UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

(Mark One)

[X] QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the quarterly period ended June 30, 2015
Or
[ ] TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission File Number: 0001290504

CASCADE ENERGY, INC.
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Nevada	41-2122221
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)	(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

2724 Otter Creek Ct., Suite 101, Las Vegas, Nevada 89117-1732
(Address of principal executive offices) (Zip Code)

1-403-612-3100
(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

_____
(Former name, former address and former fiscal year, if changed since last report)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes [ ] No [X]

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). Yes [ ] No [X]

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, or a smaller reporting company. See the definitions of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer" and "smaller reporting company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Large accelerated filer [ ]	Accelerated filer [ ]
Non-accelerated filer [ ]	Smaller reporting company [X]
(Do not check if a smaller reporting company)	

APPLICABLE TO ONLY ISSUERS INVOLVED IN BANKRUPTCYPROCEEDINGS DURING THE PRECEEDING FIVE YEARS

Indicate by check mark if the registrant has filed all documents and reports required to be filed by Sections 12, 13 or 15 (d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 subsequent to the distribution of securities under a plan confirmed by a court. Yes [ ] or No [X]

APPLICABLE ONLY TO CORPORATE ISSUERS

Indicate the number of shares outstanding of each of the issuer's classes of common stock, of as of the latest practicable date. Issued and outstanding 65,259,892 common shares as at June 30, 2015.

PART I - FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 1. Financial Statements.

The accompanying unaudited financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the instructions to Form 10-QSB and Item 310(b) of Regulation S-B, and, therefore, do not include all information and footnotes necessary for a complete presentation of financial position, results of operations, cash flows, and stockholders' equity in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles. In the opinion of management, all adjustments considered necessary for a fair presentation of the results of operations and financial position have been included and all such adjustments are of a normal recurring nature. Operating results for the nine and three months ended June 30, 2015 are not necessarily indicative of the results than can be expected for the year ended March 31, 2015..

The financial statements are attached to this report

Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.

For the three months ended June 30, 2015 the Company had operating loss of $91,366 (Income 2014: $21,599) and has incurred accumulated losses of $4,918,665 (2014: $4,797,346) since inception. The Company has had only limited operations, and hasn't yet realized any significant revenues from the sale of various products.

Our independent accountant has expressed substantial doubt about our ability to continue as a going concern, which may hinder our ability to obtain future financing. In his report, our independent accountant stated that our financial statements for the period ended June 30, 2015 are being prepared assuming that we would continue as a going concern. Our ability to continue as a going concern is an issue raised as a result of recurring losses from operations. We continue to experience net operating losses. Our ability to continue as a going concern is subject to our ability to obtain necessary funding

from outside sources, including obtaining additional funding from the sale of our securities. Our continued net operating losses increase the difficulty in meeting such goals and there can be no assurances that such methods will prove successful. We have a limited operating history and if we are not successful in continuing to grow our business, then we may have to scale back or even cease our ongoing business operations. We have yet to generate positive earnings and there can be no assurance that we will ever operate profitably.

If we are not able to effectively manage our anticipated expansion and growth, our business and financial condition will be negatively affected. We have recently expanded our business operations. Any future growth in our business may place significant strain on our limited managerial and operational resources. We cannot assure you that we will be able to implement adequate controls over the risks associated with our planned expansion. If we are unable to effectively manage expanded operations, our revenues may not concurrently increase with rising costs of operations and our business will be negatively affected.

Our compliance with the Sarbanes-Oxley Act and SEC rules concerning internal controls may be time consuming, difficult and costly for us. It may be time consuming, difficult and costly for us to develop and implement the internal controls and reporting procedures required by the Sarbanes-Oxley Act. We may need to hire additional financial reporting, internal controls and other finance staff in order to develop and implement appropriate internal controls and reporting procedures. If we are unable to comply with the internal controls requirements of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, we may not be able to obtain the independent accountant certifications that the Sarbanes-Oxley Act requires publicly-traded companies to obtain develop and implement appropriate internal controls and reporting procedures. If we are unable to comply with the internal controls requirements of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, we may not be able to obtain the independent accountant certifications that the Sarbanes-Oxley Act requires publicly-traded companies to obtain.

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk.

If we fail to remain current in our reporting requirements, we could be removed from the OTC Bulletin Board which would limit the ability of broker-dealers to sell our securities and the ability of stockholders to sell their securities in the secondary market. Companies trading on the OTC Bulletin Board, such as us, must be reporting issuers under Section 12 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and must be current in their reports under Section 13, in order to maintain price quotation privileges on the OTC Bulletin Board. If we fail to remain current on our reporting requirements, we could be removed from the OTC Bulletin Board. As a result, the market liquidity for our securities could be severely adversely affected by limiting the ability of broker-dealers to sell our securities and the ability of stockholders to sell their securities in the secondary market. Our shares of common stock is subject to the "penny stock" rules of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the trading market in our securities is limited, which makes transactions in our shares of common stock cumbersome and may reduce the value of an investment in our shares of common stock. The Securities and Exchange Commission has adopted Rule 15g-9 which establishes the definition of a "penny stock," for the purposes relevant to us, as any equity security that has a market price of less than $5.00 per share or with an exercise price of less than $5.00 per share, subject to certain exceptions. For any transaction involving a penny stock, unless exempt, the rules require: - that a broker or dealer approve a person's account for transactions in penny stocks; and - the broker or dealer receive from the investor a written agreement to the transaction, setting forth the identity and quantity of the penny stock to be purchased. In order to approve a person's account for transactions in penny stocks, the broker or dealer must: - obtain financial information and investment experience objectives of the person; and - make a reasonable determination that the transactions in penny stocks are suitable for that person and the person has sufficient knowledge and experience in financial

matters to be capable of evaluating the risks of transactions in penny stocks. The broker or dealer must also deliver, prior to any transaction in a penny stock, a disclosure schedule prescribed by the Securities and Exchange Commission relating to the penny stock market, which, in highlight form: - sets forth the basis on which the broker or dealer made the suitability determination; and - that the broker or dealer received a signed, written agreement from the investor prior to the transaction. Generally, brokers may be less willing to execute transactions in securities subject to the "penny stock" rules. This may make it more difficult for investors to dispose of our shares of common stock and cause a decline in the market value of our shares of common stock. Disclosure also has to be made about the risks of investing in penny stocks in both public offerings and in secondary trading and about the commissions payable to both the broker-dealer and the registered representative, current quotations for the securities and the rights and remedies available to an investor in cases of fraud in penny stock transactions. Finally, monthly statements have to be sent disclosing recent price information for the penny stock held in the account and information on the limited market in penny stocks. National Association of Securities Dealers Inc. sales practice requirements may also limit a stockholder's ability to buy and sell our shares of common stock.

In addition to the "penny stock" rules described above, the National Association of Securities Dealers Inc. has adopted rules that require that in recommending an investment to a customer, a broker-dealer must have reasonable grounds for believing that the investment is suitable for that customer. Prior to recommending speculative low priced securities to their non-institutional customers, broker-dealers must make reasonable efforts to obtain information about the customer's financial status, tax status, investment objectives and other information. Under interpretations of these rules, the National Association of Securities Dealers Inc. believes that there is a high probability that speculative low priced securities will not be suitable for at least some customers. The National Association of Securities Dealers Inc. requirements make it more difficult for broker dealers to recommend that their customers buy our shares of common stock, which may limit your ability to buy and sell our shares of common stock and have an adverse effect on the market for its shares.

Item 4. Controls and Procedures.

As required by Rule 13a-15 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as of the end of the period covered by this report, being June 30, 2015, we have carried out an evaluation of the effectiveness of the design and operation of our company's disclosure controls and procedures. This evaluation was carried out under the supervision and with the participation of our company's management, including our company's president and our chief financial officer. Based upon that evaluation, our company's president and our chief financial officer concluded that our company's disclosure controls and procedures are effective as at the end of the period covered by this report. There is one significant change in our internal controls over financial reporting that occurred during our most recent fiscal quarter that resulted in changing the fiscal year end to March 31. This may affect our internal controls over financial reporting. Disclosure controls and procedures and other procedures that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in our reports filed or submitted under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 is recorded, processed, summarized and reported, within the time period specified in the Securities and Exchange Commission's rules and forms. Disclosure controls and procedures include, without limitation, controls and procedures designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in our reports filed under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 is accumulated and communicated to management, including our president and our chief financial officer as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

PART II - OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. Legal Proceedings.

To the best of our knowledge the company is not a party to any legal proceedings.

Item 2. Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds.

The company has not issued any shares during the past three fiscal years and has funded itself through the issue of a convertible promissory note and from cash advances from related parties.

Item 3. Defaults Upon Senior Securities.

None

Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures.

Not applicable

Item 5. Other Information.

On April 28, 2015 at the Annual General Meeting, the fiscal year was changed from Dec 31 to Mar 31.

Item 6. Exhibits.

The Financial statements are attached

CASCADE ENERGY INC.
CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
3 Months Ended (1st Quarter of 2015)
JUNE 30, 2015 AND 2014

CASCADE ENERGY INC.
Consolidated Statements of Financial Position
As at June 30 2015

		June 30, 2015		June 30, 2014
Assets				
Current				
Cash	$	**75,186**	$	**1,250**
Accounts receivable		**15,895**		
Funds Held in Trust		**130,000**		
Promissory Note		**99,512**		
Prepaids				**-**
		320,593		**1,250**
Distribution Agreement		**2,600,000**		**-**
	$	**2,920,593**	$	**1,250**
Liabilities and shareholders' equity				
Current				
Accounts payable and Accrued Liabilities	$	**65,527**		**8,450**
Due to an equity affiliate		**410,121**		
Taxes Payable				
Total current liabilities		**475,648**		**8,450**
Long Term Liabilities				
Convertible Promissory Note		**39,000**		**39,000**
Total liabilities		**514,648**		**47,450**
Shareholders' equity				
Additional Paid in Capital		**7,255,654**		**4,569,225**
Common Stock		**159,322**		**159,322**
Preferred Stock		**1,000**		**1000**
Retained Earnings		**(4,918,665)**		**(4,797,346)**
Net Income (Deficit)		**(91,366)**		**21,599**
		(2,405,945)		**-46,200**
	$	**2,920,593**		**1,250**

Nature of operations and going concern (Note 1)

Approved and authorized for issue by the Board on

"David Giovanetto

Director Director

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

CASCADE ENERGY INC.
Consolidated Statements of Income (Loss)
1st Quarter Ended April 2015 - June 30 2015

		2015		2014
Income (Sales)	$	-		3,203
Cost Of Sales	$	-		-
Technology Company costs (Note 5)	$	**55,377**	$	**-**
Expenses				
Accounting and Audit		**4,395**		
Automobile		**869**		**-**
Bank Service Charges		**519**		
Dues and Licenses				**1,600**
Filing Fees		**1,413**		
Management Fees		**12,025**		
Meals Expense		**366**		
Office Supplies		**2,279**		
Professional Fees		**3,025**		
Promotion		**1,913**		
Rent Expense		**1,379**		
Transfer Agent		**4,700**		**2,000**
Travel Expense		**3,106**		
		35,989		**3,600**
Operating (loss) for the period Gain		**(91,366)**		**(6,803)**
Loss before other items		**(91,366)**		**(6,803)**
Other items				
Gain on sale		**-**		
Loss on equity affiliate				
Loss on settlement of debt				
Write-off of related party amount				
Other income				
Share-based compensation				
Net and comprehensive income (loss) for the period	$	**(91,336)**		**(6,803)**

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

CASCADE ENERGY **INC.**
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
1st Quarter Ended 3 months June 30 2015

	2015	2014
Cash flows provided by (used) in		
Operating activities		
Net income/(loss) for the year	$ **(91,336)**	$ **(6,803)**
Items not affecting cash:		
Inventory		**286**
Foreign exchange	13,968	
Stock-based compensation		
Other Payables		-
Taxes Payable		**(198)**
Changes in non-cash working capital		
Accounts receivable	15,895	**3,180**
Funds Held in Trust	130,000	
Other Accounts receivable		**2,976**
Subscription receivable		
HST/GST receivable		
Prepaid expenses		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	57,077	**422**
	65,878	**(137)**
Investing activity		
Distribution Agreement for shares	(2,600,000)	
	(2,534,122)	
Financing activity		

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

Gross proceeds of share issuance		
Share issuance costs		
Convertible Promissary Note	100,000	**(139,000)**
Due to a Equity affiliate	(410,121)	
Advances to related parties	(99,512)	
Additional Paid in Capital	2,496,961	**138,603**
	2,608,058	**(397)**
Change in cash during the year	73,936	**(534)**
Cash, beginning of period	1,250	**1,784**
Cash, end of year	$ **75,186**	$ **1,250**

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

1. NATURE OF OPERATIONS AND GOING CONCERN

Cascade Energy, (the "Company") was incorporated under the Nevada Business Corporations Act by Certificate of Incorporation dated December 23 2003. The Company is engaged in the acquisition and exploration of Technology in the remediation oil business interests. These consolidated financial statements include the records of the Company's wholly owned USA based subsidiaries, Nano Tech West Inc. The address of the Company's corporate office and principal place of business is 1275 West 6th Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, V6C 1A5, Canada.

These financial statements were approved for issuance by the Board of Directors of Cascade on August 18, 2015

Going Concern

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, which contemplates the realization of assets and the satisfaction of liabilities and commitments in the normal course of business. The Company's continued existence is dependent upon its ability to raise additional capital, the continuing support of its creditors, and ultimately the attainment of profitable operations and positive cash flows. Failure to obtain sufficient financing or other appropriate arrangements would have an adverse effect on the financial position of the Company and its ability to continue as a going concern. These financial statements do not give effect to adjustments that might be necessary to the carrying values, classification of assets and liabilities, and the reported operating results should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern. For the three months ended June 30, 2015 the Company had operating loss of $91,366 (Income 2014: $21,599) and has incurred accumulated losses of $4,918,665 (2014: $4,797,346) since inception.

Management's plan includes continuing to pursue additional sources of financing through equity offerings, seeking joint venture partners to fund exploration programs, and where practical, reducing overhead costs.

Share Consolidation

On October 1, 2014, the Board of Directors approved a 25:1 share consolidation. As a result, all share amounts in the financial statements have been retroactively restated.

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION

Statement of Compliance

These consolidated financial statements, including comparatives, have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB"). The policies applied in these financial statements are based on IFRSs in effect as of December 31, 2012.

2. BASIS OF OPERATION (Cont'd)

Basis of Measurement

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS on a historical cost basis, as modified by the revaluation of available-for-sale financial assets. These consolidated statements have been prepared using an accrual basis of accounting, except for cash flow information.

Currency of Presentation

The financial statements are presented in US dollars, which is also the Company's functional currency. All amounts are rounded to the nearest dollar.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of Consolidation

These consolidated financial statements incorporate the financial statements of the Company and the entities controlled by the Company (its 100% owned subsidiaries: Nano Tech West Inc.. Control exists when the Company has the power, directly or indirectly, to govern the financial and operating policies of an entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities. The financial statements of subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date that control commences until the date that control ceases. All intercompany transactions, balances and any unrealized gains and losses from intercompany transactions are eliminated in preparing the consolidated financial statements.

Investment in equity affiliate

An equity affiliate is an entity over which the investor has significant influence but not control and that is neither a subsidiary nor an interest in a joint venture. Significant influence is presumed to exist where the Company has between 20% and 50% of the voting rights, but also where the Company has less than 20% of the voting rights, if the Company has the power to be actively involved and influential in policy decisions affecting the entity. The Company's share of the net assets and net earnings or loss is accounted for in the consolidated financial statements using the equity method of accounting.

Foreign currency translation

The financial statements for the Company and its subsidiary are prepared using their functional currencies. Functional currency is the currency of the primary economic environment in which an entity operates. The presentation currency of the Company is the USA dollar. The functional currency of all companies in the group is the USA dollar.

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each statement of financial position date, monetary assets and liabilities are translated using the period end foreign exchange rate. Non-monetary assets and liabilities are translated using the historical rate on the date of the transaction. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are stated at fair value are translated using the historical rate on the date that the fair value was determined. All gains and losses on translation of these foreign currency transactions are included in the consolidated income statements.

Critical Accounting Estimates

Critical accounting estimates are estimates and assumptions used by management that may result in material adjustments to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities within the next financial year.

(i) Impairment of non- financial assets

Please refer to the separate accounting policy note.

(ii) Rehabilitation obligation

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont'd)

Key factors used to determine the future value of the obligation at Note 6 include:

- an estimated rate of inflation, and
- an assumed mine life.

Critical Accounting Judgments

Critical accounting judgments are accounting policies that have been identified as being complex on involving subjective judgments or assessments.

(i) Determination of functional currency

In accordance with IAS 21 The Effects of Changes in Foreign Currency Rates, management has determined that the functional currencies of the Company and its Australian subsidiary is the Canadian dollar.

Cash

The Company considers cash to include amounts held in banks. The Company places its cash with major financial institutions in Canada, and the United States.,.

Technology Company Expenditures

The Company does not capitalize option payments on Technology Companies as the Company is of the opinion that option payments do not meet the definition of tangible capital property.

Research and development activity involves the search for markets, the determination of technical feasibility and the assessment of commercial viability of an identified resource needed. Research and Development activity's includes: 1) researching and analyzing site data and market potential 2) gathering data through market studies 3) exploratory new markets , new Nano technology and sampling of different site remediation 4) determining and examining the volume and grade of the resource 5) surveying transportation and infrastructure requirements 6) conducting market and finance studies. Exploration and evaluation costs are charged to the income statement as incurred. The Company has incurred only acquisition and listing costs that have been expensed. The Company is subject to various government laws and regulations relating to environmental disturbances caused by remediation and evaluation activities. The Company records the present value of he estimated costs of legal and constructive obligations required to remediate the sites in the period in which the obligation is incurred.

Impairment of Non-Financial Assets

At each Statement of financial position date, in accordance with IAS 36 "Impairment of Assets", the Company assesses whether there is any indication that any of those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any indication exists, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount.

An impairment loss is recognized when the carrying amount of an asset, or its cash generating unit ("CGU"), exceeds its recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognized in profit and loss for the reporting period. Impairment losses recognized in respect of cash generating units are allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to those units, and then to reduce the carrying amount of other assets in the unit on a pro-rata basis.

An impairment loss for an individual asset or CGU shall be reversed if there has been a change in estimates used to determine the recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognized and is only reversed to the extent that the assets carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortization, if no impairment loss had been recognized.

The recoverable amount is the greater of an asset's or CGU fair value less costs to sell, and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and risks

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont'd)

specific to the asset. For an asset that does not generate largely independent cash inflows, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit to which the asset belongs.

As at June 30, 2015, there are no indications of impairment.

Share-based payments

The Company has an incentive stock option plan (the "Plan") under which non-transferable options to purchase common shares of the Company may be granted to directors, officers, employees or service providers of the Company. The terms of the Plan provide that directors have the right to grant options to acquire common shares of the Company at not less than the closing market price of the shares on the day preceding the grant at terms of up to four years. No amounts are paid or payable by the recipient on receipt of the option, and the options granted are not dependent on any performance-based criteria.

Where equity-settled share options are awarded to employees, the fair value of the options at the date of grant is charged to the statement of comprehensive loss/income over the vesting period. Performance vesting conditions are taken into account by adjusting the number of equity instruments expected to vest at each reporting date so that, ultimately, the cumulative amount recognized over the vesting period is based on the number of options that eventually vest. Non-vesting conditions and market vesting conditions are factored into the fair value of the options granted. As long as other vesting conditions are satisfied, a charge is made irrespective of whether these vesting conditions are satisfied. The cumulative

expense is not adjusted for failure to achieve a market vesting condition or where a non-vesting condition is not satisfied.

Where equity instruments are granted to non-employees, they are recorded at the fair value of the goods or services received in the statement of comprehensive loss/income, unless they are related to the issuance of shares. Amounts related to the issuance of shares are recorded as a reduction of share capital.

When the value of goods or services received in exchange for the share-based payment cannot be reliably estimated, the fair value is measured by use of a valuation model. The expected life used in the model is adjusted, based on management's best estimate, for the effects of non-transferability, exercise restrictions, and behavioral considerations.

All equity-settled share-based payments are reflected in contributed surplus, until exercised. Upon exercise, shares issued from treasury and the amount reflected in contributed surplus is credited to share capital, adjusted for any consideration paid.

Where a grant of options is cancelled or settled during the vesting period, excluding forfeitures when vesting conditions are not satisfied, the Company immediately accounts for the cancellation as an acceleration of vesting and recognizes the amount that otherwise would have been recognized for services over the remainder of the vesting period. Any payment made to the employee on the cancellation is accounted for as the repurchase of an equity interest except to the extent the payment exceeds the fair value of the equity instrument granted, measured at the repurchase date. Any such excess is recognized as an expense.

Where the terms and conditions are modified before they vest, the increase in the fair value of the options, measured immediately before and after the modification, is also charged to the statement of comprehensive loss/income over the remaining vesting period.

Warrants

The Company uses the Black-Scholes method of valuing warrants. When warrants are issued to an agent as compensation for assistance with a share offering, the Company records these as share issuance costs, with the offset going to contributed surplus. Warrants issued in conjunction with share offerings are recorded as a decrease in share capital and an increase to contributed surplus. Amounts are transferred from contributed surplus to share capital upon exercise of the warrants.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont'd)

Loss per Share

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

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

Comprehensive Income (Loss)

Comprehensive income (loss) is defined as the change in net assets that results from transactions and other events from non-owner sources and includes items that are not included in net profit (loss), such as unrealized gains and losses related to available for sale securities, gains and losses on certain derivative instruments and foreign currency and gains and losses resulting from the translation of self-sustaining foreign operations.

Comprehensive income (loss) (Cont'd)
The Company has no items that are required to be reported in comprehensive income. Accordingly, net loss equals comprehensive loss.

Income Taxes
Income tax expense comprises of current and deferred tax. Current tax and deferred tax are recognized in net income except to the extent that it relates to a business combination or items recognized directly in equity or in other comprehensive loss/income.

Current income taxes are recognized for the estimated income taxes payable or receivable on taxable income or loss for the current year and any adjustment to income taxes payable in respect of previous years. Current income taxes are determined using tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the year-end date.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized where the carrying amount of an asset or liability differs from its tax base, except for table temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of goodwill and temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction which is not a business combination and at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss.

Recognition of deferred tax assets for unused tax losses, tax credits and deductible temporary differences is restricted to those instances where it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the deferred tax asset can be utilized. At the end of each reporting period the Company reassesses unrecognized deferred tax assets. The Company recognizes a previously unrecognized deferred tax asset to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profit will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Income tax expense comprises of current and deferred tax. Current tax and deferred tax are recognized in net income except to the extent that it relates to a business combination or items recognized directly in equity or in other comprehensive loss/income.

Current income taxes are recognized for estimated income taxes payable or receivable on taxable income or loss for the current year and any adjustment to income taxes payable in respect of previous years. Current income taxes are determined using tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the year-end date.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized where the carrying amount of an asset or liability differs from its tax base, except for table temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of goodwill and temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction which is not a business combination and at the time of the transaction, affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont'd)

Recognition of deferred tax assets for unused tax losses, tax credits and deductible temporary differences is restricted to those instances where it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the deferred tax asset can be utilized. At the end of each reporting period the Company reassesses unrecognized deferred tax assets. The Company recognizes a previously unrecognized deferred tax asset to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profit will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Financial Instruments

The Company classifies its financial assets, as loans and receivables, held-to-maturity investments, available-for-sale and fair value through profit and loss ("FVTPL"). Financial assets are assessed at each reporting date to determine whether there is objective evidence of impairment.

Financial Instruments (Cont'd)

Loans and Receivables

Loans and receivables are financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in the active market. Financial assets in this category includes accounts receivable, loan receivable, and taxes receivable and are initially measured at fair value and subsequently at amortized cost less any impairment. Accounts receivable is assessed for evidence of impairment at each reporting date, with any impairment recognized in earnings for that period.

Held-to-Maturity Investments

An instrument is classified as held-to-maturity if it is a non-derivative financial asset with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturity that an entity has the positive intention and ability to hold to maturity. They are initially measured at fair value plus directly attributable transaction costs. They are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. A gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss when the financial asset or financial liability is derecognized or impaired, and through the amortization process.

Available-for-Sale

Available-for-sale ("AFS") financial assets are those non-derivative financial assets that are designated as such or are not classified as loans and receivables, held-to-maturity investments or FVTPL. AFS financial assets are measured at fair value with unrealized gains and losses recognized in other comprehensive income, unless such assets are determined to be impaired in which case the impairment loss is reclassified out of other comprehensive income and recognized in the Statements of Comprehensive Income for that period. The reversal of previously recognized impairment losses are recognized directly in equity and not reversed through the Statements of Comprehensive Income.

Fair Value Through Profit and Loss

Financial assets are designated as FVTPL when they are held for trading. A financial asset is held for trading if it was acquired for the purpose of selling in the near term. Financial instruments classified as FVTPL are stated at fair value with any changes in fair value recognized in earnings for that period.

The Company classifies its financial liabilities as financial liabilities through profit or loss, and financial liabilities measured at amortized cost.

Financial Liabilities at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss

Financial liabilities are designated at fair value through profit or loss if the Company manages such investments and makes purchases and sale decisions based on their fair value in accordance with the Company's risk management or investment strategy. They are initially recorded at their fair market value. They are subsequently measured at their fair market value, with gains or losses recognized in the income statement.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont'd)

Financial Liabilities Measured at Amortized Cost

Financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost and are initially recorded at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are subsequently measured at amortized cost. Subsequent to initial measurement, financial liabilities measured at amortized cost are carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

Transaction costs on financial assets and liabilities other than those classified as FVTPL are treated as part of the carrying value of the asset or liability. Transaction costs for assets and liabilities at FVTPL are expensed as incurred.

The Company does not have any derivative or embedded derivative instruments.

Financial Instruments (Cont'd)

The Company includes fair value measurement disclosures as required under IFRS 7. These disclosures include the classification of financial instrument fair values in a fair value hierarchy comprising three levels reflecting the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements, described as follows:

Level 1: Valuations based on quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;

Level 2: Valuations based on directly or indirectly observable inputs in active markets for similar assets or liabilities, other than Level 1 prices such as quoted interest or currency exchange rates; and

Level 3: Valuations based on significant inputs that are not derived from observable market data, such as discounted cash flow methodologies based on internal cash flow forecasts.

The Company accounts for its financial instruments as follows:

Cash	Loans and receivables
Accounts receivable	Loans and receivables
Subscription receivable	Loans and receivables
Due from a related party	Loans and receivables
Reclamation bond	Fair value through profit or loss
Long term investment	Held to maturity investment
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost
Due to an equity affiliate	Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost
Due to related parties	Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost
Loan payable	Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost

Segment Reporting

A reportable segment, as defined by 'IFRS 8-*Operating Segments*', is a distinguishable business or geographical component of the Company, which are subject to risks and rewards that are different from those of other segments. The Company considers its primary reporting format to be business segments. The Company considers that it has only one reportable segment, being the mineral exploration segment. As the political risks, likelihood of positive results, assets, liabilities and cash flows of the mineral exploration segment are substantially the same to those of the consolidated Company, no separate analysis has been provided.

Comparative Figures

Certain comparative figures may have been reclassified to conform with current year's presentation.

4. ACCOUNTING STANDARDS ISSUED BUT NOT YET EFFECTIVE

Unless otherwise noted, the following revised standards and amendments are effective for the Company for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013 (unless otherwise noted) with earlier application permitted. The Company has not yet assessed the impact of these standards and amendments or determined whether it will early adopt them.

(i) IFRS 7, Financial Instruments Disclosures (Amendment), increases the disclosure with regards to the transfer of financial assets, especially if there is a disproportionate amount of transfer transactions that take place around the end of a reporting period. The amended standard is effective for annual periods on or after January 1, 2012.

(ii) IFRS 9, Financial Instruments, was issued in November 2009 and addresses classification and measurement of financial assets. It replaces the multiple category and measurement models in IAS 39 for debt instruments with a new mixed measurement model having only two categories: amortized cost and fair value through profit or loss. IFRS 9 also replaces the models for measuring equity instruments. Such instruments are either recognized at fair value through profit or loss or at fair value through other comprehensive income. Where equity instruments are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, dividends are recognized in profit or loss to the extent that they do not clearly represent a return of investment; however, other gains and losses (including impairments) associated with such instruments remain in accumulated comprehensive income indefinitely. Requirements for financial liabilities were added to IFRS 9 in October 2010 and they largely carried forward existing requirements in IAS 39, Financial Instruments – Recognition and Measurement, except that fair value changes due to credit risk for liabilities designated at fair value through profit and loss are generally recorded in other comprehensive income. This standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2015.

(iii) IFRS 10, Consolidated Financial Statements, builds on existing principles by identifying the concept of control as the determining factor in whether an entity should be included within the consolidated financial statements of the parent company. The standard provides additional guidance to assist in the determination of control where this is difficult to assess.

(iv) IFRS 11, Joint Arrangements, describes the accounting for arrangements in which there is joint control; proportionate consolidation is not permitted for joint ventures (as newly defined). IFRS 11 replaces IAS 31 Interest in Joint Ventures and SIC 13 Jointly Controlled Entities — Non-Monetary Contributions by Venturers.

(v) IFRS 13, Fair Value Measurement, is a comprehensive standard for fair value measurement and disclosure for use across all IFRS standards. The new standard clarifies that fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset, or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants, at the measurement date. Under existing IFRS, guidance on measuring and disclosing fair value is dispersed among the specific standards requiring fair value measurements and does not always reflect a clear measurement basis or consistent disclosures.

(vi) IAS 1, Presentation of Financial Statements, has been amended to require entities to separate items presented in OCI into two groups, based on whether or not items may be recycled in the future. Entities that choose to present OCI items before tax will be required to show the amount of tax related to the two groups separately.

(vii) IAS 28, Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures (Amendment), is effective for annual periods beginning April 1, 2013 with early adoption permitted. Amendments to IAS 28 provide additional guidance applicable to accounting for interests in joint ventures or

4. ACCOUNTING STANDARDS ISSUED BUT NOT YET EFFECTIVE (Cont'd)

associates when a portion of an interest is classified as held-for-sale or when the Company ceases to have joint control or significant influence over an associate or joint venture.

When joint control or significant influence over an associate or joint venture ceases, the Company will no longer be required to re-measure the investment at that date. When a portion of interest in a joint venture or associate is classified as held-for-sale, the portion not classified as held-for-sale shall be accounted for using the equity method of accounting until the sale is completed, at which time the interest is reassessed for prospective accounting treatment.

5. TECHNOLOGY COMPANY EXPENSES

CASCADE ENERGY INC.
Consolidated Schedule of Technology Company Costs
1st Quarter Ended April 1 - June 30 2015

		2015		2014
Foreign Exchange Gain	**$**	**13,968**		
Advertising	**$**	-	**$**	**-**
Automobile				
Bank Charges		**384**		
Computer and Internet Expense		**20**		
Consultants		**22,500**		
Legal Fees		**3,000**		
Management Fees		**30,000**		
Meals Expense		**234**		
Office				
Professional Fees		**7,696**		
Rent Expense		**1,837**		
Travel Expense		**2,775**		
Website Expense				
Misc Exp		**899**		
Income (Loss)	**$**	**(55,377)**	**$**	**-**

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

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned thereunto duly authorized.

CASCADE ENERGY, INC.
(Registrant)

/s/ David Giovanetto
David Giovanetto
Director, Secretary

Date: August 19, 2015

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

August 19, 2015

To the Directors
Cascade Energy, Inc.
Las Vegas, Nevada

Dear Sirs:

Please find enclosed unaudited financial statements as at September 30, 2014, which have been prepared based on the limited information provided to us by the former management, and are therefore subject to change.

Thank you

Cascade Energy, Inc.

/s/ David Giovanetto

David Giovanetto
Secretary

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