The following Management Discussion & Analysis, prepared as of October 27, 2015 should be read in conjunction with the audited financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2015 and related notes attached thereto which are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards; and

All amounts are stated in United States dollars unless otherwise indicated.

Caution on Forward-looking Statements and Information

Certain statements and information in the MD&A are not based on historical facts and constitute forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements are projections of events, revenues, income, future economic performance or management's plans and objectives for future operations. In some cases, you can identify forward-looking statements by the use of terminology such as "may", "should", "expects", "plans", "anticipates", "believes", "estimates", "predicts", "potential" or "continue" or the negative of these terms or other comparable terminology. Examples of forward-looking statements made in this MD&A include statements about:

- Our business plans,
- Our belief regarding the impact of various lawsuits,
- Our ability to raise additional finances,
- Our future customers,
- Our design of wood pellet plants, and
- Our future investments and allocation of capital resources.

These statements are only predictions and involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors, including, but not limited to the following:

- Our inability to obtain an unqualified audit report for the 2006 and 2007 fiscal years,
- The impact of various lawsuits that have been filed against us,
- General economic and business conditions,
- Fluctuations in worldwide prices and demand for wood pellets,
- Our lack of operating history,
- Our limited experience manufacturing pellets,
- Our dependence on a limited number of customers, and
- The risks in the section of this annual report entitled "Risk Factors",

any of which may cause our or our industry's actual results, levels of activity, performance or achievements to be materially different from any future results, levels of activity, performance or achievements expressed or implied by these forward-looking statements.

While these forward-looking statements and any assumptions upon which they are based are made in good faith and reflect our current judgment regarding the direction of our business, actual results will almost always vary, sometimes materially, from any estimates, predictions, projections, assumptions or other future performance suggested herein. Except as required by applicable law, including the securities laws of the United States, we do not intend to update any of the forward-looking statements to conform these statements to actual results

Additional information related to the Biomass Secure Power Inc. (the "Company" or "BSPI") is available for view on SEDAR at www.sedar.com <http://www.sedar.com>.

1. *Nature of Operations and Overall Performance*

Description of the Business and Summary of Activities

Corporate History

We were incorporated in the Province of British Columbia on August 24, 1989 as Flamingos Beach Resort Inc. On August 10, 1999, we changed our name to VMH Videomoviehouse.com Inc. On May 18, 2006, we changed our name to Virtual Media Holdings Inc. On February 9, 2009, we changed our name to Biomass Secure Power Inc. (the "Predecessor Biomass") On June 30, 2009; we legally amalgamated with 0625920 BC Ltd. ("0625920"), with Predecessor Biomass as the continuing company.

The consolidated financial statements of the Company as at May 31, 2015 comprise the Company and its wholly-owned subsidiary, Biomass Power Louisiana L.L.C., a company incorporated in Louisiana, United States of America on February 1, 2013.

Corporate Developments

During the period the Company has been actively pursuing financing arrangements to allow it to fully implement its business plan.

Our Current Business

Our Business Plan

The Company has signed a Memorandum of Understanding with River Basin Energy ("RBE") to enter into a joint venture to develop a Bio-Coal plant at the Port of Natchitoches, LA. The proposed plant will be jointly owned with the controlling interest being held by Biomass Secure Power Inc. The percentage of ownership is currently under discussion and management expects that this will be resolved sometime in November 2015. The proposed plant will be built in two phases of 500,000 tonnes each. RBE has registered patents for the processing of torrefied Biomass Fibre in a controlled atmosphere for production of bio-coal. This technology will be made available to the joint venture company. Under the terms of an MOU agreement, RBE will transfer long-term off-take agreements for 500,000 per year of Bio-Coal. Engineers from RBE have joined with the company engineers to complete the design modifications of the Natchitoches Pellet plant to the proposed bio-coal plant. Preliminary budgets have been completed and the Company plans to proceed with financing of the plant.

Bio-coal produces 30% less CO_2 emissions when compared to white pellets. The benefit to the end user is that bio-coal when used as a replacement for coal does not require any modifications to existing equipment. The Company believes that by developing a plant for the production of the second generation fuel in the form of bio-coal could provide access to a market that consumes over 1.3 billion tonnes of coal annually. In the current environment the use of coal for power generation is considered environmentally damaging and coal plants are being forced, by changes in regulations, to reduce the quantity of coal used as a fuel. The Company believes this will provide opportunities for growth in Europe, Asia and North America. RBE is currently constructing a test plant in Rotterdam that will produce 10,000 tonne per year enabling potential buyers to see production of bio-coal. The Rotterdam Plant will be used to provide tonnage samples of the new fuel to potential users.

On March 25, 2015 the SEC adopted new rules and expanded Regulation A. an existing exemption from SEC registration for small companies to raise money in public markets. The Company plans to take advantage of the new tier 2 regulations to raise $50 million to build line one of 340,000 tonnes at Natchitoches. These new regulations became effective June 15, 2015 and any securities issued would be free to trade on day one of issuance. The Company expects to complete a stock rollback of existing shares in order to complete this transaction. There are no guarantees that we will be successful in completing this proposed fund raising. Additional information on the new regulations can be found at www.otcmarkets.com and on the SEC website.

The Company's current business plan, to build a pellet plant that will process whole trees and chipped fibre, will remain valid until such time that the MOU with RBE is executed. The current business plan proposes the construction of the plant located within the confines of the Port of Natchitoches, Louisiana. The Company has reached an agreement with the Port of Natchitoches to lease 75 acres plus an additional two acres on the Red River that will be used to load and unload materials. The Company will also lease a corridor 10 feet wide and approximately one mile in length on which a conveyor system will be constructed to move material to and from the pellet plant. The term of the lease is for 30 years with an option to extend the lease for an additional 15 years.

The lease agreement is subject to the Port of Natchitoches assisting with a bond issue to provide capital necessary to build phase one of the plant. Finalization of contracts for fibre supply will ensure long term access to sufficient fibre to operate the plant at its planned full production capacity.

The Company has commitments from fibre suppliers to service the requirements of phase one.

The commitments received so far from locations from the Red River, Natchitoches and Shreveport areas are sufficient to supply phase one of the plant. The Company proposes to bring additional fibre from other areas, such as Baton Rouge and Alexandria, by barge on the return from delivering pellets to the Port of New Orleans for shipment to our customers.

The Company had issued a press release advising that we were looking at the possible purchase of two existing wood pellet plants in North Eastern USA. After a plant visit and completion of a detailed review the decision was made to pass on the opportunity as purchase price and required renovations did not meet with our plans.

Joint Venture Agreement

In August 2015 the Company entered into an agreement with River Basin Energy ("RBE") to do a joint venture at the Port of Natchitoches Louisiana to build a 500,000 tonne bio-coal production plant with all of the production going to a European power producer. RBE would provide the patented technology and the off-take agreement for the project. Engineers from both Companies have completed preliminary reviews and are now completing detailed budget for the project to proceed. RBE has expressed an interest to combine both companies and keep the technology in house and build several plants. These discussions are ongoing and we expect final decision to proceed will be completed within 60 days.

The Company has put in an expression of interest to purchase two pellet plants in North Eastern United States. Jim Carroll and Andrew Burns visited both plants in September to assess the operations and meet with staff. Mr. Burns has completed a detailed engineering review of the plants that the Company is using for a firm offer to purchase. The Company plans to submit an offer to purchase by October 16, 2015. There is no guarantee or offer will be accepted or that we may be outbid by another party.

2. Selected Annual Information

The following table provides a brief summary of the Company's financial operations for each of the last three completed fiscal years. For more detailed information refer to the Company's audited financial statements for the specific periods.

	Year ended June 30, 2015	Year ended June 30, 2014	Year ended June 30, 2013
Total revenue	$ NIL	$ NIL	$ NIL
Loss from operations	$ (350,328)	$ (412,103)	$ (538,868)
Income from discontinued operations	$ -	$ -	$ -
Loss for the year	$ (350,328)	$ (362,416)	$ (538,868)
Basic and diluted earnings (loss) per share	$(0.00)	$(0.00)	$(0.00)
Total assets	$,	$ 13,780	$ 35,535
Total long-term liabilities	$ NIL	$ NIL	$ NIL
Cash dividends declared	$ NIL	$ NIL	$ NIL

3. Results of Operations

For the year ended June 30, 2015 the Company did not generate any revenues. Our total loss for the period was $350,328 as compared to a loss of $362,416 for the comparative nine months ended March 31, 2014.

Significant expenditures and variations of expenditures incurred during the nine months ended March 31, 2015, as compared to the nine months ended March 31, 2015 include:

Consulting – 2015: $643 / 2014: $39,289: During the year ended June 30, 2014 Company incurred $25,514 related to assistance with respect to sourcing fibre for the Company's proposed wood pellet plant in Louisiana. The consultants are knowledgeable of the "fibre basket" in the area as well as knowing the individual suppliers in that area. In addition, the Company incurred $13,775 of engineering costs related to the design of the Company's proposed pellet production facility in Louisiana. The engineering costs were paid to a company controlled by a director and officer of the Company.

Interest - 2015: $35,060 / 2014: $19,443: During the year ended June 30, 2014 the Company incurred various short-term loans and debentures. Included in interest expense for 2015 is interest accrued on loans -$19,113 (2014 - $19,443); amortization of equity portion of convertible debenture - $8,464 (2014 - $Nil) and under accrual of interest on a loan paid in the year of $7,483 (2014 - $Nil)..

At June 30, 2015 the Company was in default of repayment terms of certain of those short-term loans.

Management Fees - 2015: $240,000 / 2014: $240,000: During the year ended June 30, 2015, and the year ended June 30, 2014, the Company incurred management fees of $120,000 to Jim Carroll in his role as Chief Executive Officer, $60,000 to George Pappas in his role as Vice President and $60,000 to Andrew Burns in his

role as Vice President - Engineering. The Company is committed to the above arrangements on a month to month basis. We expect to continue to incur management fees at these rates until we are able to commence construction of a plant, as detailed earlier in this report, at such time it is likely management fees will increase as the Vice-President roles may require additional time from those individuals.

Non-refundable lease option – 2015: $Nil / 2014: $15,000: On September 18, 2013 the Company entered into an Exclusive Negotiation Right to Lease approximately 50 acres from the Natchitoches Parish Port Commission (the "Agreement") in exchange for $15,000 for a ninety day option period (the "Option Payment"). Terms of the Agreement provide that $5,000 of the Option Payment is creditable towards future rental payments, should the Company exercise an exclusive right to option the property. No terms were identified in the Agreement.

Professional Fees - 2015: $65,874 / 2014: $55,338: During the year ended June 30, 2015 the Company incurred:

- $30,000 (2014 - $30,000) for accounting fees for bookkeeping and preparation of quarterly financial information. The full amount has been accrued to a related party being a partnership which our CFO is a partner;
- $21,106 for audit fees related to the 2015 year-end audits (2014 - $32,180 for audit fees related to the 2014 year-end audit), less $Nil (2014 – less $25,235) for over accrual of audit fees related to the prior year-end audit; and
- $14,768 (2014 - $18,393) for legal fees related to securities and general corporate matters;

Travel – 2015: $11,057 / 2014: $25,875: During both periods travel costs were incurred for directors to travel in respect of business matters related to lease negotiations, equipment supply contact and potential sales agreements with respect to the Company's' proposed operations in Louisiana. In addition directors attended conferences related to the Company's business in order to meet potential customers and ensure the Company's information regarding the industry remained current.

Foreign exchange gain – 2015: $35,097 / 2014: $3,242: During the Year ended June 30, 0215 the value of the Canadian dollar verses the US dollar declined from $0.9171 to $0.8006 resulting in gains on holding Canadian dollar debt in the approximate amount of $35,000.

4. Summary of Quarterly Results

The following table provides quarterly financial information for the prior eight quarters derived from our financial statements:

	June 30, 2015	March 31, 2015	December 31, 2014	September 30, 2014
Total Revenue	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Net Income (Loss)	$ (83,704)	$ (77,047)	$ (90,641)	$ (98,936)
Basic income (loss) per common share	($ 0.00)	($ 0.00)	($ 0.00)	($ 0.00)

	June 30, 2014	March 31, 2014	December 31, 2013	September 30, 2013
Total Revenue	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Net Income (Loss)	$ (63,496)	$ (92,919)	$ (90,704)	$ (115,297)
Basic income (loss) per common share	($ 0.00)	($ 0.00)	($ 0.00)	($ 0.00)

5. Liquidity

The Company's historical capital needs have been met by issuance of shares and advances from directors and officers of the Company. As at June 30, 2015, the Company's working capital deficiency was $963,637 compared to a working capital deficiency of $642,986 as of June 30, 2014. The Company proposes to meet any additional financing requirements through equity financing and short term loans from directors and officers.

The Company has developed a business plan whereby the Company will convert low quality wood fibre from sustainable growth areas into wood pellets and has commenced the implementation of the business plan. The Company does not generate any cash from operations. Without the ability to attract additional equity funding or receive the ongoing financial support of its directors and officers, the Company:

- will not have the working capital necessary to fund current operations throughout the fiscal year 2015;
- will not be able to expend any funds on implementation of its business plan; and
- will have an expected working capital deficiency, resulting in the Company's inability to meet obligations as they come due.

Our plan of operation over the next 12 months is to enter into a long term sales contract for the purchase of our wood pellets. Once we have secured a buyer, we will begin to work on securing the supply for our plant and to eventually begin construction of our wood pellet plant. Our cash requirements are dependent on whether or not we begin construction of our wood pellet plant. The construction process will require a substantial amount of capital, which we will have to raise by way of loans, private placements or public offerings.

Below is an estimate of our operating expenses and working capital requirements for the next 12 months, provided we do not begin construction of our wood pellet plant.

Expense	Amount
Management Fees	$ 240,000
Professional Fees (accounting and legal)	50,000
Engineering	200,000
General administration and travel	50,000
Total:	$ 540,000

Expenses associated with the engineering and construction of Natchitoches are anticipated in the current year. These development costs are included in the construction budget and are payable from the package of loans advanced against plant construction and a bankable end user agreement. These anticipated costs are not included in the above expenses.

The Company's cash position as at June 30, 2015 was $1,041, compared to $122,215 as of June 30, 2014. The net change in cash position at June 30, 2015 as compared to June 30, 2014 was as a result of the receipt of $8,750 for share capital issued, less net repayment of loans from related parties of $11,430, repayment of loan payable of $35,000 and $83,494 expended on operating activities.

The Company has no long-term debt.

Future cash requirements will depend primarily on the timing and extent of the implementation of the Company's business plan and it is therefore extremely difficult to predict future cash requirements. At the date of this report, the Company does not have sufficient funds to maintain its current operations through the current fiscal year.

6. *Capital Resources*

Discussions have been held with conventional lenders and private funding sources regarding financing for our business plan. There are no assurances that we will be successful in obtaining the necessary capital. If we are unsuccessful in obtaining additional capital we may have to cut back or suspend activities until such time that we can raise capital by way of loans, private placements or public offerings. Current management has been lending us funds to pay our expenses on a monthly basis.

There can be no assurance that additional financing will be available to us when needed or, if available, that it can be obtained on commercially reasonable terms. If we are not able to obtain the additional financing on a timely basis, if and when it is needed, we will be forced to delay or scale down some or all of our operations or perhaps even cease the operation of our business.

Authorized Share Capital is an unlimited number of common shares without par value. Net issued and outstanding common shares as at June 30, 2015 were 606,191,908 (June 30, 2014 – 606,441,908).

On July 17, 2014 the Company issued 1,750,000 common shares at $0.025 per share, for total consideration of $43,750 for cash, of which $35,000 had been recorded as share subscriptions as at June 30, 2014.

On January 15, 2015 the Company issued 5,000,000 common shares, valued at $0.004 per share, as part repayment of a convertible debenture (Note 7) in the amount of $35,000 plus accrued interest. The payment also included a cash payment of $31,873.

On January 19, 2015 the Company cancelled 3.000,000 common shares pursuant to settlement of a legal action brought against the Company regarding trading restrictions on certain previously issued stock. Pursuant to the settlement agreement the plaintiff returned 12,030,868 common stock to the Company, of which 9,030,868 common stock has been reissued subject to trading restrictions and 3,000,000 common stock have been cancelled. The cancellation is valued in these financial statements at the average issue price of common shares.

As at June 30, 2015 there were no Agents Warrants outstanding. As at June 30, 2014, the Company had 104,000 Agent Warrants outstanding entitling the holder to acquire one common share of the Company at a price of C$0.10 per share to June 4, 2015.

At June 30, 2015 and June 30, 2014 the Company had no stock option plan.

7. Off Balance Sheet Arrangements

The Company had no off-balance sheet arrangements.

8. *Transactions with Related Parties*

During the year ended June 30, 2015 the Company:

1. was charged management fees totaling $240,000 (2014 - $240,000) by directors of the Company; and
2. has accrued accounting fees to a partnership of which our CFO is a member totaling $30,000 (2014 - $30,000) for monthly services related to his role as CFO.

The above-noted transactions were measured at the exchange amount, which is the amount of consideration established and agreed to by the related parties.

As at June 30, 2015 and June 30, 2014 the following amounts were due to related parties:

	June 30, 2015	June 30, 2014
Due to (from) directors	**$ 547,758**	$ 319,188
Due or accrued as due to a partnership related to our CFO	**$ 100,468**	$ 75,235

9. *Fourth Quarter*

N/A.

10. *Proposed Transactions*

See Section 1 – *Our Current Business*

11. *Critical Accounting Estimates*

The Company's discussion and analysis of its financial condition and results of operations, including the discussion on liquidity and capital resources, are based on its consolidated financial statements that have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards. The preparation of these consolidated financial statements requires management to make estimates and judgments that affect reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses, and related disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities. On an ongoing basis, management re-evaluates its estimates and judgments, particularly those related to the determination of the impairment of long-lived assets. Management bases its estimates and judgments on historical experience, contractual arrangements and commitments and on various other assumptions that it believes are reasonable in the circumstances. Changes in these estimates and judgments will impact the amounts recognized in the financial statements, and the impact may be material.

Critical accounting estimates used in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements include the assumption the Company is a going concern, impairment of long-lived assets, intangible assets, foreign exchange rates, fair value measurements and deferred income taxes. These estimates involve considerable judgment and are, or could be, affected by significant factors that are out of the Company's control.

Going Concern

We have historically incurred losses and have incurred a net operating loss of $266,624 during the nine months ended March 31, 2015, and an accumulated deficit of $8,837,101. Because of these historical losses, we will require additional working capital to develop our business operations. We intend to raise additional working capital through equity financing, bank financing and/or advances from related parties or stockholder loans.

The continuation of our business is dependent upon obtaining further financing and achieving a break even or profitable level of operations. We will not achieve a break even or profitable level of operations until the successful construction of our wood pellet plant, which we do not anticipate will occur within the next 12 months. The issuance of additional equity securities by us could result in a significant dilution in the equity interests of our current or future stockholders. Obtaining loans, assuming any loans would be available, will increase our liabilities and future cash commitments.

There are no assurances that we will be able to either (i) achieve a level of revenues adequate to generate sufficient cash flow from operations; or (ii) obtain additional financing through either equity financing and/or bank financing necessary to support our working capital requirements. To the extent that funds generated from operations and any equity financing and/or bank financing are insufficient, we will have to raise additional working capital. No assurance can be given that additional financing will be available, or if available, will be on terms acceptable to us. If adequate working capital is not available, we may not be able to begin our operations.

Our auditors included an emphasis of matter paragraph in the audit report of the year ended June 30, 2014 which refers to Note 1 in the consolidated financial statements that indicates the existence of a material uncertainty that may cast substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

These factors may cast significant doubt about our ability to continue as a going concern. Our consolidated financial statements do not include any adjustments relating to the recoverability and classification of asset carrying amounts or the amount and classification of liabilities that might be necessary should we be unable to continue as a going concern.

Functional Currency

Management has concluded the functional currency of the Company, being the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates, is the United States dollar. In determining the function currency management considered the currency that revenue will primarily be derived in and the currency that mainly influences the cost of providing goods and services in each jurisdiction in which the Company operates. The United States dollar is the dominant currency.

Impairment of long-lived assets

We evaluate our long-lived assets, such as equipment, and specifically identified intangibles, when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value of such assets may not be recoverable. When we believe an impairment condition may have occurred, it is required to estimate the undiscounted future cash flows associated with a long-lived asset or group of long-lived assets at the lowest level for which identifiable cash flows are largely independent of the cash flows of other assets and liabilities for long-lived assets that are expected to be held and used. If we determine that the undiscounted cash flows from an asset to be held and used are less than the carrying amount of the asset, or if we have classified an asset as held for sale, we estimate fair value to determine the amount of any impairment charge.

Intangible assets

We account for intangible assets with indefinite useful lives by tested periodically for impairment, or immediately if conditions indicate that impairment could exist. Intangible assets with definite useful lives are amortized over their estimated useful lives and reviewed for impairment at the end of each quarter. Substantial judgment is necessary in the determination as to whether an event or circumstance has occurred that may trigger an impairment analysis and in the determination of the related cash flows from the asset. Estimating cash flows related to long-lived assets are difficult and subjective process that applies historical experience and future business expectations to revenues and related operating costs of assets. Should impairment appear to be necessary, subjective judgment must be applied to estimate the fair value of the asset, for which there may be no ready market, which often times results in the use of discounted cash flow analysis and judgmental selection of discount rates to be used in the discounting process. If we determine an asset has been impaired based on the projected undiscounted cash flows of the related asset or the business unit, and if the cash flow analysis indicates that the carrying amount of an asset exceeds related undiscounted cash flows, the carrying value is reduced to the estimated fair value of the asset.

On April 27, 2011 the amalgamation with 0652920 BC Ltd. (“0652920”), which legally took effect June 30, 2008, was consummated upon the issuance of the Acquisition Shares. The sole asset acquired on the amalgamation was the intellectual property owned by 0652920. The value assigned to the acquired intellectual property was based upon the fair value of the shares issued $968,658 ($0.0043 per share times 225,269,302 shares). Upon completion of the acquisition management completed an impairment analysis and determined the fair value of the asset, based upon that evaluation, was nominal. As a result the book value of the Intellectual Property was written-down to $1 and the balance charged to in Statement of Operations.

Stock-based compensation

The Company uses the fair-value based method to account for all stock-based payments. Fair value is calculated using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model, which require the input of highly subjective assumptions, including, expected price volatility, estimated timing of the exercise of the stock based instrument and a risk free discount rate. The fair value of the compensation cost is recorded as a charge to net earnings based over the vesting period with a credit to contributed surplus.

Foreign exchange translation

Our functional currency is the United States (“US”) dollar, and reports our financial statements in US dollars. We translate our Canadian dollar balances to US dollars in the following manner:

- Assets and liabilities have been translated using the rate of exchange at the balance sheet date; and
- Our results of operations have been translated using average rates.

Exchange differences arising on translation and realized gains and losses from foreign currency transactions are reflected in our results from operations.

Fair value measurements

Accounting standards require that fair value measurements be classified and disclosed in one of the following categories:

Level 1 - Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets that are accessible at the measurement date for identical, unrestricted assets or liabilities;

Level 2 – Quoted prices in markets that are not active, or inputs that are observable, either directly or indirectly, for substantially the full term of the asset or liability; and

Level 3 - Prices or valuation techniques that require inputs that are both significant to the fair value measurement and unobservable (i.e., supported by little or no market activity).

Determining which category an asset or liability falls within the hierarchy requires significant judgment. We evaluate our hierarchy disclosures each quarter

We use observable inputs when available. When observable inputs are not available, we use internally developed, unobservable inputs (Level 3 inputs in the fair value hierarchy of fair value accounting) to estimate cash flow projections used in its analysis to determine whether its long-lived assets are impaired.

Deferred Income Taxes

The Company uses the asset and liability method. Deferred tax liabilities and assets are determined based on temporary differences between the basis of assets and liabilities for income tax and financial reporting purposes. The deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified according to the financial statement classification of the assets and liabilities generating the differences. Valuation allowances are established when necessary based upon the judgment of management to reduce deferred tax assets to the amount expected to be realized and could be necessary based upon estimates of future profitability and expenditure levels over specific time horizons in particular tax jurisdictions. We recognize the tax benefit from an uncertain tax position when, based on technical merits, it is more likely than not the position will be sustained on examination by the taxing authorities.

12. *Changes in Accounting Policies, including initial adoption*

The Company's significant accounting policies are consistent with those reported in the annual financial statements as at June 30, 2014.

Newly adopted standards

None of the new standards, interpretations and amendments has had a material effect on the consolidated

financial statements:

IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures requires disclosure of information about the significance of financial instruments to an entity, and the nature and extent of risks arising from those financial instruments, both in qualitative and quantitative terms. Specific disclosures are required in relation to transferred financial assets and a number of other matters.

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.

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.

IFRS 12 Disclosure of Interest in Other Entities includes the disclosure requirements for all forms of interest in other entities, including joint arrangements, associates, special purpose vehicles and other off balance sheet vehicles.

IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement aims to improve consistency and reduce complexity by providing a precise definition of fair value and a single source of fair value measurement and disclosure requirements for use across IFRSs. The requirements, which are largely aligned between IFRSs and US GAAP, do not extend the use of fair value accounting but provide guidance on how it should be applied where its use is already required or permitted by other standards with IFRSs or US GAAP.

IAS 32 Financial Instruments: Presentation outlines the accounting requirements for the presentation of financial instruments, particularly as to the classification of such instruments into financial assets, financial liabilities and equity instruments. The standard also provides guidance on the classification of related interest, dividends and gains/losses, and when financial assets and financial liabilities can be offset.

New standards, interpretations and amendments not yet effective

Certain pronouncements were issued by the IASB of the IFRS Interpretations Committee that are mandatory for accounting periods beginning after January 1, 2015 or later years.

Accounting standards or amendments to existing accounting standards that have been issued but have future effective dates are either not applicable or are not expected to have a significant impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements. The following new standards, interpretations and amendments, which have not been applied in these consolidated financial statements:

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments is part of the IASB's wider project to replace IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement. IFRS 9 retains but simplifies the mixed measurement model and establishes two primary measurement categories for financial assets: amortized costs and fair value. The basis of classification depends on the entity's business model and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset. The

effective date of this amendment is fiscal periods commencing after January 1, 2018. The Company early adopted IRFS 9.

IAS 32 Financial Instruments: Presentation In December 2011 further amendments to this standard outline additional accounting requirements for the presentation of financial instruments, particularly as to the classification of such instruments into financial assets, financial liabilities and equity instruments. The standard also provides guidance on the classification of related interest, dividends and gains/losses, and when financial assets and financial liabilities can be offset. The effective date of this amendment is fiscal periods commencing after January 1, 2014. This amended standard will have no impact on the Company's financial statements.

13. *Disclosure and Internal Controls and Risk Factors*

Internal Controls and Procedures

In contrast to the certificate required under National Instrument 52-109 *Certificate of Disclosure in Issuers' Annual and Interim Filings* (NI 52-109), the Venture Issuer Basic Certificate does not include representations relating to the establishment and maintenance of disclosure controls and procedures ("CD&P") and internal control over financial reporting ("ICFR"), as defined in NI 52-109, in particular, the certifying officers filing this certificate are not making any representation relating to the establishment and maintenance of:

a. Controls and other procedures designed to provide reasonable assurance that information required to be disclosed by the issuer in its annul filings, interim filings or other reports filed or submitted under securities legislation is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in securities legislation; and
b. A process to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with the issuer's generally accepted accounting policies.

The Company's certifying officers are responsible for ensuring processes are in place to provide them with sufficient knowledge to support the representations they are making in their certification.

Investors should be aware that inherent limitations on the ability of certifying officers of a venture issuer to design and implement, on a cost effective basis, DC&P and ICFR as defined in NI 52-109 may result in additional risks to the quality, reliability, transparency and timeliness of interim and annual filing and other reports provided under securities legislation.

Risk Factors

In conducting its business, the Company, like all development-stage companies, faces a variety of risks uncertainties. While unable to eliminate all of them, the Company aims at managing and reducing such risks as much as possible. You should carefully consider the following risks and uncertainties in addition to other information in this report in evaluating our company and its business before purchasing shares of our company's common stock. Our business, operating results and financial condition could be seriously harmed due to any of the following risks. You could lose all or part of your investment due to any of these risks.

Risks Related to our Company

Risks Related to our Financial Condition

The fact that we have not earned any operating revenues since we switched the focus of our company to our current business plan may raise significant doubt about our ability to continue as a going concern.

We have incurred accumulated losses of $8,920,805 and incurred a loss of $350,328 in the year ended June 30, 2015. We anticipate that we will continue to incur operating expenses without revenues for the foreseeable future. Because we have incurred losses from operations since inception, have not attained profitable operations and are dependent upon obtaining adequate financing to commence our business operations. In their report on our financial statements for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2014, our independent auditors included an explanatory paragraph regarding doubt about our ability to continue as a going concern.

As of June 30, 2015, we had cash on hand of $1,041 and a working capital deficit of $963,637. We estimate our average monthly operating expenses over the next 12 months to be approximately $45,000 per month, excluding any expenses incurred in the building of any plants. In addition, our budget could increase during the year in response to matters that cannot be currently anticipated and we might find that we need to raise more capital in order to properly address these items. As we cannot assure a lender that we will be able to successfully build our plants, we will probably be unable to raise debt financing from traditional lending sources. We have traditionally raised our operating capital from sales of equity and debt securities, but there can be no assurance that we will continue to be able to do so.

The recent economic uncertainty and market instability may make it harder for us to raise capital as and when we need it and have made it difficult for us to assess the impact of the crisis on our operations or liquidity and to determine if the prices we might receive on the sale of our wood pellets. If we cannot raise the money that we need to continue development of our wood pellet plant, we may be forced to delay, scale back, or cease our business plan. If any of these were to occur, there is a substantial risk that our business would fail.

We have no prior experience in manufacturing and operating a wood pellet plant.

Our success will be dependent on our management's ability to manufacture and operate a wood pellet plant. As such, we have no experience building and operating a wood pellet plant and limited experience manufacturing similar products at the volume we anticipate will be required to sustain our operations. As a result, we may not be able to develop and implement efficient, low-cost manufacturing capabilities and processes that will enable us to manufacture our wood pellets in significant volumes, while meeting the legal, regulatory, quality, price, durability, engineering, and design and production standards required to market our products successfully. Further, we have no experience selling wood pellets to power producers. As a result, we may not be able to enter into a contract for the purchase and sale of our wood pellets on favourable terms or at all.

We have no operating history relating to our current business plan.

We have no operating history relating to our current business plan on which to base an evaluation of our business and prospects. Our prospects must be considered in light of the risks, uncertainties, expenses and difficulties frequently encountered by companies seeking to establish a new business opportunity. Some of these risks and uncertainties relate to our ability to build our plants, secure long term sales contracts, and obtain an adequate supply for our plants.

We cannot be sure that we will be successful in addressing these risks and uncertainties and our failure to do so could have a materially adverse effect on our financial condition. In addition, our operating results are dependent to a large degree upon factors outside of our control. There are no assurances that we will be successful in addressing these risks, and failure to do so may adversely affect our business.

It is unlikely that we will generate any or significant revenues while we implement our business plan. In order for us to make a profit, we will need to successfully build our plants and secure long term supply and sales contracts for our wood pellets. Even if we become profitable, we may not sustain or increase our profits on a quarterly or annual basis in the future.

We will, in all likelihood, sustain operating expenses without corresponding revenues and significant capital expense in the construction of our plants, for the foreseeable future.

We anticipate that we will depend on a limited number of customers for a high percentage of our revenue.

We anticipate that we will sell our wood pellets to power producers in Europe. We do not anticipate that we will enter into agreements with a large number of producers and will have a limited number of customers. Once we begin operations, we anticipated that our revenues will be volatile because of the loss of sales to any one of our customers would have a significant negative impact on our business. Due to our anticipated dependence on a limited number of customers, any one of the following events may cause material fluctuations or declines in our revenue and have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations:

- reduction, delay or cancellation of orders from one or more of our significant customers;
- selection by one or more of our significant customers of another product;
- loss of one or more of our significant customers and our failure to identify additional or replacement customers; and
- failure of any of our significant customers to make timely payment for our products.

We will be dependent on the price of wood pellets.

Our business plan is based on certain assumptions regarding the price of wood pellets. The price of wood pellets is dependent on many factors. If our assumptions are inaccurate and we cannot sell our wood pellets for more than the cost to produce them, our business will fail and you may lose your entire investment. There is a liquid market developing for wood pellets and Argus has become the recognized source for current and future pellet sales. Argus provides information on past sales information for wood pellets and bid and ask being offered for future sales. It is management's opinion that wood pellet prices and our profitability risk will be reflected by the variation of the stumpage prices and this will be driven by market forces.

Economic conditions may adversely affect our business.

Adverse worldwide economic conditions may have adverse implications on our business. For example, our potential customers' ability to borrow money from their existing lenders or to obtain credit from other sources to fund operations may impair their ability to purchase our wood pellets, which would result in decreased in sales.

There may be one or more large competitors enter the business and that may adversely affect our business.

Currently there is a growing demand for wood pellets and insufficient production capacity to meet the projected demand. Although our revenue projections included in our business plan contemplates growing supply of pellets and a competitive market place entry of a large competitor in the market place could result in lower future revenues than are projected and / or higher cost of fiber if they were to set up a plant(s) within our supply area.

Conflicts of Interest

Certain of the Company's directors and officers serve or may agree to serve as directors or officers of other reporting companies or may have significant shareholdings in other reporting companies and, to the extent that such other companies may participate in ventures in which the Company may participate, the directors of the Company may have a conflict of interest in negotiating and concluding terms respecting the extent of such participation. In the event that such a conflict of interest arises at a meeting of the Company's directors, a director who has such a conflict will abstain from voting for or against the approval of such participation or such terms.

Risks Relating to Our Common Stock

If we issue additional shares in the future, it will result in the dilution of our existing shareholders.

Our articles of incorporation authorize the issuance of an unlimited amount of shares of common stock with no par value. Our board of directors may choose to issue some or all of such shares to acquire one or more products and to fund our overhead and general operating requirements. The issuance of any such shares will reduce the book value per share and may contribute to a reduction in the market price of the outstanding shares of our common stock. If we issue any such additional shares, such issuance will reduce the proportionate ownership and voting power of all current shareholders. Further, such issuance may result in a change of control of our corporation.

Price Volatility of Publicly Traded Securities

During the past year, global securities markets have experienced a high level of price and volume volatility, and the market prices of securities of many companies have experienced wide fluctuations in price that have not necessarily been related to the operating performance, underlying asset values or prospects of such companies. There can be no assurance that continual fluctuations in price will not occur.

Our common stock is illiquid and the price of our common stock may be negatively impacted by factors which are unrelated to our operations.

Although our common stock is currently listed for quotation on the Pink Sheets, trading through the Pink Sheets is frequently thin and highly volatile. There is no assurance that a sufficient market will develop in our stock, in which case it could be difficult for shareholders to sell their stock. The market price of our common stock could fluctuate substantially due to a variety of factors, including market perception of our ability to achieve our planned growth, quarterly operating results of our competitors, trading volume in our common stock, changes in general conditions in the economy and the financial markets or other developments affecting our competitors or us. In addition, the stock market is subject to extreme price and volume fluctuations. This volatility has had a significant effect on the market price of securities issued by many companies for reasons unrelated to their operating performance and could have the same effect on our common stock.

We do not intend to pay dividends on any investment in the shares of stock of our Company.

We have never paid any cash dividends and do not currently intend to pay any dividends for the foreseeable future. Because we do not intend to declare dividends, any gain on an investment in our company will need to come through an increase in the stock's price. This may never happen and investors may lose all of their investment in our company.

14. ***Approval***

The Board of Directors of Biomass Secure Power Inc. has approved the disclosures contained in the Management Discussion and Analysis for the year ended June 30, 2015 prepared as at October 27, 2015.

15. ***Other Information***

Additional information relating to the Company can be found on the Canadian Securities Administrators' System for Electronic Document Analysis and Retrieval (SEDAR) database at www.sedar.com and at the United States Securities and Exchange Commission at http://www.sec.gov/edgar.shtml.