. These are included in current assets to the extent they are expected to be realized within 12 months after the end of the reporting period. Unrealized gains and losses are recognized in other comprehensive income, except for impairment losses and foreign exchange gains and losses on monetary financial assets.

Non-derivative financial liabilities (excluding financial guarantees) are subsequently measured at amortized cost.

Regular purchases and sales of financial assets are recognized on the trade-date – the date on which the group commits to purchase the asset. Financial assets are derecognized when the rights to receive cash flows from the investments have expired or have been transferred and the Company has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership.

3. BASIS OF PRESENTATION AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether there is objective evidence that a financial instrument has been impaired. In the case of available-for-sale financial instruments, a significant and prolonged decline in the value of the instrument is considered to determine whether an impairment has arisen.

The Company does not have any derivative financial assets and liabilities.

The Company classifies its financial instruments as follows:

Cash	Fair value through profit and loss
Accounts Receivable	Loans and receivables
Accounts Payable & Accruals	Financial Liability
Promissory Notes	Financial Liability
Short-Term Loans	Financial Liability

Equipment
Equipment is stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognized as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognized. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the statement of comprehensive income/(loss) during the financial period in which they are incurred.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognized in the statement of comprehensive income/(loss).

Amortization is calculated on a straight-line method to write off the cost of the assets to their residual values over their estimated useful lives. The Company's equipment, which consists of office equipment, is amortized at 30%.

Revenue
Revenue is recognized at the time of shipment, at which point risks and rewards over ownership and title of transfer have passed to the customer. At the point of sale, the Company assesses whether collection of the amount billed to the customer is reasonably assured. If collection of the amount is not reasonably assured, the Company defers recognizing revenue until such point as collection is reasonably assured, usually upon receipt of payment. If the customer is not known to the Company, payment in advance is required and the revenue is recognized when the products are shipped. Revenue is recognized net of any expected sales return. Under the Company's current policy, returns of products are not allowed unless damaged products or the wrong products have been shipped by the Company

Intangible Assets
The carrying values of intangible assets which are determined to have a finite useful life are amortized on a systematic basis over the life of 99 years. Intangible assets are subject to an impairment test on an annual basis, based on a comparison of the fair value of the intangible asset to its carrying value. The carrying value is adjusted for impairment as necessary and any excess of the carrying amount over the fair value of the intangible asset is charged to earnings in the period occurred.

Changes in significant accounting policies
The Company has not adopted new accounting policies since its recent year ended June 30, 2013. The following Standards and Interpretations applicable to the Company were issued but not yet effective. Unless otherwise stated, these new accounting standards and amendments will become effective for the annual period beginning on or after January 1, 2013.

3. BASIS OF PRESENTATION AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

(a) IFRS 9 Financial instruments ("IFRS 9") was issued by the IASB in October 2010 and will replace IAS 39 - Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement ("IAS 39"). IFRS 9 uses a single approach to determine whether a financial asset is measured at amortized cost or fair value, replacing the multiple rules in IAS 39. The approach in IFRS 9 is based on how an entity manages its financial instruments in the context of its business model and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets. Most of the requirements in IAS 39 for classification and measurement of financial liabilities were carried forward unchanged to IFRS 9. The new standard also requires a single impairment method to be used, replacing the multiple impairment methods in IAS 39. IFRS 9 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013. IASB has proposed to move the effective date of IFRS 9 to January 1, 2015.

(b) IFRS 10 'Consolidated Financial Statements' – effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013, with early adoption permitted, establishes principles for the presentation and preparation of consolidated financial statements when an entity controls one or more other entities.

(c) IFRS 11 Joint arrangements ("IFRS 11") was issued by the IASB in May 2011 and will replace IAS 31 - Interests in Joint ventures and SIC 13 – Jointly Controlled Entities – Non-Monetary Contributions by Ventures. IFRS 11 is effective for annual period beginning on or after January 1, 2013.

(d) IFRS 12 'Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities' - effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013, with early adoption permitted, requires the disclosure of information that enables users of financial statements to evaluate the nature of, and risks associated with its interests in other entities and the effects of those interests on its financial position, financial performance and cash flows.

(e) IFRS 13 'Fair Value Measurement' - effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013, with early adoption permitted, provides the guidance on the measurement of fair value and related disclosures through a fair value hierarchy.

4. ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

	June 30, 2013 $	**Age (Days)**	**June 30, 2012 $**	**Age (Days)**
Receivables	-	-	7,600	90+
Interest on Notes	-	-	1,275	90+
Value Added Tax (GST / HST)	11,695	> 30 to 90+	(716)	> 30
	11,695		8,159	

For the year-ended June 30, 2013, the total balance of Accounts Receivable is made up of HST/GST receivable which is comprised of amounts throughout the year. There is no issue with regards to collectability as it is an outstanding amount to be received from the Canada Revenue Agency.

For the year-ended June 30, 2012, the amounts of Receivables and Interest on Notes were over 90 days old. The Company wrote those balances off during the current June 30, 2013 year-end. The remaining ($716) balance of Value Added Tax was less than 30 days old at the time as the filing for the Company's HST payable had just happened prior to the end of June 30, 2012.

5. EQUIPMENT

	June 30, 2013 $	**June 30, 2012 $**
Opening Balance	-	1,881
Depreciation	-	(1,881)
Closing Balance	-	-

6. INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY

	June 30, 2013	June 30, 2012
	$	$
Pedia Safe License	170,000	-

On September 12, 2012, ALDA Pharmaceuticals Corp. the Company announced that the TSX Venture Exchange had provided acceptance of the License Agreement between the Company and Canagen Pharmaceuticals Inc. of Richmond, B.C. The License Agreement provided the Company with the global sales and marketing rights, except for China and India, and the right to make or have made Pedia-Safe Polyvitamin Drops. The License Agreement is effective for 99 years from the effective date of signing of the agreement. At this time, the Company has not commenced amortization of the intangible asset as the Company has plans to commence the sales operations in the subsequent year, now that it has raised appropriate financing, and as such, will commence amortization of the intangible asset in the subsequent year.

The Agreement provided for the payment by the issuance of 3,400,000 Common Shares of ALDA at a deemed price of $0.05 per share. This transaction did not result in a change of control or in the creation of new insiders.

7. PAYABLES AND ACCRUED LIABILITIES

(a)

	June 30, 2013	June 30, 2012
	$	$
Accounts Payable	199,785	330,986
Accruals (Audit Fees)	16,000	15,000
Payroll Withholdings	-	(187)
Unearned Revenue	-	1,436
	215,785	347,235

(b) Contingent Liabilities

Subsequent to year ended June 30, 2013, the Company received an invoice in an amount of $42,980 for office lease services dating back prior to June 30, 2012. The Company has provided for the additional invoice in the June 2013 year end even though it is the Company's position that there is no amount owing and intends to resolve in the subsequent year end.

8. SPONSORSHIP LIABILITY

Sponsorship liability represents final payments owing per the sponsorship agreement to be fully paid by December 31, 2012. The scheduled sponsorship payments per the sponsorship agreement were in default. At June 30, 2012, the total outstanding sponsorship liability was $875,000. The Company had been unable to pay the remaining $875,000 that was owed to the Canadian Olympic Committee (“the COC”) under the terms of the Sponsorship. As a result, the Company has agreed to stop using the Olympics marks. Also, with the agreement of the Company, the full amount of the COC liability has been assigned by the COC to a third party.

On September 12, 2012 the entire amount of the liability was settled by the issuance of 10,687,500 shares at a value of $0.05 per share. All of these shares are subject to resale restrictions equivalent to a TSX-V Tier 2 Value Security Escrow Agreement which allows a scheduled release of shares from escrow over a three year period.

8. SPONSORSHIP LIABILITY (CONT'D)

Escrow Schedule:

Release Date	**To Be Released**
August 30, 2012	10% or 1,068,750 securities
February 28,2013	15% or 1,603,125 securities
August 30, 2013	15% or 1,603,125 securities
February 28, 2014	15% or 1,603,125 securities
August 30, 2014	15% or 1,603,125 securities
February 28, 2015	15% or 1,603,125 securities
August 30, 2015	15% or 1,603,125 securities
Total	10,687,500 securities

As of June 30, 2013, there are 8,015,625 shares held in Escrow.

9. SHORT TERM LOANS

	June 30, 2013 $	**June 30, 2012 $**
Canagen Pharmaceuticals	34,807	-
E3 Energy	1,100	-
	35,907	-

These loans do not bear interest and are due on demand.

10. PROMISSORY NOTES

	June 30, 2013 $	**June 30, 2012 $**
Related Parties – Current	70,667	106,000
Non-related Parties	12,500	-
Promissory Notes - Current	83,167	106,000
Related Parties – Non-current	29,444	12,500
Total Promissory Notes	112,611	118,500

During the year ended June 30, 2013, the Company made the first of eighteen $5,889 payments to settle the promissory note owing to a former director. The Current Portion of remaining promissory notes to Related Parties is $70,667, with the remaining $29,444 due past 12 months from the year-end.

During the year ended June 30, 2012, the Company received a further $29,000 from companies controlled by a director of the Company, bringing the total loan to the respective director to $106,000. The Company and the director agreed to a debt settlement in which all past interest was waived and the principal amount of the loans is to be repaid in 18 equal installments beginning at the first of each month, once the Company was able to raise financing of at least $250,000 after any finders fees were paid out.

During the year ended June 30, 2012, the Company received a financial loan in the net amount of $12,500 from the third party. The promissory notes are due on demand with 0% interest rate.

11. SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

a) Authorized Share Capital

Authorized: Unlimited common shares without par value

Issued share capital

During the year ended June 30, 2013, the company issued 14,657,395 shares for debt and assets. At June 30, 2013 there were 21,617,075 shares issued and outstanding.

Private Placements

i) On June 12, 2013 the Company closed a non-brokered private placement of 8,000,000 units of the Company's common shares at a price of $0.10 per unit, for proceeds of $800,000. Each Unit will be exchangeable for one common share of the Company and one share purchase warrant.

Each warrant will entitle the holder to purchase one additional common share of the Company for a period of 36 months at a price of $0.30 per common share in the first year, $0.40 in the second year and $0.50 in the third year. The Units cannot be exchanged for shares and warrants during the first year unless the holder either simultaneously exercises or forgoes the warrants. The warrants will be subject to an accelerated exercise provision in the event that the shares trade more than $0.10 above the exercise price for ten consecutive trading days.

The private placement was subject to a TSX-V hold period expiring on October 12, 2013. As of June 30, 2013, the private placement was classified as Share Subscriptions. Legal fees of $850 and finders' fees of $57,600 were charged against share capital in connection with the private placement. The fair value of the warrants issued as part of the private placement is $663,834.

ii) On April 27, 2012, the Company closed a non-brokered private placement of 560,000 units of the Company's common shares at a price of 10 cents per unit, for proceeds of $56,000. Each unit consists of one common share of the Company and one share purchase warrant, which will entitle the holder thereof to purchase one additional common share of the Company for a period of 24 months from the closing date of the offering at an exercise price of 15 cents for the first 12 months and 20 cents during the next 12 months. The Company has paid a finder's fee of $4,100 pursuant to the policies of the TSX Venture Exchange.

Shares issued for debt

On September 7, 2012, the Company announced that the TSX Venture Exchange had accepted a share for debt arrangement. Debts totaling $935,300 would be settled by issuing 11,257,395 common shares to creditors at $0.05 per share. Of these shares, 10,687,500 were are subjected to resale restrictions equivalent to a TSX-V Tier 2 Value Security Escrow Agreement (Note 8) which allows a scheduled release of shares from escrow over a three year period.

		June 30, 2013 $	Shares	June 30, 2012 $
COC Assignment	Sept. 12, 2012	875,000	10,687,500	-
Accounts Payable	Sept. 12, 2012	20,540	172,295	-
Mgmt. Fees	Sept. 12, 2012	39,760	397,600	-
		935,300	11,257,395	-

11. SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY (CONT'D)

Shares issued for assets

On September 17, 2012, the Company announced that the TSX Venture Exchange had provided acceptance of the License Agreement (LA) between the Company and Canagen Pharmaceuticals Inc. of Richmond, B.C. The (LA) provided the Company with the global sales, manufacturing and marketing rights, except for China and India, to Pedia-Safe Polyvitamin Drops.

The Agreement provided for the payment of $170,000 by the issuance of 3,400,000 Common Shares of ALDA at a deemed price of $0.05 per share. This transaction did not result in a change of control or in the creation of new insiders.

b) Stock options

The Company has adopted an incentive share purchase option plan under the rules of the TSX Venture Exchange pursuant to which it is authorized to grant options to executive officers, directors, employees and consultants, enabling them to acquire up to 10% of the issued and outstanding common shares of the Company. The options can be granted for a maximum term of 5 years and generally vest either immediately or in specified increments of 25%.

No individual may hold options to purchase common shares of the Company exceeding 5% of the total number of common shares outstanding from time to time. Pursuant to the policies of the TSX Venture Exchange, shares issued on exercise of options are restricted from trading during the four month period subsequent to the date of grant.

A summary of the Company's stock options and changes during each year is presented below:

	Year Ended June 30, 2013		**Year Ended June 30, 2012**	
	Number of Shares	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Number of Shares	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Beginning Balance	288,000	$3.20	288,000	$3.20
Options canceled	(288,000)	$3.20		
Ending Balance	-	-	288,000	$3.20

(i) During the year ended June 30, 2013, options totaling 288,500 were cancelled due to the resignation of Directors of the Company.

As of June 30, 2013, the Company has no outstanding stock options.

c) Warrants

The Company has issued warrants entitling the holders to acquire common shares of the Company. A summary of changes in unexercised warrants is presented below:

11. SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY (CONT'D)

	Warrants @2.00 1	Warrants @ $2.00 2	Warrants @ $0.20 3	Warrants 4	Total
June 30, 2011	327,500	200,000	-	600,000	800,000
Expired	-	-	-	(600,000)	(600,000)
Issued	-	-	560,000	-	560,000
June 30, 2012	327,500	200,000	560,000	-	1,087,500
Expired	(327,500)	(200,000)	-	-	(527,500)
Issued	-	-	-	8,000,000	8,000,000
June 30, 2013	**-**	**-**	**560,000**	**8,000,000**	**8,560,000**

(1) Exercisable at a price of $2.00 per warrant until September 7, 2012, granted pursuant to private placement.
(2) Exercisable at a price of $2.00 per warrant until January 11, 2013, granted pursuant to private placement.
(3) Exercisable at a price of $0.10 per warrant until April 27, 2013 and at $0.20 until April 27, 2014, granted pursuant to a private placement.
(4) Exercisable at a price of $0.30 per warrant until June 12, 2014 and at $0.40 until June 12, 2015, and at $0.50 until June 12, 2016, granted pursuant to a private placement.

The fair value of each warrant was estimated as at the date of grant using the Black-Scholes pricing model with the following weighted-average assumptions.

	June 30, 2013	**June 30, 2012**
Dividend yield	0%	0%
Expected volatility	128%	264%
Risk free interest rate	1.08%	1.69%
Expected average term	3 years	2 years

d) Warrant Reserve:

The stock warrant reserve records items recognized as warrants until such time that they are exercised, at which time the corresponding amount will be transferred to share capital. If the warrants expire unexercised, the amount remains in the warrant reserve.

	June 30, 2013	**June 30, 2012**
Beginning Balance	$ 1,004,346	$ 964,026
Private Placement	663,834	40,320
Ending Balance	1,668,180	$ 1,004,346

- On September 7, 2012 327,500 warrants having a value of $57,581 expired.
- On January 12, 2013 200,000 warrants expired having a value of $18,676 expired

e) Option Reserve:

The stock option reserve records items recognized as stock-based compensation expense until such time that the stock options are exercised, at which time the corresponding amount will be transferred to share capital. If the options expire unexercised, the amount recorded remains in the reserve.

11. SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY (CONT'D)

	June 30, 2013	**June 30, 2012**
Beginning Balance	$ 1,640,614	$ 1,640,614
Options Granted	-	-
Options Exercised	-	-
Ending Balance	1,640,614	$ 1,640,614

12. SETTLED NOTICES OF CLAIM

On September 23, 2011, a supplier to the Company, Cosmaceutical Research Lab, Inc. ("CRL") filed a Notice of Claim ("the CRL Claim") in the Provincial Court of British Columbia, Surrey against the Company for $9,728 for unpaid invoices and court costs. The Company did not dispute the claim and the Court issued a summary judgment against the Company, which was still outstanding at June 30, 2013. Subsequent to the year-end, the Company paid off the debt in full.

On March 29, 2012, ACD Insurance Services Ltd. filed a Notice of Claim ("the ACD Claim") in the Provincial Court of British Columbia, North Vancouver against the Company for $2,148 for unpaid invoices and court costs. The Company did not dispute the claim and the Court issued a summary judgment against the Company. The ACD claim was assigned to a third party who accepted 21,480 shares of the Company in settlement of the ACD claim on December 31, 2012.

13. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

a) During the year ended June 30, 2013, the Company was invoiced for management/consulting fees of $62,500 (June 30, 2012 - $152,302)

   The Company issued 397,600 shares to settle $39,760 of management fees owed and the balance of $119,280 was booked to gain on debt settlement. During the year ended June 30, 2012 $125,440 of consulting fees were settled for the rights to manufacture and market T36® disinfectant and hand sanitizer products in Canada

b) During the year ended June 30, 2013, the Company owed $52,500 (2012 - $nil) for fees accrued in arrears to former director's of the Company.

c) During the year ended June 30, 2013, the Company received net financial loans in the amount of $nil (June 30, 2012 - $29,000) from companies controlled by the directors of the Company.

d) During the year ended June 30, 2013, the Company was invoiced $12,089 (June 30, 2012 - $nil) to a company owned by a director for accounting services.

   These transactions were measured at the exchange amount, which is the amount of consideration established and agreed to by the related parties. All related party transactions were in the normal course of business operations.

14. CAPITAL DISCLOSURES

The Company includes shareholders' equity and cash and cash equivalents in the definition of capital, which totaled $182,608 (2012 – ($1,318,829)). The Company's objective when managing capital is to maintain sufficient cash resources to support its day-to-day operations. The availability of capital is solely through the issuance of the Company's common shares. The Company will not issue additional equity until such time when funds are needed and the market conditions become favorable to the Company. There are no assurances that funds will be made available to the Company when required. The Company makes every effort to safeguard its capital and minimize its dilution to its shareholders.

14. CAPITAL DISCLOSURES (CONT'D)

The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

15. SEGMENTED INFORMATION

The Company's assets as well as sales are all located and have occurred all in Canada.

16. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company's financial instruments include cash and equivalents, short term investments, accounts receivable and accounts payable and accrued liabilities. The carrying values of these financial instruments approximate their fair values due to their relatively short periods to maturity. The Company's risk management policies are established to identify and analyze the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risks and adherence to market conditions and the Company's activities. The Company has exposure to credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk as a result of its use of financial instruments.

This note presents information about the Company's exposure to each of the above risks and the Company's objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing these risks. Further quantitative disclosures are included throughout these financial statements. The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. The Board has implemented and monitors compliance with risk management policies

a) Credit risk
Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations and arises primarily from the Company's cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, and GST input tax credits. The Company's cash and equivalents are held through a large Canadian financial institution. Cash equivalents are composed of financial instruments issued by Canadian banks with high investment-grade ratings. The Company does not have financial assets that are invested in asset backed commercial paper.

The Company performs ongoing credit evaluations of its trade receivables, but does not require collateral. The Company establishes an allowance for doubtful accounts based on the credit risk applicable to particular customers and historical data.

The Company monitors the concentration of exposure and where possible, if necessary, takes steps to limit exposure to any counterparty. The Company views credit risk on cash deposits, trade receivables, and GST input tax credits as minimal.

b) Liquidity risk
Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will incur difficulties meeting its financial obligations as they are due. The Company's approach to managing liquidity 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 harm to the Company's reputation.

See Note 1 for working capital balances.

16. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONT'D)

The Company monitors its spending plans, repayment obligations and cash resources and takes actions with the objective of ensuring that there is sufficient capital in order to meet short-term business requirements. To facilitate its expenditure program, the Company raises funds primarily through public equity financing. The Company anticipates it will have adequate liquidity to fund its financial liabilities through future equity contributions.

As at June 30, 2013, the Company's financial liabilities were comprised of accounts payable and accrued liabilities which have a maturity of less than one year and Promissory Notes valuing $112,611, as well as short-term loans of $35,907.

c) Market risk
Market risk for the Company consists of currency risk, and interest rate risk. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable limits, while maximizing returns.

i) Currency risk
Foreign currency exchange rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows will fluctuate as a result of changes in foreign exchange rates. As all of the Company's purchases and sales are denominated in Canadian dollars, and has no significant cash balances denominated in foreign currencies, the Company is not exposed to foreign currency exchange risk at this time.

ii) Interest rate risk
Interest rate risk is the risk that fair values or future cash flows will fluctuate as a result of changes in market interest rates. In respect of financial assets, the Company's policy is to invest cash at floating interest rates and cash reserves are to be maintained in cash equivalents in order to maintain liquidity, while achieving a satisfactory return for shareholders. Fluctuations in interest rates impact marginally on the value of cash and equivalents.

The Company is not exposed to interest rate risk on its short term liabilities, and does not have any long-term liabilities.

d) Determination of Fair Value –
The fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities are determined as follows:
i) For cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, accounts payable and accrued liabilities carrying amounts approximate fair value due to their short-term maturity;
ii) The fair value of notes payable approximate their carrying value as their effective interest rates approximate current market rates;
iii) The fair value of derivative financial instruments is determined based on fair market valuation methods.

	Fair Value at June 30, 2013		
	Level 1	**Level 2**	**Level 3**
Financial Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	619,296	-	-
Accounts receivable	11,695	-	-
Financial Liabilities			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	215,785	-	-
Short Term Loans	35,907	-	-
Promissory notes	112,611	-	-

16. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONT'D)

The fair value hierarchy establishes three levels to classify the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value. The three levels of the fair value hierarchy are described below:

Level 1:
Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets that are accessible at the measurement date for identical assets or liabilities and amounts resulting from direct arm's length transactions.

Cash and equivalents, accounts receivable, and accounts payable and accrued liabilities are valued using quoted market prices or from amounts resulting from direct arm's length transactions. As a result, these financial assets and liabilities have been included in Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy.

Level 2:
Inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly, for substantially the full contractual term. Derivatives are included in Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy as they are valued using price models. These models require a variety of inputs, including, but not limited to, contractual terms, market prices, forward price curves, yield curves and credit spreads. Currently the Company has no financial instruments at this level.

Level 3:
Inputs for the asset or liability are not based on observable market data. Currently the Company has no financial instruments at this level.

17. INCOME TAXES

The following table reconciles the expected income taxes expense (recovery) at the Canadian statutory income tax rates to the amounts recognized in the statements of comprehensive income/(loss) for the years ended 2013 and 2012:

	2013	**2012**
Income (loss) before taxes	283,432	(303,565)
Statutory tax rate	25.25%	25.75%
Expected income tax (recovery)	71,560	(78,168)
Non-deductible items	-	(32,699)
Change in estimates	30,177	-
Change in enacted tax rate	(97,285)	3,229
Share issue costs	(14,757)	-
Change in deferred tax asset not recognized	10,305	107,638
Total income taxes	-	-

Deferred taxes reflect the tax effects of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes. Deferred tax assets (liabilities) at June 30, 2013 and 2012 are comprised of the following:

The 2013 statutory rate of 25.25% differs from the 2012 statutory rate of 25.75% because of a change in applicable provincial substantively enacted tax rates.

17. INCOME TAXES (CONT'D)

	2013	2012
Non capital loss carry-forwards	2,400,613	2,403,350
Property and equipment	5,612	5,396
Intangible asset	90,639	87,153
Financing costs	18,052	8,712
	2,514,916	2,504,611
Deferred tax asset not recognized	2,514,916	2,504,611
Net deferred tax asset (liability)	-	-

The Company has non capital loss carry forwards of approximately $9,233,129 which may be carried forward to apply against future year income tax for Canadian income tax purposes, subject to the final determination by taxation authorities, expiring in the following years:

EXPIRY	$
2014	111,545
2015	582,793
2026	463,528
2027	450,897
2028	893,646
2029	859,482
2030	3,456,877
2031	1,422,631
2032	755,485
2033	236,245
TOTAL	**9,233,129**

The deferred tax assets have not been recognized because at this stage of the Company's development, it is not determinable that future taxable profit will be available against which the Company can utilize such deferred tax assets.

18. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Subsequent to year end the Company has:

1. The Company changed its name from ALDA Pharmaceuticals Corp. to Nuva Pharmaceuticals Inc.

2. On July 12, 2013 entered into a Memorandum of Understanding ("MoU") with a Chinese company, Hangzhou Kangjiale Tourism Articles Co. Ltd., to manufacture, distribute and sell in China the Company's patented T36® liquid disinfectant and gel sanitizer technology.

3. Signed on August 1, 2013 an agreement to acquire FerroHeme and the concomitant global sales and marketing rights to the product for a consideration of Common Shares of Nuva based on Canagen's asking price of $340,000.