

GC-Global Capital Corp.

Management Discussion & Analysis

Dated: August 29, 2012

The following information should be read in conjunction with the GC-Global Capital Corp. ("GC" or the "Company") Consolidated Financial Statements for the quarter ended June 30, 2012 and the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2010, which are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"). All figures are expressed in Canadian dollars unless otherwise indicated.

GC is a merchant bank which provides bridge loan services (asset back/collateralized financing), ranging from \$300,000 to \$3,000,000 to companies across many industries such as oil & gas, mining, real estate, manufacturing, retail, financial services, technology and biotechnology. GC takes a disciplined and systematic approach to investment and is guided by four core principles: Capital Preservation, Shareholder Value, Secure Generation of Income and Risk Management. GC also invests in emerging North American companies across all industries. GC's investments are made through equity financings and GC works with management of operating companies in order to create value for businesses in which GC assumes a position. These services can include additional equity financing, developing mergers and acquisitions, providing operational management support and structuring and negotiating debt and equity placements.

The Company focuses on 3 main long-term, financial measurements:

1. Long-term/profitable investments
2. Maintaining strong capital and liquidity
3. Managing the success of its equity and investment portfolios

GC has 4 business activities or investments:

1. Structuring Deals/Bridge Loans ("Deals")
2. Market Investments ("Investments")
3. Equity stakes in private companies ("Private Companies")
4. Property/Land Investments ("Land")

Overall Performance

As noted above, GC's income is generated from 4 different business activities, some active (Deals, Investments and Private Companies) and some passive (Land). Correspondingly, revenues are presented to show the performance of each of these activities. As is common for all businesses, the performance of each of these business activities or investments will affect the Company's balance sheet and income statements in different ways which include the impact of non-operating activity, or adjusting the values to passive investments. As GC holds a significant portfolio of passive and equity investments, the presentation of the financial statements is greatly dependent on the valuation of these assets, due to market conditions in 2012 and in 2011 regardless of whether these investments are being held for the long term. With this in mind, it must be understood that the balance sheet presentation is greatly affected by the performance of the passive and equity investments and to a lesser extent the active investments. Going forward, the Company will be identifying opportunities to help the management of its equity investments improve the value of its active and equity investments through discussions on how they can improve their net income and corresponding asset value. As required for passive investments, they are valued according to IFRS requirements and any change in the value of these passive investments is recognized by adjustments to their value on the balance sheet and corresponding income statement impacts from these non-operating activities. These financial statements must be read with this perspective as accounting presentation does not always allow the flexibility to present forward looking values for long term equity and property investments. The Company anticipates that the valuation of the equity and property investments will reflect improvements in their respective sector opportunities and market conditions over the coming years.

As per the 2011 press releases, the Company is adjusting its equity investments in Private Companies in conjunction with the changing business cycle. Progress on this front continues in 2012. As noted in the 2011 Year End Management Discussion and Analysis, new equity investments were added in 2011 which had no comparable in 2010. Business activities and investment valuations reflect significant changes to the economic climate of each market segment. To this end, the following discussion

includes additional information for the sole purpose of simplifying year over year comparisons which may not be immediately evident when comparing the financial activities and portfolio investments common to both years.

As at June 30, 2012 GC's net assets were valued at \$10.37 million or \$0.53 per share compared to \$10.54 million or \$0.58 per share as at December 31, 2011. The \$0.17 million dollar drop in net assets is principally a combination of \$0.40 million in new shares issued (1,333,332 shares issued January 3, 2012), and the net loss of \$0.56 million. The share buybacks through the Company's Normal Course Issuer Bid ("NCIB") were minimal in the first half of 2012.

The net loss for the six month period ending June, 2012 was \$409,957 (2011 – loss of \$229,706) and net comprehensive loss was \$559,162 (2011 – loss of \$794,488). The bulk of the loss from the following non-cash, valuation related sources may not be realized in the future: \$149,205 due to unrealized loss on fair value through profit or loss investments (2011 – loss of \$439,521). Net loss per share was \$0.02 (2011 – loss of \$0.01). In 2012, the management team is focusing on reversing the impact of non-cash, valuation sources where possible. Efforts to reverse these non-cash expenses will focus on: 1) recovering capital from legacy bridge loans which have been written down, 2) identifying opportunities to reduce the provision for loan losses, 3) improving the valuation of equity investments through working with management to drive net profit, 4) capturing improvements in the United States real estate market.

As at June 30, 2012 GC loan and convertible debenture portfolio amounted to \$2.3 million, a small increase as compared to \$2.1 million as at December 31, 2011. The Company's portfolio investments amounted to \$3.0 million, a decrease of 3% as compared to \$3.1 million at December 31, 2011. The fair market value of the Company's portfolio investments include bonus shares received from the Company's bridge loan activities as well as investment in growth companies. The Company records the changes in fair market value of its available-for-sale portfolio investments in 'accumulated other comprehensive income' on its balance sheet.

Total assets as at June 30, 2012 were \$11.2 million compared to \$11.5 million as at December 31, 2011. In 2012, cash and short term investments decreased by \$0.2 million from general operations. Bridge loans and notes receivable did not change from year end of \$2.3 million (December 31, 2011 - \$2.1 million). Portfolio investments decreased by \$0.1 million due to decrease in the portfolio size and some market depreciation a \$3.0 million quarter end value (December 31, 2011 - \$3.1 million). The investment property portfolio did not change from the \$1.9 million year end value (December 31, 2011 - \$1.9 million). Equity method investments increased to \$0.1 million as noted above (TLD and MMC) at year end (December 31, 2011 - \$3.0 million). The difference in change in assets is relatively minor.

The majority of the losses for the first half of 2012 stem from operations and the available for sale financial assets. In 2011, of legacy real estate holdings and the bridge loan related to the museum exhibition called the Las Vegas Mob Experience ("LVME") were written down. Global Capital continues to pursue through the courts, the assets of the LVME as part of its recovery process, which it expects to be resolved in 2012. Regarding the state of the U.S. real estate recovery, we continue to monitor the markets of North Carolina, New Mexico and Georgia where the real estate holdings are located. We believe these markets are showing signs of healing and expect relative improvement in these markets this year and next. The combination of the sluggish U.S. real estate market along with the lengthy legal process of the U.S. courts required the company to take conservative measures and write down these assets with the goal of creating an asset base and net asset value per share to now grow from.

In the second half of 2011 and leading into 2012, Global Capital made the strategic decision to refocus its resources and management team to support its repositioning as a merchant bank. In the first half of 2012, three new directors joined the company's board enhancing the board's skills in securities law, public reporting and finance. The company's governance has been enhanced with modification to oversight committees. The recent appointment of Mr. Robert Parent as Chief Operating Officer demonstrates Global Capital's commitment to strengthening the management team by adding a focus on operations that is consistent with the Company's investments in Marathon Mortgage Corporation, Fletcher Business Park, Attorneys Title Guarantee Fund, Inc. and Tanenbaum Landscape & Design Inc. In addition the board and executive made the strategic decision to co-locate Global Capital's head office with the Marathon Mortgage Corporation's head office to provide assistance as the business launches its operations.

As outlined in its December 2011 press release, Global Capital is one of the founding shareholders of Marathon Mortgage Corporation ("MMC"), a residential mortgage origination, sales and servicing business. In 2012, MMC applied for CMHC approval to commence mortgage origination and servicing in 2012. MMC brings together the former management team of First Marathon Mortgage Corp. which at the time of its sale in 2002 was servicing approximately \$4 Billion in mortgages. As part of

the process of receiving its CMHC lenders status, Marathon has to date completed servicing agreements with a major Canadian financial institution and is in the process of finalizing agreements with another major financial institution. Marathon's management team and business operations are in place and ready to ramp up operations upon receiving its CMHC lenders status.

An update on developments will be provided in the Q3 Financial Statements.

Selected Annual Information

The following annual selected information is prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

For the quarter ended June 30	2012		2011		2010
(per Financial Statements)					
Total Revenue ⁽²⁾	\$	172,119	\$	1,880,374	\$ 1,126,334
Net Profit (Loss) before taxes		(409,957)		(229,706)	39,703
Net Profit (Loss) for the quarter		(559,162)		(794,488)	(225,306)
Net Profit (Loss) share ⁽¹⁾		(0.03)		(0.04)	(0.01)
Total assets		11,246,406		15,400,103	16,599,970
Total long-term financial liabilities		-		-	-
Cash dividends declared per share		-		-	-
Dividends accrued per preferred share	\$	-	\$	-	\$ -

(1) Net loss per share has been calculated using the weighted average number of multiple and subordinate voting shares outstanding during each year. Diluted earnings per share were not presented as the effect would be anti-dilutive.

(2) 2010 numbers have been reclassified to conform to the year end 2011 and 2010 presentation.

As noted earlier, the following adjusted net income is prepared based on adding back non-cash expenses to simplify the year over year comparison.

For the years ended December 31	2011		2010	
Total Revenue (per financial statements)	\$	2,272,078	\$	2,098,123
Total Expenses (from financial statements)		4,995,922		1,802,153
Exclude Non-Cash Expense Items		3,280,658		542,375
Adjusted, Total Expenses		1,715,264		1,259,778
Other Expense Items		41,030		291,567
Adjusted Net Income Before Income Taxes		515,784		546,777
Adjusted Net Income Before Income Taxes Per Share ⁽¹⁾		0.03		0.03

(1) Net income per share has been calculated using the weighted average number of multiple and subordinate voting shares outstanding during each year. Diluted earnings per share were not presented as the effect would be anti-dilutive.

Operating Results for the six months ending June 30, 2012

Revenues

Total revenue for the six months ending June 30, 2012 was \$172,119 compared to \$1,880,374 for the same period in 2011.

Interest and dividend income decreased from \$795,789 to \$112,416 in 2012. The expected trend is for interest and dividend income to remain constant or increase in subsequent years. Structuring fees and bonuses decreased significantly from \$190,072 to \$17,397 in 2012. The Company charges interest and a structuring fee or a bonus on its bridge loan financings. Bonuses can be in the form of cash, shares in companies, warrants or other compensation. The expected trend is for structuring fees to be consistent with the current year.

The sale of investments and securities have resulted in GC recording a realized loss of \$5,789 for the year to date as compared to a realized gain of \$672,329 in the same period in 2011. The amount includes a loss of \$5,789 from available for sale investments and no change in the sale of fair value through profit or loss investments (2011 – gain of \$127,855 from available for sale investments and \$546,791 from fair value through profit or loss investments). The current year loss is primarily due to operations and the sale of publicly traded investments.

The Company received a convertible debenture in Knightscove Media Corp. in April, 2010 in the amount of \$231,146. Using the Black-Scholes pricing model with an expected remaining life of 1.0 years, a risk-free interest rate of 1.72% and a volatility of 150%, the \$231,146 was allocated \$171,057 to the debenture and \$60,089 to the conversion feature. The convertible debenture expired on April 1, 2011. For the year ended December 31, 2011 the Company recorded as accretion income \$16,766 with respect to this debenture. For the period ending June 30, 2012 the Company recorded \$8,244 in income.

The Company received a convertible debenture in MBMI Resources Inc. in July, 2009 in the amount of \$500,000. During the year ended December 31, 2010, the Company converted \$272,222 of the principal into common shares. During the first quarter of 2011, the Company converted the remaining \$227,778 of the principal into common shares.

In June, 2008 the Company received a convertible debenture in a private company in the amount of \$750,000. On August 23, 2010 when the outstanding principal was \$375,000, the private company completed a qualifying transaction and began operating as Royal Coal Corp. In the third and fourth quarter of 2010, the Company received \$50,000 in principal repayments and converted \$75,000 of the principal into common shares. During the first quarter of 2011, the Company converted the remaining \$250,000 of the principal into common shares.

Included in portfolio investments is the fair value of the Company's investments in share purchase warrants of other corporations. Where the value of these warrants is not publicly quoted in active markets, the Company employs the Black-Scholes pricing model to determine fair value, with volatility and risk free rates taken directly from the most recent audited financial statements of the corresponding companies. As these warrants are derivative instruments, the change in their fair value during the year resulted in a decrease in net income, due to a decrease in their fair value, of \$Nil (2011 – increase of \$108,945).

In June, 2010 the Company's 56.5% owned subsidiary Somersby Park 2010 Limited Partnership purchased an investment property in Laurel Park, North Carolina for \$1,193,971. During the year ended December 31, 2011 the Company capitalized costs of \$61,571 and sold one lot for a gain on sale of \$14,618. On December 28, 2011 the Company sold its Maysville, Kentucky property for gross proceeds of \$50,665 recording a loss on sale of \$1,600.

On July 20th, the Company announced it had entered into a joint venture called TGC Acquisition Corp. ("TGC") with Rossmore and Partners Investments Corp. ("Rossmore"). The Company and Rossmore have an equal interest in TGC. On July 20th, 2011, TGC completed the acquisition of Tanenbaum Landscape and Design Inc. ("TLD") (formerly DDR Landscaping Contractors Ltd.) for a purchase price of \$2.5-million. The Company provided \$1,000,000, Rossmore provided an additional \$500,000 and the sellers provided a \$1-million vendor take back loan for the balance of the purchase price. Based in Oakville, TLD is a commercial site contractor in the Ontario region. GC and Rossmore have joint control of TGC requiring all strategic and operating decisions to be approved by both joint venture partners. This arrangement requires this investment to be accounted using equity method investment valuation. Therefore, the Company's proportionate share of TGC's earnings or losses is reported in income. For the period ending June 30, 2012, the Company recorded a gain of \$233,813 (December 31, 2011 - \$664,184) relating to this investment.

On November 24, 2011 the Company announced that it has subscribed for and purchased 2,750,000 Preferred Shares and 2,138,890 Common Shares of Marathon Mortgage Corporation (“MMC”) representing 35.3% of the outstanding Preferred Shares and 24.3% of the outstanding Common Shares for a total subscription price of \$2,750,213.89. The Company accounts for this investment using the equity method. MMC has been established to build a residential mortgage origination, sales and servicing business. The Company’s acquisition of MMC Preferred and Common Shares was the lead order in a financing of MMC which raised \$7,801,000. The Preferred Shares are expected to yield a cumulative annual dividend equal to 8% of the issue price and the Preferred Shares are also redeemable at a redemption price equal to the issue price. It is expected that MMC will redeem all of the Preferred Shares within four years. As consideration for being the lead order on the MMC financing, the Company negotiated and entered into a Put/Call arrangement pursuant to which the Company may purchase, or MMC may require the Company to purchase, an additional 1.2 million Preferred Shares and 933,333 Common Shares for an aggregate purchase price of \$1,200,093. The Put/Call shall remain available for exercise for a period of five years; however, MMC cannot exercise their Call rights until after one year from the date of closing of the MMC financing. Gordon Ewart, Global Capital’s Chairman, is the registered holder of 620,000 Common Shares of MMC which he acquired independently at the Common Share issue price. The Company’s proportionate share of MMC’s earnings or losses is reported in income. For the period ended June 30, 2012, MMC was just in its initial phase of operations and the Company recorded a loss of \$202,099 (December 31, 2011 - \$36,423) relating to this investment.

As outlined in its December 2011 press release, Global Capital is one of the founding shareholders of Marathon Mortgage Corporation (“MMC”), a residential mortgage origination, sales and servicing business. In 2012, MMC applied for CMHC approval to commence mortgage origination and servicing in 2012. MMC brings together the former management team of First Marathon Mortgage Corp. which at the time of its sale in 2002 was servicing approximately \$4 Billion in mortgages. As part of the process of receiving its CMHC lenders status, Marathon has to date completed servicing agreements with a major Canadian financial institution and is in the process of finalizing agreements with another major financial institution. Marathon’s management team and business operations are in place and ready to ramp up operations upon receiving its CMHC lenders status.

As at January 1, 2011 the Company held approximately of 42.5% of the outstanding shares in GDV Resources Inc. (“GDV”). During the first quarter of 2011 the Company completed a shares-for-debt transaction with GDV whereby the Company received 1,500,000 common shares of GDV to cancel debt of \$75,000. Subsequent to this transaction the Company’s ownership increased to 49.9%. As a result, the Company had determined that it exercised significant influence over GDV and therefore accounted for this investment using the equity method. The Company’s share of earnings or losses was reported in income. For the year ended December 31, 2011 the Company recorded a loss of \$44,569 (2010 - \$51,153) relating to this investment. On December 31, 2011 the Company sold 3,000,000 common shares of GDV in a private transaction for \$75,000 recording a loss of \$49,605. The \$75,000 payment was received in the first quarter of 2012

Expenses

Total expenses for the first half of 2012 were \$622,585 as compared to \$2,093,748 in 2011. Total expenses reflect an increase in legal and audit cost of \$147,994 as compared with \$91,711 for the same period in 2011. Rent for the first half of 2012 was \$70,552 as compared with a \$47,123 (the increase in rent of \$23,429 due to an early lease termination payment). All other expenses are generally lower reflecting management’s focus on containing costs.

The Company provides bridge loans to US and Canadian companies. When the Company provides bridge loans to US companies, it typically mitigates its currency risk with the purchase of 30-day forward contracts. The Company does not hedge its profit on the bridge loans. The Company recorded a foreign exchange gain of \$7,000 in in the first half of 2012 as compared to a gain of \$99,920 in 2011. The gain during the first half of 2012 is partially offset by the decline in the value of its US investment properties which is included in write-down of investment properties.

Overhead including office and general expenses and filing and listing fees were \$73,330 in the first half of 2012 as compared to \$106,946 in the first half of 2011 and are expected to remain about the same or decrease in second half of 2012 with rationalization of expenses, overhead and review of supplier agreements. Management and consulting fees decreased 38% from 2011 to 2012 and is expected to remain at this level in 2012 due to reduced consulting fees. Travel and promotion expenses decreased from \$60,363 to \$9,385 in 2012 as a result of travel related to recoveries, decreased travel and promotional activities during the year and is expected to decrease in 2012. Audit and legal fees increased from \$91,711 to \$147,994. The increase is partly due to increased legal costs and loan recovery costs during the year. These expenses are expected to be the same in the second half of 2012 as for 2011 as legal costs should be lower. Rent was higher by \$23,429 in the first half of 2012 and will be

significantly reduced in the second half of 2012 to approximately \$2,000 per month. Interest and banking expenses decreased from \$7,552 to \$4,930 in the first half of 2012 compared with the same period in 2011. Interest expense relates mainly to a 7% note on a property acquired in March, 2009. The note was settled in the second quarter of 2011 and as a result interest expense is expected to be minimal in future periods. The Company also recorded \$834 (2011 – \$6,321) in property taxes during the first half of 2012 as a result of investment property acquired in 2010. The Company plans to adjust the portfolio of investment properties based on market conditions and their long term investment potential as appropriate. Property tax increases or decreases will be based on the timing of future acquisitions and dispositions.

As at December 31, 2011 the Company no longer had convertible debentures outstanding.

For the first half of the period ending June 30, 2012 the Company recorded no impairment loss of \$Nil (June 30, 2011 - \$234,759) as a result of a decline in the fair value of certain investment properties. The write-down of investment properties in 2011 relates primarily to properties that were acquired as settlement for bridge loans outstanding in 2009. A portion of the value of the investment property was permanently impaired and the Company wrote the costs down to their market value as at December 31, 2011. The future trend will depend upon real estate market conditions in the United States. The Company did not have a change in provision for loan losses in the period ending June 30, 2012 (June 30, 2011 - \$Nil) relating to loans that were past due or non-performing. For the first half ending June 30, 2012 the Company did not record an impairment loss (June 30, 2011 - \$Nil) with respect to its portfolio investments and equity method investments.

Net loss was \$559,162 for the period ending June 30, 2012 as compared to a net loss for the same period of \$794,488 in 2011.

Taxes

As at December 31, 2011, the Company had approximately \$24.8 million in capital losses and \$31.1 million in non-capital losses. During the year, the Company recorded a charge of \$0.6 million (2011 – \$Nil) against its deferred tax asset due to the uncertainty of utilizing the losses going forward.

Summary of Quarterly Results

For the quarters ended	Jun 30/12	Mar 31/12	Dec 31/11	Sep 30/11
Total revenue	\$ 54,187	\$ 117,932	\$ 19,467	\$ 372,235
Net income (loss) before taxes	(511,702)	101,745	(1,690,447)	(1,589,897)
Net income (loss)	(511,702)	101,745	(2,290,447)	(1,589,897)
Net income (loss) per share – basic and diluted ⁽¹⁾	\$ (0.03)	\$ 0.01	\$ (0.12)	\$ (0.09)

For the quarters ended	Jun 30/11	Mar 31/11	Dec 31/10	Sep 30/10
Total revenue	\$ 918,646	\$ 961,730	\$ 717,999	\$ 610,797
Net income (loss) before taxes	(599,949)	370,242	(123,430)	36,977
Net income (loss)	(599,949)	370,242	(112,597)	36,977
Net income (loss) per share – basic and diluted ⁽¹⁾	\$ (0.03)	\$ 0.02	\$ (0.00)	\$ 0.00

(1) Net income (loss) per share has been calculated using the weighted average number of multiple and subordinate voting shares outstanding during each period. Diluted income per share is calculated in a similar manner, except that the weighted average number of multiple and subordinate voting shares outstanding is increased to include potentially issuable subordinate voting shares from the assumed exercise of stock options, if dilutive.

Second Quarter

Total revenue for the quarter ended June 30, 2012 was \$54,187 compared to \$918,646 for the same period in 2011. Included in first quarter revenue was \$23,728 (2011 - \$660,223) in interest and dividend income, \$42,210 in consulting fees (2011 - \$Nil), \$21,144 (2011 – \$15,402) in losses on sale of investments and \$8,610 (2011 - \$114,124) in structuring fees.

Total expenses for the second quarter ended June 30, 2012 were \$363,899 compared to \$1,509,163 from the corresponding period in 2011. Included in the second quarter was a provision for losses on bridge loans, investment properties and portfolio investments of \$Nil (2011 - \$436,866) and a \$Nil unrealized loss (2011 - \$625,131 unrealized gain) on fair value through profit or loss investments.

The Company also had a \$201,990 in equity method investment losses during the second quarter ended June 30, 2012 (2011 – \$16,619 loss).

Net loss for the second quarter ended June 30, 2012 was \$511,702 compared to a net loss of \$599,949 for the corresponding period in 2011. The decrease was primarily due to equity method investment losses in the quarter and loss before equity investment gains. The future trend will depend on market conditions in 2012.

Liquidity

As at June 30, 2012, Global Capital had \$591,912 in cash and short-term investments and \$1,290,959 in public company investments. The Company had \$2,278,182 in notes receivable, bridge loans and convertible debentures due within one year. The Company does not have any bank indebtedness. In managements' opinion, the Company has sufficient resources to meet its current cash flow requirements.

Management is not aware of any trends or expected fluctuations that would create any liquidity deficiencies. The Company believes that cash flow from continuing operations and existing cash resources will be sufficient to meet the Company's short-term requirements, as well as ongoing operations, and will be able to generate sufficient capital to support the Company's operations in the long-term. However, the Company may procure debt or equity financing from time to time to fund its operations.

Capital Resources

Management is not aware of any significant commitments or expected fluctuations with respect to its Capital Resources at the date of its interim financial statements.

Subsequent Events

- a) On August 16, 2012 the loan to a private company for \$350,000 was fully repaid with interest.
- b) On August 20, 2012, US\$25,000 was repaid on the US\$190,291 loan.

Off-balance Sheet Arrangements

In September 2006, the Company began a forward contract hedging program with a Canadian banking institution. As at June 30, 2012 the Company had no contracts. Gains and losses on foreign exchange contracts are included in income in the corresponding reporting period.

Transactions with Related Parties

The Company often receives the right to nominate a member to the Board of Directors of companies to which it provides a bridge loan. The nominees may be an employee, Officer or Director of the Company, and accordingly, the borrower may become related to the Company.

Notes receivable, bridge loans and convertible debentures include balances due from companies having a current director or officer in common with the Company, with a carrying value of \$408,500 as at June 30, 2012 (December 31, 2011 - \$508,500) and balances due from companies with a former common director with a carrying value of \$153,784 (December 31, 2011 - \$153,784). Notes receivable, bridge loans and convertible debentures include a note due from a director which had an original value of US\$500,000 and was fully allowed for in fiscal 2009. In the third quarter of 2011 the Company and the Director negotiated a payment plan which consists of five principal payments of US\$100,000 beginning on March 31, 2012 with the final payment due on March 31, 2016. Interest on the unpaid balance accrues at the prime rate and is payable semi-annually. A payment was received for \$100,000 plus interest and on March 31, 2012, the loan balance was reduced to \$408,500.

The Company often syndicates a portion of its bridge loans and convertible debentures to other co-lenders. During the quarter ended June 30, 2012 co-lenders invested \$Nil (2011 - \$2,677,650) into bridge loans and convertible debentures structured by the Company. Of the total syndicated amount, \$Nil (2011 - \$558,608) was provided by GC-Global Capital Lending Partners Limited Partnership (the "Partnership") and \$Nil (2011 - \$4,042) was provided by officers and directors of the Company.

Accounts receivable includes balances due from companies having a current director or officer in common with the Company in the amount of \$111,336 (December 31, 2011 - \$111,336). These amounts are subject to normal creditor terms. During the first quarter of 2011 the Company completed a shares-for-debt transaction with GDV Resources Inc., whereby the Company received 1,500,000 common shares of GDV Resources Inc. to cancel debt of \$75,000. Further to the disposal of shares described in Note 8 of the financial statements, the Company is no longer a related party to GDV.

Interest and dividend income includes interest earned on loans to entities with current directors and officers in common with the Company in the amount of \$Nil (2011 - \$72,121) and \$Nil (2011 - \$40,371) to entities with former common directors with the Company. As of April, 2011 the Company no longer has common directors with Knightscope Media Corp. Interest receivable includes interest earned on loans to entities with directors and officers in common with the Company, in the amount of \$Nil (December 31, 2011 - \$3,845) and interest earned on loans to entities with former common directors in the amount of \$Nil (December 31, 2011 - \$1,681).

Structuring fees revenue includes \$Nil (2011 - \$21,508) earned from companies with current and former directors and officers in common with the Company.

Consulting fee revenue includes \$81,000 (2011 - \$81,000) earned from a company jointly controlled by the Company and \$Nil (2011 - \$20,000) earned from a company with former common directors with the Company.

Management and consulting fees and travel and promotion expenses include \$448,689 (2011 - \$316,360) paid to current directors and officers and companies controlled by current directors and officers of the Company, \$Nil (2011 - \$Nil) paid to a company with common officers and directors and \$Nil (2011 - \$108,292) paid to a relative of a director of the Company.

The Company is the parent company of the general partner of GC-Global Capital Lending Partners Limited Partnership. The general partner is entitled to a management fee equal to 2% per annum of the net asset value of the Partnership portfolio as well as a performance fee based on the profitability of the Partnership. In the period ending June 30, 2012, the Company earned management and performance fees from the Partnership of \$Nil (2011 - \$7,865). The Company was also reimbursed by the Partnership for accounting and legal fees provided in the amount of \$Nil (2011 - \$8,475). The Company is currently in the process of dissolving the Partnership.

Related party transactions are in the normal course of operations and are measured at the exchange amount which is the amount of consideration established and agreed to by the related parties.

Compensation of key management personnel

The remuneration expense of directors and other members of key management personnel during the period was as follows:

	June 30, 2012	June 30, 2011
Salaries and benefits	402,129	263,506

Proposed Transactions

There were no proposed transactions as at the date of the Company's consolidated financial statements.

Critical Accounting Estimates

The preparation of these consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRS requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent liabilities at the date of the consolidated financial statements and the reported amount of revenues and expenses during the period. Financial statement items subject to significant management judgment include:

- Provision for loan losses – Management exercises judgement to determine whether indicators of loan impairment exist, and if so, management must estimate the timing and amount of future cash flows from loans receivable.
- Valuation of deferred income tax assets – The valuation of deferred income tax assets requires judgement on their recoverability. Such judgements are made based on management's estimate on the timing and amount of the Company's future taxable earnings.
- Valuation of warrants and convertible debentures – Inputs to the Black-Scholes option pricing model require estimates of future share price volatility.
- Impairment of assets – Management exercises judgement to determine whether indicators of impairment exist, and if so, management must estimate the timing and amount of future cash flows from sales.
- Fair value of portfolio investments not quoted in an active market or private company investments – Where the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded on the consolidated statement of financial position cannot be derived from active markets, they are determined using a variety of valuation techniques. The inputs to these models are derived from observable market data where possible, but where observable market data are not available, judgment is required to establish fair values.

While management believes that the estimates and assumptions are reasonable, actual results may differ materially from those estimates.

Changes in Accounting Policies

Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards

The accompanying financial statements for the quarter ended June 30, 2012 have been prepared to reflect the Company's adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"), with effect from January 1, 2010. Periods prior to January 1, 2010 have not been restated. The financial statements subsequent to this report will be prepared in accordance with IFRS. Prior to adopting IFRS, the Company reported its financial results using Canadian generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP").

Note 24 of the Company's financial statements contains a description of the transition to IFRS, including a line-by-line reconciliation of the financial statements previously prepared under GAAP to those under IFRS for the year ended December 31, 2010.

The post-implementation phase will involve continuous monitoring of changes in IFRS in future periods. The Company notes that the standard-setting bodies that determine IFRS have significant ongoing projects that could impact the IFRS accounting policies that have been selected. In particular, there may be additional new or revised IFRSs or IFRICs in relation to consolidation, joint ventures, financial assets, hedge accounting, discontinued operations, leases, employee benefits and revenue recognition. The Company has processes in place to ensure that potential changes are monitored and evaluated. The impact of any new IFRSs and IFRIC Interpretations will be evaluated as they are drafted and published.

Financial Assets

Financial assets must be classified into one of four categories: fair value through profit or loss, held-to-maturity, loans and receivables and available for sale; financial liabilities must be classified into one of two categories: fair value through profit or loss and other financial liabilities. All derivative instruments, including those that are embedded in, but not closely related to, another

contract must be classified as fair value through profit or loss with changes in their fair value reported in net income for the period. All financial assets, including derivatives, are measured at fair value except for loans and receivables, held-to-maturity investments and other financial liabilities, which are measured at amortized cost, using the effective interest method where applicable. Subsequent measurement and changes in fair value will depend on their initial classification, as follows: fair value through profit or loss financial assets are measured at fair value and changes in fair value are recognized in net income; available for sale financial assets are measured at fair value with changes in fair value recorded in other comprehensive income until the investment is derecognized or impaired at which time the amounts would be recorded in net income.

Cash and short-term investments are designated as fair value through profit or loss. Accounts receivable, interest and dividends receivable, letters of credit, bridge loans and notes receivable are designated as loans and receivables which are measured at amortized cost, subject to impairment reviews. Accounts payable and accrued liabilities and note payable are designated as other financial liabilities which are measured at amortized cost.

Portfolio investments in publicly traded companies have been designated as available for sale and are recorded in the consolidated condensed balance sheets at fair value. Fair value is determined directly by reference to quoted market prices in active markets. In instances where securities are escrowed or subject to restrictions on sale or transfer, the securities are recorded at amounts discounted from market value to a maximum of 20%. In determining the discount for such investments, the Company considers the nature and length of the restriction.

Portfolio investments in private companies have been designated as available for sale. If a market for an investment is not active, the Company establishes fair value by using a valuation technique that makes maximum use of market inputs and includes recent arm's length market transactions, reference to the current fair value of another instrument that is substantially the same, discounted cash flow analysis, and option pricing models. If there is no active market for a portfolio investment and the range of reasonable fair values is significant and the probabilities of the various estimates cannot be made reliably, then the Company measures the portfolio investment at cost less impairment.

The Company has classified its convertible debentures as loans and receivables and accordingly these are valued at amortized cost. The conversion feature of these convertible debentures is an embedded derivative, which is classified as fair value through profit or loss, and as a result is recorded at fair value. As the expected repayment date is approached the value of the debenture is accreted to its face value. In addition, warrants of other companies, which are included in portfolio investments, are classified as fair value through profit or loss. The Company uses short-term forward contracts to hedge some of its capital invested in its United States based currency transactions. These forward contracts are also designated as fair value through profit or loss.

Financial assets measured at fair value must be classified into one of the three hierarchy levels set forth below for disclosure purposes. Each level is based on the transparency of the inputs used to measure the fair value of assets and liabilities.

- Level 1: Inputs are unadjusted quoted prices of identical instruments in active markets.
- Level 2: Valuation models which utilize predominately observable market inputs.
- Level 3: Valuation models which utilize predominately non-observable market inputs.

The classification of a financial asset in the hierarchy is based upon the lowest level of input that is significant to the measurement of fair value. Additional disclosure relating to the liquidity risk associated with financial assets is disclosed below.

Risks and Uncertainties

Risk Management

The success of Global Capital is dependent upon its ability to assess and manage all forms of risk that affect its operations. Like other financial institutions, Global Capital is exposed to many factors that could adversely affect its business, financial conditions or operating results. Developing policies and procedures to identify risk and the implementation of appropriate risk management policies and procedures is the responsibility of senior management and the Board of Directors. The Board directly, or through its committees, reviews and approves these policies and procedures, and monitors their compliance with them through ongoing reporting requirements. A description of the Company's most prominent risks follows.

Credit Risk

Concentration of credit risk may arise from exposures to a single debtor or to a group of debtors having similar characteristics such that their ability to meet their current obligations is expected to be affected similarly by changes in economic or other conditions. Senior management is committed to several processes to ensure that this risk is appropriately mitigated. These include:

- the investigation of the creditworthiness of all borrowers;
- the engagement of qualified independent consultants such as lawyers and real estate appraisers, dedicated to protecting the Company's interests;
- the segregation of duties to ensure that qualified staff are satisfied with all due diligence requirements prior to funding; and
- the prompt initiation of recovery procedures on overdue loans.

In addition, the Board of Directors meets on a quarterly basis, to review and assess the risk profile of the loan portfolio. The Board of Directors is required to approve all loans above \$500,000. The Board has delegated approval authority for all loans less than \$500,000 to senior management. The Company reviews its policies regarding its lending limits on an on-going basis. The amount of the Company's loans generally does not exceed 75% of the collateral value.

Market Risk

The Company is exposed to certain market risk that the value of, or future cash flows from, the Company's financial assets will significantly fluctuate due to changes in market prices. The value of the financial assets can be affected by changes in interest rates, foreign exchange rates, and equity and commodity prices. The Company is exposed to market risk in trading its investments, and unfavourable market conditions could result in dispositions of investments at less than favourable prices. Additionally, the Company is required to mark to market its fair value through profit or loss investments at the end of each reporting period. This process could result in significant write-downs of the Company's investments over one or more reporting periods, particularly during periods of overall market instability, which would have a significant unfavourable effect on the Company's financial position. The Company manages market risk by having a portfolio which is not singularly exposed to any one issuer or class of issuers. The Board monitors changes in the market on an ongoing basis and adjusts the Company's lending practices and policies when necessary to reduce the impact of the above risks.

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not have sufficient cash to meet its obligations as they become due. This risk arises from fluctuations in cash flows from making loan advances and receiving loan repayments. The goal of liquidity management is to ensure that adequate cash is available to honour all future loan commitments. As well, effective liquidity management involves determining the timing of such commitments to ensure cash resources are optimally utilized. Global Capital manages its liquidity risk by monitoring loan advances and repayments.

As at June 30, 2011, Global Capital had \$591,912 in cash and short-term investments. The Company had \$2,278,182 in notes receivable, bridge loans and convertible debentures due within one year. The Company does not have any bank indebtedness. In managements' opinion, the Company has sufficient resources to meet its current cash flow requirements.

Management is not aware of any trends or expected fluctuations that would create any liquidity deficiencies. The Company believes that cash flow from continuing operations and existing cash resources will be sufficient to meet the Company's short-term requirements, as well as ongoing operations, and will be able to generate sufficient capital to support the Company's operations in the long-term. However, the Company may procure debt or equity financing from time to time to fund its operations.

Currency Risk

The Company is exposed to certain currency risks that the value of certain financial instruments will fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates. At times the Company takes advantage of foreign exchange contracts to manage the risk of currency fluctuations. As at June 30, 2012 the Company had no Currency forward contracts open. Gains and losses on foreign exchange contracts are included in income in the corresponding reporting period.

Other Risks

Dependence on Key Personnel

Global Capital is dependent upon the personal efforts, performance and commitment of its senior officers and directors, who are responsible for the development of Global Capital's business. Investors will be relying upon the business judgment, expertise and integrity of Global Capital's senior officers and directors. To the extent that the services of any of the senior officers or directors would be unavailable for any reason, a disruption to the operations of Global Capital could result, and other persons would be required to manage and operate Global Capital. The Company's future success will also depend in large part upon its ability to attract and retain highly skilled personnel. There can be no assurance that the Company will be successful in attracting and retaining such personnel.

Decline in the Value of Real Estate Assets

Global Capital's real estate loans are generally secured by first and second mortgages against real property assets. If the real estate assets against which Global Capital holds security decline in value, then it may not be able to recover all of the outstanding loans plus expenses in the event of a default of a lender. If Global Capital is unable to realize on real estate assets to recover the principal amounts plus amounts on account of accrued interest and expenses in the event of a loan default or defaults, then its financial condition and operating results will be adversely impacted.

Possible Volatility of Stock Price

The market price of the Subordinate Voting Shares could be subject to wide fluctuations in response to factors such as actual or anticipated variations in Global Capital's results of operations, changes in financial estimates by securities analysts, general market conditions and other factors. Market fluctuations, as well as general economic, political and market conditions such as recessions, interest rate changes or international currency fluctuations may adversely affect the market price of the subordinate voting shares.

Competition

Global Capital operates in an increasingly competitive environment. Both large and small competitors compete with Global Capital. Some of these competitors may have longer operating histories, greater name recognition and greater financial and marketing resources than Global Capital. Global Capital believes that its ability to compete effectively is dependent upon the quality of its product and client service. There can be no assurance that Global Capital will be able to compete effectively and retain its existing clients or attract and retain new clients. Global Capital's current and potential competitors may develop and market new products or services that render Global Capital's existing and future products and services less marketable or competitive.

Maintenance of Client Relationships

The ability of Global Capital to attract and maintain clients requires that it provide a competitive offering of products and services that meet the needs and expectations of its clients. Global Capital's ability to satisfy the needs or demands of its clients may be adversely affected by factors such as the inability or failure to identify changing client needs or expectations or the inability to adapt in a timely and cost-effective manner to innovative products and services offered by competitors.

Strategic Relationships

Global Capital anticipates that, from time to time, it will enter into strategic relationships to syndicate certain bridge loans where appropriate, as part of its strategy to diversify and manage risks associated with its bridge loan portfolio. Syndication will afford Global Capital the opportunity to participate in much larger transactions. There can be no assurance that Global Capital will be able to enter into such relationships in the future, and its inability to do so may adversely affect its ability to continue to service its existing and prospective clients.

Dividends Declared

On June 6, 2011, the Company's 56.5% controlled subsidiary Somersby Park 2010 Limited Partnership paid out \$2,119 of its 2010 income distribution to its non-controlling limited partners.

Other Data

Additional information related to the Company is available for viewing on SEDAR at www.sedar.com or on its website at www.qcglobalcapital.ca.

Share Data

Outstanding Shares

Subordinate Voting Shares	18,447,545
Multiple Voting Shares	<u>1,035,719</u>
	<u>19,526,664</u>

Outstanding Options

Type	Amount Outstanding	Exercise Price	Expiry Date
Stock option	60,000	\$1.15	November 9, 2012
Stock option	940,000	\$0.50	August 28, 2014

Forward-Looking Information

These materials include certain "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Other than statement of historical fact, all statements in this material, including, without limitation, statements regarding fair values of marketable securities, investments, bridge loans, convertible debentures, and future plans and objectives of the Company, are forward-looking statements that involve various known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors. There can be no assurance that such statements will prove accurate. Actual results and future events could differ materially from those anticipated in such statements. Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements that speak only as of the date of these materials. Important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from the Company's expectations include, without limitation, the level of bridge loans completed, the nature and credit quality of the collateral security, as well as those factors discussed in the Company's documents filed from time to time with the TSX Venture Exchange, Canadian securities regulators and other regulatory authorities. All subsequent written and oral forward-looking statements attributable to the Company or persons acting on its behalf are expressly qualified in their entirety by this notice.



GLOBAL CAPITAL CORP.

Consolidated Condensed Interim Financial Statements (Unaudited)

June 30, 2012 & 2011

Notice to Reader

Under National Instrument 51-102, Part 4, subsection 4.3(3) (a), if an auditor has not performed a review of the interim financial statements they must be accompanied by a notice indicating that the financial statements have not been reviewed by an auditor.

The accompanying unaudited consolidated condensed interim financial statements of the Company have been prepared by and are the responsibility of the Company's management.

The Company's independent auditor has not performed a review of these consolidated condensed interim financial statements in accordance with standards established by the Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants for a review of interim financial statements by an entity's auditor.

Signed: "**Jason Ewart**"
Chief Executive Officer

Signed: "**Robert Parent**"
Chief Financial Officer

Toronto, Ontario
August 29, 2012

GC-Global Capital Corp.

Consolidated Condensed Interim Statements of Financial Position (unaudited)

	June 30 2012	March 31 2012	December 31 2011
Assets			
Cash (note 7)	\$ 253,197	\$ 421,488	\$ 645,325
Short-term investments (note 5)	338,715	337,584	303,035
Accounts receivable and sundry assets (note 17)	279,440	256,516	192,925
Prepaid expenses	12,013	12,013	12,560
Interest and dividends receivable (note 17)	18,773	14,296	32,952
Bridge loans, notes receivable and letters of credit (notes 6 and 17)	2,278,182	2,115,707	2,188,871
Convertible debentures (notes 6 and 17)	-	-	-
Portfolio investments in publicly-traded companies (notes 5, 7 and 17)	1,290,959	1,639,840	1,104,636
Portfolio investments in private companies (notes 5 and 17)	1,714,512	2,129,805	2,006,067
Equity method investments (note 8)	3,084,367	3,286,357	3,049,608
Investment properties (note 9)	1,936,490	1,921,784	1,949,569
Property and equipment (note 10)	39,758	43,833	47,908
Deferred income taxes	-	-	-
	<u>\$ 11,246,406</u>	<u>\$ 12,179,853</u>	<u>\$ 11,533,456</u>
Liabilities			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities (note 22(b))	\$ 325,958	\$ 244,653	\$ 400,846
Note payable (note 11)	-	-	-
Margin for investments	(31,278)	192,438	-
Customer advances and deferred revenue	102,467	102,467	102,467
	<u>397,146</u>	<u>539,558</u>	<u>503,313</u>
Shareholders' equity			
Share capital (note 12)	16,816,592	16,846,728	16,489,172
Contributed surplus	4,504,896	4,481,953	4,451,009
Accumulated other comprehensive (loss) income	(168,809)	103,331	(19,604)
Deficit	(10,783,296)	(10,271,594)	(10,376,060)
Total GC-Global Capital Corp. shareholders' equity	10,369,383	11,160,419	10,544,517
Non-controlling interest	479,876	479,876	485,626
Total Equity	<u>10,849,259</u>	<u>11,640,294</u>	<u>11,030,143</u>
	<u>\$ 11,246,406</u>	<u>\$ 12,179,853</u>	<u>\$ 11,533,456</u>

Commitments, contingencies and subsequent events (notes 21, 22 and 23)

On Behalf of the Board

"Jason Ewart" _____ Director

"Phil Marleau" _____ Director

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

GC-Global Capital Corp.

Consolidated Condensed Interim Statements of Changes in Equity (unaudited)
For the six months ended June, 2012 and 2011

	Share Capital	Contributed Surplus	Deficit	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income	Non- controlling Interest	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Balance, January 1, 2011	17,326,516	3,991,959	(6,266,010)	578,039	521,715	16,152,219
Net income	-	-	(229,706)	-	-	(229,706)
Loss attributable to non- controlling interests	-	-	-	-	(15,368)	(15,368)
Share Issuance	-	-	-	-	-	-
Purchase of treasury shares	(425,293)	193,631	-	-	-	(231,662)
Dividends (note 16)	-	-	(2,119)	-	-	(2,119)
Unrealized gains on available for sale financial assets	-	-	-	(439,521)	-	(439,521)
Reclassification adjustment for realized (gains) recognized in net income	-	-	-	(125,261)	-	(125,261)
Balance, June 30, 2011	16,901,223	4,185,590	(6,497,835)	13,257	506,347	15,108,581

	Share Capital	Contributed Surplus	Deficit	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income	Non- controlling Interest	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Balance, January 1, 2012	16,489,172	4,451,009	(10,376,060)	(19,604)	485,626	11,030,143
Net income	-	-	(409,957)	-	-	(409,957)
Loss attributable to non- controlling interests	-	-	-	-	(5,750)	(5,750)
Share Issuance	400,000	-	-	-	-	400,000
Purchase of treasury shares	(72,580)	53,888	-	-	-	(18,693)
Dividends (note 16)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unrealized gains on available for sale financial assets	-	-	-	(149,205)	-	(149,205)
Reclassification adjustment for realized (gains) recognized in net income	-	-	2,721	-	-	2,721
Balance, June 30, 2012	16,816,592	4,504,897	(10,783,296)	(168,809)	479,876	10,849,259

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

GC-Global Capital Corp.

Consolidated Condensed Interim Statements of Comprehensive Income (unaudited)

For the three months and the six months ended June 30, 2012 and 2011

	Three Months Ended June 30		Six Months Ended June 30	
Revenue	2012	2011	2012	2011
Structuring fees and bonuses (note 17)	\$ 8,610	\$ 114,124	\$ 17,397	190,072
Interest and dividend income (note 17)	23,728	660,223	112,416	795,789
Management fees (note 17)	783	2,748	783	6,530
Accretion of convertible debentures (note 6)	-	67,343	-	127,855
Gain on sale of fair value through profit or loss portfolio investments	-	1,809	-	546,791
Gain on sale of portfolio investments available for sale	(21,144)	(15,402)	(5,789)	125,538
Gain on sale of investment property (note 9)	-	-	-	-
Gain on settlement of note (note 11)	-	87,799	-	87,799
Consulting fees (note 17)	42,210	-	47,312	-
	<u>54,187</u>	<u>918,644</u>	<u>172,119</u>	<u>1,880,374</u>
Expenses				
Management and consulting fees (note 17)	150,589	264,771	314,409	510,190
Filing and listing fees	21,536	18,689	33,310	38,199
Audit and legal fees	69,464	41,271	147,994	91,711
Office and general	27,171	34,919	40,020	68,747
Travel and promotion (note 17)	10,781	30,674	9,385	60,363
Rent	46,152	23,557	70,552	47,123
Property tax	-	9,485	834	19,141
Bank Service Charges and Interest	2,830	1,275	4,930	7,552
Amortization (Depreciation)	4,075	3,396	8,150	6,321
Unrealized loss (gain) on fair value through profit or loss investments (notes 5 and 6)	-	625,131	-	672,676
Provision for loan losses, net of recoveries (note 6)	-	436,886	-	436,886
Permanent impairment write-down on portfolio investments available for sale and equity method investments (note 5)	-	-	-	-
Write-down of investment properties (note 9)	-	54,318	-	234,759
Foreign exchange loss (gain) (note 5(e))	31,300	(35,209)	(7,000)	(99,920)
	<u>363,899</u>	<u>1,509,163</u>	<u>622,585</u>	<u>2,093,748</u>
Income before the following	(309,712)	(590,519)	(450,486)	(213,374)
Equity method investment (loss) (note 8)	(201,990)	(16,619)	34,759	(31,700)
Settlement of contingency (note 22(b))	-	-	-	-
Non-controlling interest	-	7,189	5,750	15,368
Income (Loss) before income tax	(511,702)	(599,949)	(409,957)	(229,706)
Income taxes provision				
Current	-	-	-	-
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Net income (loss) for the period	<u>(511,702)</u>	<u>(599,949)</u>	<u>\$ (409,957)</u>	<u>(229,706)</u>
Other comprehensive income				
Unrealized (losses) gains on available for sale financial assets	(272,140)	(503,257)	(149,205)	(439,521)
Reclassification adjustment for permanent impairment recognized in net income	-	-	-	-
Reclassification adjustment for unrealized gains recognized in net income	-	(31,517)	-	(125,261)
	<u>-</u>	<u>(31,517)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(125,261)</u>
Net comprehensive income (loss)	<u>(783,842)</u>	<u>(1,134,723)</u>	<u>(559,162)</u>	<u>(794,488)</u>
Net income per share – basic and diluted (note 14)	<u>(0.03)</u>	<u>(0.03)</u>	<u>\$ (0.02)</u>	<u>(0.01)</u>
Weighted average number of shares outstanding – basic	19,490,643	18,792,629	19,453,063	18,955,296
Weighted average number of shares outstanding – diluted	<u>19,490,643</u>	<u>18,792,629</u>	<u>19,453,063</u>	<u>18,955,296</u>

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

GC-Global Capital Corp.

Consolidated Condensed Interim Statements of Cash Flows (unaudited)

For the six months ended June 30, 2012 and 2011

	2012	2011
Operating activities		
Net income for the period	\$ (409,957)	\$ (229,706)
<i>Items not affecting cash:</i>		
Gain on sale of fair value through profit or loss portfolio investments	-	(546,791)
(Gain) loss on sale of portfolio investments available for sale	5,789	(125,538)
Gain on sale of investment property	-	(87,799)
Accretion of convertible debentures	-	(127,855)
Unrealized loss (gain) on fair value through profit or loss investments	-	672,676
Equity loss in significantly influenced company	(34,759)	31,700
Non-controlling interest	(5,750)	(15,368)
Non cash structuring fees and bonuses received as shares	(17,397)	(142,389)
Amortization (Depreciation)	8,150	6,321
Deferred income tax provision	-	-
Provision for loan losses, net of recoveries	-	436,886
Permanent impairment write-down on portfolio investments available for sale	34,555	-
Write-down on investment properties	-	234,759
	<u>(419,370)</u>	<u>106,896</u>
Net changes in non-cash working capital balances (note 15)	<u>(146,675)</u>	<u>(213,788)</u>
	<u>(566,045)</u>	<u>(106,892)</u>
Investing activities		
Issuance of notes receivable, bridge loans and convertible debentures	(226,137)	(3,955,116)
Repayment of notes receivable, bridge loans and convertible debentures	40,000	1,645,000
Purchase of equity method investments	-	-
Purchase of portfolio investments	(1,401,449)	(7,571,589)
Proceeds from sale of portfolio investments	1,339,590	9,715,215
Proceeds from sale of investment property	71,161	-
Purchase of investment property	-	-
Additions to property and equipment	-	(6,285)
	<u>(176,835)</u>	<u>(172,775)</u>
Financing activities		
Repayment of note payable	-	(239,625)
Proceeds from share issuance	400,000	-
Margin for investments	(30,555)	-
Dividends	-	(2,119)
Purchase of treasury shares	(18,693)	(231,662)
	<u>350,752</u>	<u>(473,406)</u>
Increase (decrease) in cash	(392,129)	(753,073)
Cash , beginning of period	<u>645,325</u>	<u>3,329,029</u>
Cash , end of period	<u>\$ 253,197</u>	<u>\$ 2,575,956</u>

Supplemental cash flow information (note 15)

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

GC-Global Capital Corp.

Notes to Consolidated Condensed Interim Financial Statements (unaudited)
For the six months ended June 30, 2012 and 2011

1. Nature of Business

GC-Global Capital Corp. (the "Company") was incorporated under the Canadian Business Corporations Act and was formed via articles of amalgamation on December 31, 2005. The Company provides a range of merchant banking services to small and mid-size companies in North America in both the public and private markets. The Company provides bridge loan services (asset backed/collateralized financing) ranging from \$300,000 to \$3,000,000 to companies across many industries such as oil and gas, mining, real estate, manufacturing, retail, financial services, technology and biotechnology. The Company may also take an equity position in these emerging growth companies.

GC-Global Capital Corp. is a publicly traded company incorporated and domiciled in Canada. The Company's registered office is as follows: 100 Adelaide Street West, Suite 1500, Toronto, ON M5H 1S3. The Company's subordinate voting shares are listed on the TSX Venture Exchange ("TSXV") under the symbol GDE.A.

2. Basis of Presentation*Statement of Compliance*

These consolidated condensed interim financial statements, including comparative periods, have been prepared using International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"), as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB"). As these financial statements represent the Company's subsequent presentation of its results and financial position under IFRS, they were prepared in accordance with International Accounting Standard 34, Interim Financial Reporting ("IAS 34") and with IFRS 1, First-Time Adoption of IFRS. As these financial statements are the Company's second presentation using IFRS, certain disclosures, and the recognition and measurement of certain balances and transactions may differ from the financial statements previously reported under Canadian generally accepted accounting principles ("Canadian GAAP").

Reconciliations from Canadian GAAP to IFRS for certain comparative periods, with explanations for significant differences, are included in Note 24. These financial statements should be read in conjunction with the Company's 2011 and 2010 audited annual consolidated condensed statements.

These financial statements are prepared using IFRSs in effect at August 27, 2012, the date of the Board of Directors approving the financial statements. Significant accounting policies used in the preparation of the financial statements are described in Note 3. However, as new IFRS pronouncements and interpretations are issued by the IASB, the actual accounting standards and policies adopted as at December 31, 2012 may differ from those used therein.

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

These consolidated condensed interim financial statements have been prepared by management in accordance with IFRS. Outlined below are those policies considered particularly significant for the Company.

Basis of Consolidation

The accompanying consolidated condensed interim financial statements include the accounts of the Company, its 50% controlled subsidiary GC-Global Capital General Partner Inc., its 56.5% controlled subsidiary Somersby Park 2010 Limited Partnership and its wholly-owned subsidiaries Somersby Park 2010 General Partner Inc. and Foothills Developments Inc. ("Foothills"). In turn, Foothills' accounts include the accounts of its wholly-owned subsidiaries, Newborn Realty Corporation ("Newborn") and Laurel Development Corporation ("Laurel"). Newborn's accounts include the accounts of its wholly-owned subsidiary, Newborn Ranch, LLC ("Newborn Ranch") and its 51% controlled subsidiary Robith, LLC. All significant intercompany transactions and balances have been eliminated.

GC-Global Capital Corp.

Notes to Consolidated Condensed Interim Financial Statements (unaudited)
For the six months ended June 30, 2012 and 2011

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies - continuedJoint Ventures

When joint approval is required from third parties to enable the implementation of the strategic, operating, investing or financing matters governing affiliated entities of the Company, the affiliated entities are considered to be joint ventures. Joint Ventures are accounted for using the equity method, whereby the Company records its proportionate share of an affiliate's net assets as an equity method investment and its proportionate share of an affiliate's net income (loss) as equity method investment income.

Investment in Associated Company

Investments in associated companies over which the Company has significant influence, but does not control, are accounted for using the equity method. Under the equity method, the investment is initially recorded at cost and the carrying value is adjusted thereafter, to reflect the Company's pro-rata share of income or loss of the equity accounted investment and any dividends received from the investment. The Company's share of net income (loss) of such investments is included in the consolidated statements of income as equity method investment income.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of these consolidated condensed interim financial statements in accordance with IFRS requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent liabilities at the date of the consolidated condensed financial statements and the reported amount of revenues and expenses during the period. Financial statement items subject to significant management judgment include:

- Provision for loan losses – Management exercises judgement to determine whether indicators of loan impairment exist, and if so, management must estimate the timing and amount of future cash flows from loans receivable.
- Stock-based compensation – Inputs to the Black-Scholes option pricing model require estimates of option forfeiture rates and future share price volatility.
- Valuation of deferred income tax assets – The valuation of deferred income tax assets requires judgement on their recoverability. Such judgements are made based on management's estimate on the timing and amount of the Company's future taxable earnings.
- Valuation of warrants and convertible debentures – Inputs to the Black-Scholes option pricing model require estimates of future share price volatility.
- Impairment of assets – Management exercises judgement to determine whether indicators of impairment exist, and if so, management must estimate the timing and amount of future cash flows from sales.

While management believes that the estimates and assumptions are reasonable, actual results may differ materially from those estimates.

Provisions

The Company recognizes provisions, typically for asset retirement obligations and employee benefits, when a legal or constructive obligation exists as a result of past events, when it is probable that there will be an outflow of economic benefits from the entity, and a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation can be made. When a provision is expected to settle beyond the immediate term, the provision is measured at the present value of future cash flows, discounted at prevailing market interest rates. With the passage of time, additional expenses are recorded as the provision accretes.

GC-Global Capital Corp.

Notes to Consolidated Condensed Interim Financial Statements (unaudited)
For the six months ended June 30, 2012 and 2011

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies - continuedCash and Cash Equivalents

For the purpose of the consolidated condensed interim statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, balances with banks and highly liquid temporary money market instruments with original maturity dates of three months or less.

Loans and Receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. These include accounts receivable and loans receivable.

After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less impairment.

Loans receivable are recorded at amortized cost, net of specific loan loss provisions.

Impairment of Loans and Provision for Loan Losses

Loans are considered to be impaired when there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that have occurred after the initial recognition of the loan, the estimated future cash flows of the loan have been affected. Objective evidence of impairment of a loan could include: significant financial difficulty of the borrower, breach of contract, such as a default or delinquency in interest or principal payments; or it becomes probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization.

Specific Provision for Loan Losses

At a minimum of each reporting period, management assesses whether there are indicators that loan loss provisions are required for each loan in the Company's loan portfolio based on economic and market trends, the impairment status of loans, market value of the asset, and appraisals, if any, of the security underlying loans receivable. If these factors indicate that the carrying value of loans may not be recoverable, or the repayment of contractual amounts due may be delayed, management compares the carrying value of the affected loans with the discounted present value of their estimated future cash flows. To the extent that discounted estimated future cash flows are less than the loan carrying value, a specific loan loss provision is recorded. Any subsequent recognition of interest income on a loan for which a specific loan loss provision exists is calculated at the discount rate used in determining the provision, which may differ from the contracted loan interest rate.

Should the cash flow assumptions used to determine the original loan loss provision change, the loan loss provision may be reversed. A loan loss provision is reversed only to the extent that the revised carrying value of the loan does not exceed its amortized cost that would have been recorded had no loan loss provision been recognized.

Non-recourse Syndication of Loans

At times the Company may enter into syndication agreements whereby investors take part in its bridge loan financings. Loans are recorded in loans receivable on a net presentation basis. Interest earned by investors is netted against interest income.

GC-Global Capital Corp.

Notes to Consolidated Condensed Interim Financial Statements (unaudited)

For the six months ended June 30, 2012 and 2011

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies - continuedInvestment Properties

The Company currently owns five (5) investment properties which are measured using the cost model. After initial recognition, the properties are recorded at cost less accumulated impairment losses. The carrying values of the properties are reviewed on a regular basis. When the net carrying amount of a property exceeds its net recoverable amount, an impairment loss is charged to income. The fair value of each property at the end of the reporting period is disclosed in note 9. To determine fair value, the properties are compared to current prices in an active market for similar properties in the same location and condition and subject to similar contracts. In the absence of such information, the Company may consider current prices of properties of a different nature or in less active markets with adjustments to reflect changes in economic conditions. If the fair value of the property cannot be reasonably determined using the above criteria, the fair value of the property is assumed to be equal to its cost less accumulated impairment losses.

Investment in Associated Company

Investments in an associated company over which the Company has significant influence, but does not control, are accounted for using the equity method. Under the equity method, the investment is initially recorded at cost and the carrying value is adjusted thereafter, to reflect the Company's pro-rata share of income or loss of the equity accounted investment and any dividends received from the investment. The Company's share of net income or losses of such investments is included in the consolidated condensed statements of income.

Revenue Recognition

Interest income is recorded on an accrual basis using the effective interest method. Under the effective interest rate method, the interest rate realized is not necessarily the same as the stated loan interest rate. When a loan is classified as impaired, the original expected timing and amount of future cash flows may be revised to reflect new loan circumstances. These revised cash flows are discounted using the original effective interest rate to determine the impaired carrying value of the loan. Interest income is thereafter recognized on this impaired carrying value using the effective interest rate. Additional changes to the amount or timing of future cash flows could result in further loan losses, or the reversal of prior loan losses, which would also impact the amount of subsequent interest income recognized. Loan commitment, origination, structuring fees and bonuses are recorded as income over the life of the loan. Interest and fees collected in advance are recorded as deferred revenue and recognized in income as set out above.

Trading revenue and sale of investments are recognized on a settlement basis.

Management and consulting fees are recognized over the period in which the services are provided.

Property and Equipment

Property and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated amortization, and are amortized over their estimated useful lives at the following rates and methods:

Computer equipment	30%	declining balance
Furniture & equipment	30%	declining balance
Leasehold improvements	30%	declining balance

GC-Global Capital Corp.

Notes to Consolidated Condensed Interim Financial Statements (unaudited)
For the six months ended June 30, 2012 and 2011

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies - continuedImpairment of Property and Equipment

The Company assesses, each reporting period, whether there are any indicators that the carrying value of property and equipment may exceed their fair values. Such indicators may include, but are not limited to declines in market prices, changes in use of the assets, or deterioration of asset condition. If such indicators are identified, the Company determines the fair value of property and equipment based on the estimated future discounted cash flows generated by the assets, including disposals. In estimating future cash flows, the Company considers operating plans, market conditions, appraisal values and management's best estimate of the most probable set of conditions to occur. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (cash-generating units). The recoverable amount is determined as the higher of the fair value less costs to sell the asset or cash-generating unit ("CGU") and its value in use. This is determined for an individual asset unless the asset does not generate cash flows that are largely independent of those from other assets or group of assets. If this is the case, individual assets are grouped together into CGU's for impairment purposes. Such CGU's represent the lowest level for which there are separately identifiable cash flows from other assets or asset groups. An impairment loss equal to the excess amount of asset carrying values over their fair value is recognized in the period in which the impairment has occurred.

Customer Advances and Deferred Revenue

Customer advances and deferred revenue comprise prepaid interest on loans and unearned structuring fees and bonuses. These amounts are recognized as income on a straight-line basis over the term of the related loan.

Foreign Currency Translation

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in currencies other than Canadian dollars are translated into Canadian dollars at the rate of exchange in effect at the statement of financial position date. Revenues and expenses are translated at the transaction exchange rate. Foreign currency gains and losses resulting from translation are reflected in net income of the period.

Assets and liabilities of integrated foreign subsidiary operations are translated into Canadian dollars at exchange rates prevailing at the transaction date for non-monetary items and at the rate in effect at the statement of financial position date for monetary items. Revenues and expenses are converted at the average exchange rate for the year. Gains or losses on translation are reflected in net income of the period.

Income Taxes

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred components.

Current income tax expense is the expected tax payable for the current year's taxable income based on rates enacted or substantively enacted at the period end and any adjustments to previous estimates.

Deferred income taxes are calculated using the asset and liability method. Accordingly, deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts and the tax bases of existing assets and liabilities. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted or substantively enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities from a change in expected future tax rates is recognized in net (loss) income in the period that includes the date of substantive enactment of the revised tax rates. Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that they will be realized.

GC-Global Capital Corp.

Notes to Consolidated Condensed Interim Financial Statements (unaudited)
For the six months ended June 30, 2012 and 2011

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies - continuedStock-Based Compensation Plan

The Company grants stock options to employees, officers and directors. The board of directors grant such options with lives up to 5 years, with vesting periods determined at its discretion and at exercise prices equal to or greater than the Company's closing common share price on the date preceding that of the grant date.

The Company determines the fair value of options granted using the Black-Scholes option pricing model. The fair value of options granted incorporates an assumption for expected option forfeitures and is determined on the grant date. The fair value of options on each vesting date is recognized as stock-based compensation expense over the vesting period.

Financial Assets

Financial assets must be classified into one of four categories: fair value through profit or loss, held-to-maturity, loans and receivables and available for sale; financial liabilities must be classified into one of two categories: fair value through profit or loss and other financial liabilities. All derivative instruments, including those that are embedded in, but not closely related to, another contract must be classified as fair value through profit or loss with changes in their fair value reported in net income for the period. All financial assets, including derivatives, are measured at fair value except for loans and receivables, held-to-maturity investments and other financial liabilities, which are measured at amortized cost, using the effective interest method where applicable. Subsequent measurement and changes in fair value will depend on their initial classification, as follows: fair value through profit or loss financial assets are measured at fair value and changes in fair value are recognized in net income; available for sale financial assets are measured at fair value with changes in fair value recorded in other comprehensive income until the investment is derecognized or impaired at which time the amounts would be recorded in net income.

Cash and short-term investments are designated as fair value through profit or loss. Accounts receivable, interest and dividends receivable, letters of credit, bridge loans and notes receivable are designated as loans and receivables which are measured at amortized cost, subject to impairment reviews. Accounts payable and accrued liabilities and note payable are designated as other financial liabilities which are measured at amortized cost.

Portfolio investments in publicly traded companies have been designated as available for sale and are recorded in the consolidated condensed statements of financial position at fair value. Fair value is determined directly by reference to quoted market prices in active markets. In instances where securities are escrowed or subject to restrictions on sale or transfer, the securities are recorded at amounts discounted from market value to a maximum of 20%. In determining the discount for such investments, the Company considers the nature and length of the restriction.

Portfolio investments in private companies have been designated as available for sale. If a market for an investment is not active, the Company establishes fair value by using a valuation technique that makes maximum use of market inputs and includes recent arm's length market transactions, reference to the current fair value of another instrument that is substantially the same, discounted cash flow analysis, and option pricing models. If there is no active market for a portfolio investment and the range of reasonable fair values is significant and the probabilities of the various estimates cannot be made reliably, then the Company measures the portfolio investment at cost less impairment.

The Company has classified its convertible debentures as loans and receivables and accordingly these are valued at amortized cost. The conversion feature of these convertible debentures is an embedded derivative, which is classified as fair value through profit or loss, and as a result is recorded at fair value. As the expected repayment date is approached the value of the debenture is accreted to its face value. In addition, warrants of other companies, which are included in portfolio investments, are classified as fair value through profit or loss. The Company uses short-term forward contracts to hedge some of its capital invested in its United States based currency transactions. These forward contracts are also designated as fair value through profit or loss.

GC-Global Capital Corp.

Notes to Consolidated Condensed Interim Financial Statements (unaudited)
For the six months ended June 30, 2012 and 2011

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies - continued

Financial assets measured at fair value must be classified into one of the three hierarchy levels set forth below for disclosure purposes (note 7). Each level is based on the transparency of the inputs used to measure the fair value of assets and liabilities.

- Level 1: Inputs are unadjusted quoted prices of identical instruments in active markets.
- Level 2: Valuation models which utilize predominately observable market inputs.
- Level 3: Valuation models which utilize predominately non-observable market inputs.

The classification of a financial asset in the hierarchy is based upon the lowest level of input that is significant to the measurement of fair value. Additional disclosure relating to the liquidity risk associated with financial assets is included in note 19.

Earnings (loss) per Share

Basic earnings (loss) per share are calculated using the weighted average number of multiple and subordinate voting shares outstanding during the period.

Diluted earnings per share is calculated by dividing net earnings available to shareholders for the period by the diluted weighted average number of multiple and subordinate shares outstanding during the period. The diluted weighted average number of shares includes the potential dilution from shares issuable through stock options, if dilutive, using the treasury stock method. The treasury stock method assumes that the proceeds from any shares issued on the exercise of stock options are used by the Company to repurchase and cancel shares at the average market price of the Company's share price for the period. As such, where the strike price of stock options exceeds the average market price of the Company's shares for the reporting period, the inclusion of these shares under the treasury stock method would be anti-dilutive, so these shares are excluded from the calculation of the weighted average number of diluted shares outstanding.

In years that the Company reports a net loss, loss per share is not presented on a diluted basis, as the result would be anti-dilutive.

Operating Leases

Leases in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership are retained by another party, the lessor, are classified as operating leases. Payments, including pre-payments made under operating leases are charged to the consolidated condensed statement of (loss) income on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

4. New and Revised IFRS'S in Issue but Not Yet Effective

A number of new standards and issued amendments to standards and interpretations are not yet effective for the period ending June 30, 2012, and have not been applied when preparing these consolidated condensed interim financial statements. Management is currently assessing the impact of these standards and amendments on its financial statements.

IFRS 9 - Financial instruments

IFRS 9, "Financial instruments" ["IFRS 9"] was issued by the IASB on November 12, 2009 and will replace IAS 39, "Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement" ["IAS 39"]. IFRS 9 replaces the multiple rules in IAS 39 with a single approach to determine whether a financial asset is measured at amortized cost or fair value and a new mixed measurement model for debt instruments having only two categories: amortized cost and fair value. The approach in IFRS 9 is based on how an entity manages its financial instruments in the context of its business model and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets. The new standard also requires a single impairment method to be used, replacing the multiple impairment methods in IAS 39. IFRS 9 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013. The Company is assessing the impact of IFRS 9 on its results of operations and financial position.

GC-Global Capital Corp.

Notes to Consolidated Condensed Interim Financial Statements (unaudited)
For the six months ended June 30, 2012 and 2011

4. New and Revised IFRS'S in Issue but Not Yet Effective - continuedIFRS 10 - Consolidated Financial Statements

IFRS 10, "Consolidated Financial Statements" (IFRS 10) was issued by the IASB on May 12, 2011 and will replace portions of IAS 27 Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements and interpretation SIC-12 Consolidated - Special Purpose Entities. IFRS 10 incorporates a single model for consolidating all entities that are controlled and revises the definition of control to be "An investor controls an investee when it is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the current ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee". Along with control, the new standard also focuses on the concept of power, both of which will include a use of judgment and continuous reassessment as facts and circumstances change. IFRS 10 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013, with early adoption permitted. The Company is assessing the impact of IFRS 10 on its results of operations and financial position.

IFRS 11 – Joint Arrangements

IFRS 11, "Joint Arrangements" (IFRS 11) was issued by the IASB on May 12, 2011 and will replace IAS31, Interest in Joint Ventures. The new standard will apply to the accounting for interest in joint arrangements where there is joint control. Joint arrangements will be separated into joint ventures and joint operations. The structure of the joint arrangement will no longer be the most significant factor on classifying a joint arrangement as either a joint operation or a joint venture. Proportionate consolidations will be removed and replaced with equity accounting. IFRS 11 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013, with early adoption permitted. The Company is assessing the impact of IFRS11 on its results of operations and financial position.

IFRS 12 – Disclosure of Interest in Other Entities

IFRS 12, Disclosure of Interest in Other Entities was issued by the IASB on May 12, 2011. The new standard includes disclosure requirements about subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates, as well as unconsolidated structured entities and replaces existing disclosure requirements. IFRS 12 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013, with early adoption permitted. The Company is assessing the impact of IFRS 12 on its consolidated financial statements.

IFRS 13 – Fair Value Measurement

IFRS 13, Fair Value Measurement was issued by the IASB on May 12, 2011. The new standard converges IFRS and US GAAP on how to measure fair value and the related fair value disclosures. The new standard creates a single source of guidance for fair value measurements, where fair value is required or permitted under IFRS, by not changing how fair value is used but how it is measured. The focus will be on an exit price. IFRS 13 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013, with early adoption permitted. The Company is assessing the impact of IFRS 13 on its consolidated financial statements.

IAS 1 - Amendments to Other Standards

In addition, there have been amendments to IAS 1, *Presentation of Items of Other Comprehensive Income* ("OCI"). IAS 1 is amended to change the disclosure of items presented in OCI, including a requirement to separate items presented in OCI into two groups based on whether or not they may be recycled to profit or loss in the future.

GC-Global Capital Corp.

Notes to Consolidated Condensed Interim Financial Statements (unaudited)
For the six months ended June 30, 2012 and 2011

5. Short-term and Portfolio Investments

	June 31 2012 Carrying Value	June 31 2012 Fair Value	December 31 2011 Carrying Value	December 31 2011 Fair Value
Short-term investments (a)	\$ 338,715	\$ 338,715	\$ 303,035	\$ 303,035
Portfolio investments in publicly traded companies – available for sale (b)(d)	\$ 853,493	853,493	\$ 703,689	\$ 703,689
Portfolio investments in publicly traded companies – fair value through profit or loss (b)(d)	435,968	435,968	399,450	399,450
Portfolio investments in share purchase warrants of publicly traded companies – fair value through profit or loss (c)	1,497	1,497	1,497	1,497
Portfolio investments in publicly - traded companies	\$ 1,290,959	\$ 1,290,959	\$ 1,104,636	\$ 1,104,636
Portfolio investments in private companies – available for sale (b)(d)	\$ 1,680,029	1,680,029	\$ 1,975,263	\$ 1,975,263
Portfolio investments in share purchase warrants of private companies – fair value through profit or loss (c)	34,483	34,483	34,549	34,549
Foreign currency forward contracts (e)	-	-	(3,745)	(3,745)
Portfolio investments in private companies	\$ 1,714,512	\$ 1,714,512	\$ 2,006,067	\$ 2,006,067

(a) The Company has outstanding \$304,166 (2011 - \$303,035) in short-term guaranteed investment certificates with its financial institution. These investments are held as security on its outstanding foreign exchange contracts.

(b) Portfolio investments represent shares in publicly traded companies and partnerships and private companies. For publicly traded companies and partnerships, fair value represents the quoted trading price of the shares held at June 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011. Private companies are measured at fair value. If a market for an investment is not active, the Company establishes fair value by using a valuation technique that makes maximum use of market inputs and includes recent arm's length market transactions, reference to the current fair value of another instrument that is substantially the same, discounted cash flow analysis, and option pricing models. If there is no active market for a portfolio investment and the range of reasonable fair values is significant and the probabilities of the various estimates cannot be made reliably, then the Company measures the portfolio investment at cost less impairment. Portfolio investments in the amount of \$1,498,572 are measured at cost less impairment as at June 30, 2012 (December 31, 2011 - \$1,498,572).

GC-Global Capital Corp.

Notes to Consolidated Condensed Interim Financial Statements (unaudited)
For the six months ended June 30, 2012 and 2011

5. Short-term and Portfolio Investments - continued

- (c) Included in portfolio investments is the fair value of the Company's investments in share purchase warrants of other corporations. Where the value of these warrants is not publicly quoted in active markets, the Company employs the Black-Scholes pricing model to determine fair value, with volatility and risk free rates taken directly from the most recent audited financial statements of the corresponding companies. As these warrants are derivative instruments, there was no change in their fair value at June 30, 2012 or \$Nil (June 30, 2011 –\$361,749).
- (d) The Company uses the following criteria to determine if there is objective evidence that a permanent impairment has occurred:
- i) The length of time that the investment has been impaired;
 - ii) Market price of the investment at the date of the period end assessment;
 - iii) Financial condition and near-term prospects of the investee company;
 - iv) The ability of the Company to retain the investment for a period of time sufficient for a recovery in market value.

For the period ended June 30, 2012 the Company recorded an impairment loss of \$Nil (June 30, 2011 - \$Nil) with respect to its portfolio investments. Included in the impairment loss is a write-down of \$Nil (June 30, 2011 - \$Nil) related to the Company's private company investments.

- (e) The Company uses Foreign currency Forward contracts to hedge its portfolio. At the end of the 2nd quarter, the Company did not hold any contracts and as such, the value of the loss/gain of the contracts stood at \$Nil on June 30, 2012. The net impact of the foreign exchange from closing out all contracts is included in the Foreign exchange expense in the income statement.

GC-Global Capital Corp.

Notes to Consolidated Condensed Interim Financial Statements (unaudited)
For the six months ended June 30, 2012 and 2011

6. Notes Receivable, Bridge Loans, Letters of Credit and Convertible Debentures

a) Notes receivable, bridge loans, letters of credit, convertible debentures and allowance for loan losses

June 30, 2012

	Due Date	Interest Rate	Gross Amount	Specific Allowance	Net Amount
<u>Notes Receivable</u>					
Private company (US\$213,288)	11/8/2012	6%	\$ 216,913	\$ -	\$ 216,913
Private company (CDN\$200,000)	12/15/2012	15%	\$ 200,000	\$ -	\$ 200,000
	3/31/2012 to				
Individual (US\$500,000) (note 17a)	3/31/2016	prime	408,500	-	408,500
			<u>825,413</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>825,413</u>
<u>Bridge Loans (ii)</u>					
Knightscope Media Corp.	4/1/2011	12%	164,974	(11,190)	153,784
Private company (US\$165,292)	On demand	5%	193,102	-	193,102
	6/12/2011 to				
Private company	3/13/2012	10%	1,785,000	(1,278,654)	506,346
Private company (US\$500,000)	n/a	Nil	508,500	(263,274)	245,226
Private company	5/17/2013	6%	350,000	-	350,000
			<u>3,001,576</u>	<u>(1,553,119)</u>	<u>1,448,457</u>
Total			<u>\$ 3,826,989</u>	<u>\$ (1,553,119)</u>	<u>\$ 2,273,871</u>

Note: The amounts in this table do not include \$4,311 in advances or interest payments receivable at June 30, 2012.

December 31, 2011

	Due Date	Interest Rate	Gross Amount	Specific Allowance	Net Amount
<u>Notes Receivable</u>					
Private company (US\$213,288)	11/8/2012	6%	\$ 216,913	\$ -	\$ 216,913
	3/31/2012 to				
Individual (US\$500,000) (note 17a)	3/31/2016	prime	508,500	-	508,500
			<u>725,413</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>725,413</u>
<u>Bridge Loans (ii)</u>					
Knightscope Media Corp.	4/1/2011	12%	164,974	(11,190)	153,784
Private company (US\$190,292)	On demand	5%	168,102	-	168,102
	6/12/2011 to				
Private company	3/13/2012	10%	1,785,000	(1,278,654)	506,346
Private company (US\$500,000)	n/a	Nil	508,500	(263,274)	245,226
Private company	5/17/2013	6%	390,000	-	390,000
			<u>3,016,576</u>	<u>(1,553,119)</u>	<u>1,463,457</u>
Total			<u>\$ 3,741,989</u>	<u>\$ (1,553,119)</u>	<u>\$ 2,188,871</u>

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Notes to Consolidated Condensed Interim Financial Statements (unaudited)
For the six months ended June 30, 2012 and 2011

6. Notes Receivable, Bridge Loans, Letters of Credit and Convertible Debentures – continued

- a) Notes receivable, bridge loans, letters of credit, convertible debentures and allowance for loan losses - continued

The fair values of notes receivable and bridge loans are estimated to be approximately equivalent to carrying value due to the market interest rates being charged. Shares, real estate, personal and corporate guarantees generally have been pledged as security for the notes receivable, bridge loans and convertible debentures.

- i) As the non-interest bearing note receivable was due on demand, no discount rate had been applied.
- ii) The non-interest bearing bridge loan has no fixed date of maturity. The face value of the receivable is US\$600,000 which has been discounted to US\$500,000. In 2011 a specific provision for loan losses of \$263,274 was recorded.
- iii) In September, 2010 the Company acted as the lead lender on a convertible debenture in Bison Gold Resources Inc. in the amount of \$350,000. The Company's portion of the loan was \$200,000. Using the Black-Scholes pricing model with an expected remaining life of 1.00 year, a risk-free interest rate of 1.50% and a volatility of 124%, the \$200,000 was allocated \$95,267 to the debenture and \$104,733 to the conversion feature. For the year ended December 31, 2011 the Company recorded as accretion income \$80,313 with respect to this debenture. This debenture was repaid in cash in the third quarter of 2011.

In January, 2011 the Company acted as the lead lender on a second convertible debenture in Bison Gold Resources Inc. in the amount of \$400,000. The Company's portion of the loan was \$320,000. Using the Black-Scholes pricing model with an expected remaining life of 1.00 year, a risk-free interest rate of 1.50% and a volatility of 124%, the \$320,000 was allocated \$102,035 to the debenture and \$217,965 to the conversion feature. For the year ended December 31, 2011 the Company recorded as accretion income \$217,957 with respect to this debenture. This debenture was repaid in cash in the fourth quarter of 2011.

The Company received a convertible debenture in Knightscope Media Corp. in April, 2010 in the amount of \$231,146. Using the Black-Scholes pricing model with an expected remaining life of 1.00 years, a risk-free interest rate of 1.72% and a volatility of 150%, the \$231,146 was allocated \$171,057 to the debenture and \$60,089 to the conversion feature. The convertible debenture expired on April 1, 2011. For the year ended December 31, 2011 the Company recorded as accretion income \$16,766 with respect to this debenture.

The Company received a convertible debenture in MBMI Resources Inc. in July, 2009 in the amount of \$500,000. Using the Black-Scholes pricing model with an expected remaining life of 2.00 years, a risk-free interest rate of 1.41% and a volatility of 126%, the \$500,000 was allocated \$57,700 to the debenture and \$442,300 to the conversion feature. During the year ended December 31, 2010, the Company converted \$272,222 of the principal into common shares. During the first quarter of 2011, the Company converted the remaining \$227,778 of the principal into common shares.

In June, 2008 the Company received a convertible debenture in a private company in the amount of \$750,000. On August 23, 2010 when the outstanding principal was \$375,000, the private company completed a qualifying transaction and began operating as Royal Coal Corp. At the time of this transaction using the Black-Scholes pricing model with an expected remaining life of 1.36 years, a risk-free interest rate of 1.2% and a volatility of 124%, the \$375,000 was allocated \$175,327 to the debenture and \$199,673 to the conversion feature. In the third and fourth quarter of 2010, the Company received \$50,000 in principal repayments and converted \$75,000 of the principal into common shares. During the first quarter of 2011, the Company converted the remaining \$250,000 of the principal into common shares.

GC-Global Capital Corp.

Notes to Consolidated Condensed Interim Financial Statements (unaudited)
For the six months ended June 30, 2012 and 2011

6. Notes Receivable, Bridge Loans, Letters of Credit and Convertible Debentures – continued

- a) Notes receivable, bridge loans, letters of credit, convertible debentures and allowance for loan losses - continued

As the conversion features of the convertible debentures are derivative instruments, the change in their fair value resulted in a decrease in net income, due to a decrease in their fair value, for the year ended June 30, 2011 of \$Nil (2010 – decrease of \$392,144). Included in the value of convertible debentures is \$Nil (December 31, 2010 - \$Nil) which is the value of the conversion features at December 31, 2011.

- b) Past due loans and notes receivable that are not impaired

Loans are considered past due when the loan is outstanding past the scheduled maturity date. This may arise in the normal course of business as a result of various factors including refinancing delays.

All past due loans at December 31, 2011 were classified as impaired.

- c) Loans renewed or renegotiated during the period

In certain instances the Company may choose to renegotiate or renew loans instead of enforcing its security on loans which have not been repaid. Certain loans whose terms have been renegotiated are no longer considered to be past due but are considered to be in good standing and are therefore accounted for as performing loans. If a substantial modification (based on present value of future cash flows test) is made to a loan on renewal, the Company records any difference between the present value of future cash flows arising from the contractual compared to market rate of interest in net income (loss) immediately. When renewing loan terms, the Company may include changes in maturity dates, additional structuring fees and/or bonuses, interest terms and changes in collateral.

During the year ended December 31, 2011, loans with an outstanding principal of \$898,500 (see note 17(a)) were renegotiated or renewed as compared to \$991,146 in 2010. Based on a comparison of collateral value and/or expected future cash flows with the outstanding carrying value of the loans, there were no renegotiated loans assessed by management as requiring changes to specific loan loss provisions as at December 31, 2011.

- d) Loans settled for non-cash assets

There were no loans settled for non-cash assets in the year ended December 31, 2011. In July, 2010 the Company settled a bridge loan with an outstanding principal of \$1,154,167 for an ownership interest in the private company to which the bridge loan was advanced.

GC-Global Capital Corp.Notes to Consolidated Condensed Interim Financial Statements (unaudited)
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6. Notes Receivable, Bridge Loans, Letters of Credit and Convertible Debentures – continued

e) Impaired loans and allowances for loan losses

The Company's impaired loans and specific allowances are as follows:

	June 30, 2012		December 31, 2011	
	Number of Loans	Face Value	Number of Loans	Face Value
Impaired loans with specific allowances	3	\$ 2,458,474	3	\$ 2,458,474
Specific allowances		(1,553,119)		(1,553,119)
		<u>903,355</u>		<u>903,355</u>
Impaired loans without specific allowances	-	-	-	-
Total impaired loans, net of specific allowances	<u>3</u>	<u>\$ 903,355</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>\$ 903,355</u>

At June 30, 2012, the total estimated fair value of the collateral of impaired loans with specific allowances is \$1,988,750 (December 31, 2011 - \$1,988,750) and for impaired without specific allowances is \$Nil (December 31 2011 - \$Nil). Management estimates the fair value of the collateral taking into account a number of factors including the market value of securities held, real estate appraisals and management's knowledge of the collateral, credit, financial and real estate markets. In assessing the adequacy of the specific loan loss provision, management takes into account likely realizable values, legal costs and incorporates a time value and credit risk component into estimated future cash flows.

When a loan is classified as impaired, the original expected timing and amount of future cash flows may be revised to reflect new loan circumstances. These revised cash flows are discounted using the original effective interest rate to determine the impaired carrying value of the loan. Interest income is thereafter recognized on this impaired carrying value using the effective interest rate. Additional changes to the amount or timing of future cash flows could result in further loan losses, or the reversal of previous loan losses, which would also impact the amount of subsequent interest income recognized. During the year ended December 31, 2011, \$604,922 in specific allowances on impaired loans was reversed.

The Company has recorded specific allowances for loan losses as follows:

	June 30, 2012	December 31, 2011
Balance – beginning of year	\$ 1,553,119	\$ 600,500
Provision for loan losses	-	1,557,540
Recoveries	-	(587,921)
Foreign exchange adjustment	-	(17,000)
Direct write-offs	-	-
Balance – end of year	<u>\$ 1,553,119</u>	<u>\$ 1,553,119</u>

As at June 30, 2012 the Company performed a comprehensive review of its loan portfolio for the purposes of determining any specific allowances for each loan.

GC-Global Capital Corp.

Notes to Consolidated Condensed Interim Financial Statements (unaudited)
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7. Financial Assets Hierarchy

The following table presents the Company's financial assets, measured at fair value on the consolidated condensed interim statement of financial position as at June 30, 2012, categorized into levels of the fair value hierarchy as described in note 3:

	Level 1 Quoted Market Price	Level 2 Observable Market Inputs	Level 3 Non-Observable Market Inputs
Cash and short-term investments	\$ 591,912	\$ -	\$ -
Portfolio investments	\$ 1,290,959	\$ -	\$ 215,940

8. Equity Method Investments

Equity method investments consist of the following:

	June 30, 2012	December 31, 2011
TGC Acquisition Corp. (a)	\$ 569,630	\$ 335,816
Marathon Mortgage Corp. (b)	2,514,737	2,713,792
Total	\$ 3,084,367	\$ 3,049,608

- a) On July 20, 2011, the Company announced it had entered into a joint venture called TGC Acquisition Corp. ("TGC") with Rossmore and Partners Investments Corp. ("Rossmore"), under which the parties have completed the acquisition of Tanenbaum Landscape and Design Inc. ("TLD") (formerly DDR Landscaping Contractors Ltd.) for a purchase price of \$2.5-million. The Company and Rossmore will have an equal interest in TGC. The Company has provided a \$1-million non-interest-bearing demand promissory note to TGC to finance the acquisition. Rossmore provided an additional \$500,000 and the sellers have provided a \$1-million vendor take back for the balance of the purchase price. The promissory note to TGC is guaranteed by TLD. Based in Oakville, TLD is a commercial site contractor in the Ontario region. Joint control of TGC is established as all strategic and operating decisions require approval by both joint venture partners. The Company's proportionate share of TGC's earnings or losses is reported in income. For the first half ended June 30, 2012, the Company recorded a gain of \$233,813 (December 31, 2011 – a loss of \$664,184) relating to this investment.

GC-Global Capital Corp.Notes to Consolidated Condensed Interim Financial Statements (unaudited)
For the six months ended June 30, 2012 and 2011

8. Equity Method Investments - continued

- b) On November 24, 2011 the Company announced that it has subscribed for and purchased 2,750,000 Preferred Shares and 2,138,890 Common Shares of Marathon Mortgage Corporation (“MMC”) representing 35.3% of the outstanding Preferred Shares and 24.3% of the outstanding Common Shares for a total subscription price of \$2,750,214. MMC has been established to build a residential mortgage origination, sales and servicing business. The Company’s acquisition of MMC Preferred and Common Shares was the lead order in a financing of MMC which raised \$7,801,000. The Preferred Shares are expected to yield a cumulative annual dividend equal to 8% of the issue price and the Preferred Shares are also redeemable at a redemption price equal to the issue price. As consideration for being the lead order on the MMC financing, the Company negotiated and entered into a Put/Call arrangement pursuant to which the Company may purchase, or MMC may require the Company to purchase, an additional 1.2 million Preferred Shares and 933,333 Common Shares for an aggregate purchase price of \$1,200,093. The Put/Call shall remain available for exercise for a period of five years; however, MMC cannot exercise their Call rights until after one year from the date of closing of the MMC financing. Gordon Ewart, Global Capital’s Chairman, is the registered holder of 620,000 Common Shares of MMC which he acquired independently at the Common Share issue price. The Company’s proportionate share of MMC’s earnings or losses is reported in income. For the first six months ending June 30, 2012, the Company recorded a loss of \$202,099 (December 31, 2011 – a loss of \$36,423) relating to this investment.
- c) As at December 31, 2010 the Company held approximately of 42.5% of the outstanding shares in GDV Resources Inc. (“GDV”). During the first quarter of 2011 the Company completed a shares-for-debt transaction with GDV whereby the Company received 1,500,000 common shares of GDV to cancel debt of \$75,000. Subsequent to this transaction the Company’s ownership increased to 49.9%. As a result, the Company had determined that it exercised significant influence over GDV and therefore accounted for this investment using the equity method. The Company’s share of earnings or losses was reported in income. For the period ended June 30, 2011 the Company recorded a loss of \$Nil (December 31, 2011 – a loss of \$44,569) relating to this investment. On December 31, 2011 the Company sold 3,000,000 common shares of GDV in a private transaction for \$75,000 recording a loss of \$49,605.

Summarized financial information of the associated companies included in equity method investments for the period from initial acquisition to December 31, 2011 is disclosed below:

For the years ended December 31, 2011	TGC	MMC
Total Revenue	\$ 1,151,326	\$ 637
Net loss	(1,328,368)	(149,968)
Total assets	2,619,988	7,759,258
Total liabilities	2,448,355	108,395

For the quarter ended June 30, 2012	TGC	MMC
Total Revenue	\$ 1,726,014	6,198
Net Profit (loss)	(175,585)	(832,122)
Adjustment to Net Revenue, December 31, 2011 (post Year End)	577,203	-
Adjustment to Net Profit (Loss), December 31, 2011 (post Year End)	643,210	3,045
Total assets	1,502,463	6,990,409
Total liabilities	1,271,221	28,850

GC-Global Capital Corp.Notes to Consolidated Condensed Interim Financial Statements (unaudited)
For the six months ended June 30, 2012 and 2011

9. Investment Properties

The Company currently owns five investment properties which are measured using the cost model. After initial recognition, the properties are recorded at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

	June 30 2012 Carrying Value	June 30 2012 Fair Value	December 31 2011 Carrying Value	December 31 2011 Fair Value
Laurel Park, North Carolina	\$ 1,195,769	\$ 2,301,873	\$ 1,195,769	\$ 2,301,873
Canyon Ridge, New Mexico	476,369	476,368	476,369	476,368
Asheville, North Carolina	273,573	273,573	273,573	273,573
White Plains, Georgia (2 properties)	3,858	3,858	3,858	3,858
	<u>1,949,569</u>	<u>\$ 3,055,672</u>	<u>1,949,569</u>	<u>\$ 3,055,672</u>

In June, 2010 the Company's 56.5% owned subsidiary Somersby Park 2010 Limited Partnership purchased an investment property in Laurel Park, North Carolina for US\$1,193,971. During the year ended December 31, 2011 the Company capitalized costs of \$61,571 and sold one lot for a gain on sale of \$14,618.

On December 28, 2011 the Company sold its Maysville, Kentucky property for gross proceeds of \$50,665 recording a loss on sale of \$1,600.

To determine fair value, the properties are compared to current prices in an active market for similar properties in the same location and condition and subject to similar contracts. In the absence of such information, the Company may consider current prices of properties of a different nature or in less active markets with adjustments to reflect changes in economic conditions. If the fair value of the property cannot be reasonably determined using the above criteria, the fair value of the property is assumed to be equal to its cost less accumulated impairment losses. As at June 30, 2012 Investment properties in the amount of \$753,799 (December 31, 2011 - \$753,799) are measured at cost less accumulated impairment losses. For the period ended June 30, 2012 the Company recorded an impairment loss of \$Nil (2011 - \$521,494) as a result of a decline in the fair value of certain investment properties.

GC-Global Capital Corp.Notes to Consolidated Condensed Interim Financial Statements (unaudited)
For the six months ended June 30, 2012 and 2011**10. Property and Equipment**

	Computer Equipment	Leasehold Improvements	Furniture	Equipment	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Cost					
At January 1, 2010	31,809	33,836	21,121	14,006	100,772
Additions	14,173	-	725	-	14,898
Disposals	-	(1,368)	-	-	(1,368)
At December 31, 2010	45,982	32,468	21,846	14,006	114,302
Additions	3,692	-	10,533	5,110	19,335
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-
At December 31, 2011	49,674	32,468	32,379	19,116	133,637
Additions	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-
At June 30, 2012	49,674	32,468	32,379	19,116	133,637
Accumulated amortization					
At January 1, 2010	25,222	12,954	10,721	10,283	59,180
Amortization expense	3,039	5,854	2,069	1,117	12,078
At December 31, 2010	28,261	18,808	12,790	11,400	71,259
Depreciation expense	6,147	4,098	2,677	1,548	14,470
At December 31, 2011	34,408	22,906	15,467	12,948	85,729
Amortization expense	3,211	2,050	1,731	1,157	8,149
At June 30, 2012	37,619	24,956	17,198	14,105	93,878
Net carrying values					
At January 1, 2010	6,587	20,882	10,400	3,723	41,592
At December 31, 2010	17,721	13,660	9,056	2,606	43,043
At December 31, 2011	15,265	9,562	16,912	6,169	47,908
At June 30, 2012	12,054	7,512	15,180	5,012	39,758

11. Note Payable

At June 30, 2012 the outstanding principal on the note payable was \$Nil (December 31, 2011 - \$Nil). The note bore interest at 7% compounded annually and was secured by the Canyon Ridge property in New Mexico. Interest and principal were due March 13, 2011. In the second quarter of 2011 the Company settled the note including outstanding interest for a payment of US\$250,000 recording a gain on settlement of CDN\$87,799.

GC-Global Capital Corp.Notes to Consolidated Condensed Interim Financial Statements (unaudited)
For the six months ended June 30, 2012 and 2011

12. Share Capital

- a) Authorized:
Unlimited multiple voting shares ("MVS")
Unlimited subordinate voting shares ("SVS")
Unlimited preferred shares
- b) Shares issued and outstanding

	June 30, 2012	December 31, 2011
Issued and outstanding:		
1,035,719 (December 31, 2011 - 1,035,719) multiple voting shares	\$ 1,888,523	\$ 1,888,523
18,528,045 (December 31, 2011 - 17,199,713) subordinate voting shares	15,514,215	14,600,649
	<u>\$ 16,402,738</u>	<u>\$ 16,489,172</u>

The rights of MVS and SVS shares are identical other than voting rights. MVS shares are entitled to four votes per share whereas SVS shares are entitled to one vote per share.

	Number of Shares	Amount
Multiple voting shares		
Balance, January 1, 2011	1,035,719	\$ 1,888,523
Conversion of MVS to SVS		
Balance, December 31, 2011	<u>1,035,719</u>	<u>1,888,523</u>
Balance, June 30, 2011	<u>1,035,719</u>	<u>\$ 1,888,523</u>
Subordinate voting shares		
Balance, January 1, 2011	18,186,113	15,437,993
Shares cancelled – normal course issuer bids	<u>(986,400)</u>	<u>(837,344)</u>
Balance, December 31, 2011	<u>17,199,713</u>	<u>\$ 14,600,649</u>
Shares issued – private placement	<u>1,333,332</u>	<u>400,000</u>
Shares cancelled – normal course issuer bid	<u>(85,500)</u>	<u>(72,580)</u>
Balance, June 30, 2011	<u>18,447,545</u>	<u>\$ 14,928,069</u>

In the six months ended June 30, 2012, the Company completed treasury purchases for cancellation under a normal course issuer bid of 85,500 subordinate voting shares with a stated capital of \$72,580 for \$18,690 resulting in an increase in contributed surplus of \$53,890.

In the year ended December 31, 2011, the Company completed treasury purchases for cancellation under a normal course issuer bid of 986,400 (2010 – 768,600) subordinate voting shares with a stated capital of \$837,344 (2010 - \$651,720) for \$378,294 (2010 - \$385,787) resulting in an increase in contributed surplus of \$459,050 (2010 - \$265,933) (see note 23(b)).

GC-Global Capital Corp.Notes to Consolidated Condensed Interim Financial Statements (unaudited)
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12. Share Capital - continued

c) Stock options outstanding

	Number of options	Weighted Average exercise price per share	Expiry dates
Subordinate voting share options			
Balance, January 1, 2010	1,510,000	\$ 0.56	February 7, 2011 to August 28, 2014
Expired in 2010	(80,000)	0.55	December 17, 2010
Balance, December 31, 2010	1,430,000	\$ 0.55	November 9, 2012 to August 28, 2014
Forfeited in 2011	(200,000)	0.50	August 28, 2014
Balance, December 31, 2011	1,230,000	\$ 0.55	November 9, 2012 to August 28, 2014
Forfeited in 2012	(170,000)	0.50	November 9, 2012
Forfeited in 2012	(60,000)	1.15	August 28, 2014
Balance, June 30, 2012	1,000,000	\$ 0.54	November 9, 2012 to August 28, 2014

There were no options exercised or modified during the six months ended June 30, 2011.

13. Stock-Based Compensation Plan

The Company has a stock option plan (the "Plan") which was approved by the Board of Directors of the Company. The total amount of shares reserved for issuance under the Plan is equal to 10% of the outstanding Subordinate Voting Shares.

The Plan is for the benefit of the employees, officers and directors and certain consultants of the Company and its subsidiaries. The Plan is administered by the Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors of the Company. The Compensation Committee may from time to time designate individuals to whom options to purchase shares of the capital stock of the Company may be granted, the number of shares to be optioned to each and the vesting terms of such options. The option price per share which is the subject of any option shall be fixed by the Board of Directors when such option is granted. The option price can be discounted according to the rules of the Exchange at the time the option is granted. The period during which an option is exercisable shall not exceed five years from the date the option is granted. The options may not be assigned, transferred or pledged. Subject to any grace period allowed under the policies of the Exchange, the options will expire upon the termination of the employment or office with the Company or any of its subsidiaries or death of an individual. The total number of shares to be optioned to any one individual cannot exceed five percent of the total of the issued and outstanding shares. It has been the Company's policy for options to vest upon issuance.

As at June 30, 2012, the Company had outstanding and exercisable 1,000,000 stock options. These include 60,000 options with an exercise price of \$1.15 expiring November 11, 2012 and 940,000 options with an exercise price of \$0.50 expiring August 28, 2014.

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Notes to Consolidated Condensed Interim Financial Statements (unaudited)
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14. Net Income per Share

Net income (loss) per share has been calculated using the weighted average number of multiple and subordinate voting shares outstanding during the year. Diluted income (loss) per share is calculated in a similar manner, except that the weighted average number of multiple and subordinate voting shares outstanding is increased to include potentially issuable subordinate voting shares from the assumed exercise of stock options, if dilutive. As a result of the net loss for the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011, the potential effect of the exercise of stock options was anti-dilutive.

15. Supplementary Cash Flow Information

	June 30, 2012	June 30, 2011
Net change in non-cash working capital balances		
Accounts receivable and sundry assets	\$ (86,515)	\$ 115,060
Prepaid expenses	547	(10,980)
Interest and dividends receivable	14,179	21,625
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(74,887)	(339,493)
	<u>\$ (146,675)</u>	<u>\$ (213,788)</u>
Interest received	\$ 112,416	\$ 817,414
Interest paid	\$ 4,930	\$ 2,218
Income taxes paid	\$ -	\$ -
<u>Non-cash Transactions:</u>		
Portfolio investments		
Structuring fees and bonuses received as shares	\$ -	\$ 142,389
Accounts receivable received as portfolio investments	-	100,000
	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 242,389</u>

16. Dividends

On June 6, 2011, the Company's 56.5% controlled subsidiary Somersby Park 2010 Limited Partnership paid out \$2,119 of its 2010 income distribution to its non-controlling limited partners.

GC-Global Capital Corp.

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17. Related Party Transactions

The Company often receives the right to nominate a member to the Board of Directors of companies to which it provides a bridge loan. The nominees may be an employee, officer or director of the Company, and accordingly, the borrower may become related to the Company.

- a) Notes receivable, bridge loans and convertible debentures include balances due from companies having a current director or officer in common with the Company, with a carrying value of \$408,500 as at June 30, 2012 (December 31, 2011 - \$508,500) and balances due from companies with a former common director with a carrying value of \$153,784 (December 31, 2011 - \$153,784). Notes receivable, bridge loans and convertible debentures include a note due from a director which had an original value of US\$500,000 and was fully allowed for in fiscal 2009. In the third quarter of 2011 the Company and the Director negotiated a payment plan which consists of five principal payments of US\$100,000 beginning on March 31, 2012 with the final payment due on March 31, 2016. Interest on the unpaid balance accrues at the prime rate and is payable semi-annually. A payment was received for \$100,000 plus interest and on March 31, 2012, the loan balance was reduced to \$408,500.
- b) The Company often syndicates a portion of its bridge loans and convertible debentures to other co-lenders. During the quarter ended June 30, 2012 co-lenders invested \$Nil (2011 - \$2,677,650) into bridge loans and convertible debentures structured by the Company. Of the total syndicated amount, \$Nil (2011 - \$558,608) was provided by GC-Global Capital Lending Partners Limited Partnership (the "Partnership") and \$Nil (2011 - \$4,042) was provided by officers and directors of the Company.
- c) Portfolio investments include \$1,144,676 (December 31, 2011 - \$1,144,676) of shares and warrants of companies and partnerships having a current director or officer in common with the Company and \$12,107 (December 31, 2011 - \$12,107) of shares of companies having a former common director in common with the Company.
- d) Accounts receivable includes balances due from companies having a current director or officer in common with the Company in the amount of \$111,336 (December 31, 2011 - \$111,336). These amounts are subject to normal creditor terms. During the first quarter of 2011 the Company completed a shares-for-debt transaction with GDV Resources Inc., whereby the Company received 1,500,000 common shares of GDV Resources Inc. to cancel debt of \$75,000. Further to the disposal of shares described in Note 8, the Company is no longer a related party to GDV.
- e) Interest and dividend income includes interest earned on loans to entities with current directors and officers in common with the Company in the amount of \$Nil (2011 - \$72,121) and \$Nil (2011 - \$40,371) to entities with former common directors with the Company. As of April, 2011 the Company no longer has common directors with Knightscove Media Corp. Interest receivable includes interest earned on loans to entities with directors and officers in common with the Company, in the amount of \$3,845 (December 31, 2011 - \$3,845) and interest earned on loans to entities with former common directors in the amount of \$1,681 (December 31, 2011 - \$1,681).
- f) Structuring fees revenue includes \$Nil (2011 - \$21,508) earned from companies with current and former directors and officers in common with the Company.
- g) Consulting fee revenue includes \$81,000 (2011 - \$81,000) earned from a company jointly controlled by the Company and \$Nil (2011 - \$20,000) earned from a company with former common directors with the Company.
- h) Management and consulting fees and travel and promotion expenses include \$448,689 (2011 - \$316,360) paid to current directors and officers and companies controlled by current directors and officers of the Company, \$Nil (2011 - \$Nil) paid to a company with common officers and directors and \$Nil (2011 - \$108,292) paid to a relative of a director of the Company.

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Notes to Consolidated Condensed Interim Financial Statements (unaudited)
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17. Related Party Transactions - continued

- i) The Company is the parent company of the general partner of GC-Global Capital Lending Partners Limited Partnership. The general partner is entitled to a management fee equal to 2% per annum of the net asset value of the Partnership portfolio as well as a performance fee based on the profitability of the Partnership. In the quarter ended June 30, 2012, the Company earned management and performance fees from the Partnership of \$783 (2011 - \$7,865). The Company was also reimbursed by the Partnership for accounting and legal fees provided in the amount of \$Nil (2011 - \$8,475). The Company is currently in the process of dissolving the Partnership.

Related party transactions are in the normal course of operations and are measured at the exchange amount which is the amount of consideration established and agreed to by the related parties.

Compensation of key management personnel

The remuneration expense of directors and other members of key management personnel during the period was as follows:

	June 30, 2012	June 30, 2011
Salaries and benefits	402,129	263,506

18. Income Taxes

- a) The following table reconciles the expected income tax recovery (provision) at the Canadian federal and provincial statutory rate of 28% (2011 – 28%) to the amounts recognized in the statements of income:

	June 30, 2012	December 31, 2011
Gain (Loss) before recovery of income taxes	\$ (409,957)	\$ (3,510,050)
Basic tax amount at 28% (2011 - 28%)	-	(991,700)
Permanent differences	-	148,200
Tax rate changes and other adjustments	-	5,100
Effects of changes in temporary differences not recognized	-	(14,000)
Expiry of non-capital losses	-	408,900
Temporary differences not recognized	-	1,043,500
Income tax provision	\$ -	\$ 600,000
Current income tax provision	\$ -	\$ -
Deferred income tax provision	-	600,000
	\$ -	\$ 600,000

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18. Income Taxes - continued

- b) Deferred income taxes are provided as a result of temporary differences that arise due to the differences between the income tax values and carrying values of assets and liabilities. Deferred income tax assets have not been recognized in respect of the following items:

	December 31, 2011	December 31, 2010
Non-capital loss carry forwards – Canada	\$ 3,136,000	\$ 3,695,600
Non-capital loss carry forwards – U.S.	1,714,900	2,388,700
Capital losses - Canada	24,781,300	23,535,800
Bridge loans, notes receivable, convertible debentures and portfolio investments	2,712,400	1,889,600
Investment property, equipment and other	2,183,000	1,764,200

The non-capital losses expire as noted in the table below. The capital losses carry forward indefinitely. The other deductible temporary differences do not expire under the current tax legislation. Deferred tax assets have not been recognized in respect of these items because it is not probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the group can utilize the benefits therefrom.

- c) The Company's non-capital Canadian tax losses expire as follows:

2014	\$ 502,000
2025	209,000
2028	589,000
2029	864,000
2030	312,000
2031	660,000
	<u>\$ 3,136,000</u>

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Notes to Consolidated Condensed Interim Financial Statements (unaudited)
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19. Sensitivity Analysis

Many of the Company's portfolio investments include publicly-listed entities that are listed on a Canadian Stock Exchange. Changes in the fair value of investments, other than permanent impairments of these investments and changes in the value of portfolio investments designated as held-for-trading, are reported in other comprehensive income. Over the last five years, the S&P/TSX Composite Index ("TSX Index") had the following year over year changes:

Date	Index Value	Year Over Year % Change
December 31, 2006	12,908.39	-
December 31, 2007	13,833.06	7.2%
December 31, 2008	8,987.70	(35.0%)
December 31, 2009	11,746.11	30.7%
December 31, 2010	13,443.22	14.4%
December 31, 2011	11,955.09	(10.4%)
Five year average	-	(1.5%)

The following table depicts the potential effect on comprehensive income of various changes in the market value of the Company's portfolio investments.

Change in Market Value of Portfolio Investments	Reason based on the TSX Index	Value of Portfolio Investments	Effect on Comprehensive Income
Increase of 14 %	2010 increase	\$ 4,312,474	\$ 542,829
Decrease of 1.5 %	Five year average	\$ 3,713,101	\$ (56,545)
Decrease of 35 %	2008 decrease	\$ 2,450,270	\$ (1,319,376)

The majority of the Company's notes receivable, bridge loans and convertible debentures all carry a fixed interest rate. Bank of Canada interest rate changes historically have not had an effect on the interest rates charged by the Company on its notes receivable, bridge loans or convertible debentures and the Company does not anticipate any sensitivity due to interest rate changes in the future.

Notes receivable and bridge loans denominated in US dollars amounts to \$1,503,580 as at June 30, 2012, 2012 (December 31, 2011 - \$1,478,580). Over the last five years, the US/Canadian Dollar had the following year over year changes:

Date	Exchange Rate US to Canadian	Year Over Year % Change
December 31, 2006	1.1654	-
December 31, 2007	0.9913	(14.9%)
December 31, 2008	1.2180	22.9%
December 31, 2009	1.0510	(13.7%)
December 31, 2010	0.9946	(5.4%)
December 31, 2011	1.0170	2.3%
Five year average	-	(2.7%)

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19. Sensitivity Analysis - continued

The following table depicts the potential effect on net income of various changes in exchange rates.

Change in Exchange Rate	Change in Value of US\$ Denominated Loans	Effect on Interest Income	Effect on Net Income
Increase of 5 %	\$ 75,186	\$ 1,508	\$ 76,694
Increase of 10 %	\$ 150,372	\$ 3,016	\$ 153,378
Decrease of 5 %	\$ (75,186)	\$ (1,508)	\$ (76,694)
Decrease of 15 %	\$ (225,557)	\$ (4,524)	\$ (230,081)

20. Risk Management

The primary goals of the Company's risk management programs are to ensure that the outcomes of activities involving elements of risk are consistent with the Company's objectives and risk tolerance, and to maintain an appropriate risk/reward balance while protecting the Company's financial operations from events that have the potential to materially impair its financial strength. Balancing risk and reward is achieved through aligning risk tolerance with the Company's business strategy, diversifying risk, pricing appropriately for risk, mitigating risk through preventative controls and transferring risk to third parties.

Capital Management

The Company considers the items included in shareholders' equity as capital. The Company's capital management objectives are to maintain a strong and efficient capital structure to provide liquidity to support continued asset growth. A strong capital position also provides flexibility in considering accretive growth opportunities. It is the intention of the Company to pay out a portion of its future annual earnings to shareholders in the form of dividends.

Financial Assets

Risk disclosures relating to financial assets can be found in the "risks and uncertainties" section of the Company's MD&A dated August 29, 2012. The following table provides a cross referencing of those disclosures from the MD&A.

Description	Section
For each type of risk arising from financial assets, an entity shall disclose: the exposure to risk and how they arise; objectives, policies and processes used for managing the risks; methods used to measure the risk; and description of collateral	Risk management
	Credit risk management
	Market risk
	Liquidity risk
	Currency risk
Credit risk- gross exposure to credit risk, credit quality and concentration of exposures	Credit risk management
Market risk- value-at-risk, interest rate risk, price risk and equity risk	Market risk
Liquidity risk- liquid assets, maturity of financial liabilities and credit and liquidity commitments	Liquidity risk
Currency risk- exchange rate risk	Currency risk

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21. Commitments

The Company has entered into an operating lease for office premises expiring in 2013. Minimum annual lease payments, exclusive of taxes and other operating costs, for each of the next two years are approximately:

2012	\$	13,013
2013	\$	26,026

22. Contingencies

- a) In March 2004, the Company and a director were named in an action under which the plaintiff has claimed \$130,000, or in the alternative, the return of shares. The Company and the Director have defended and counterclaimed rescission of the agreement by which the Company agreed to purchase shares from the plaintiff. Affidavits of documents have yet to be exchanged and the plaintiff has taken no steps to move the action forward. Management is of the opinion that this claim is without merit. Accordingly, no provision has been made for this claim in the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

The outcome of this claim is not determinable at the time of issue of these consolidated financial statements and the costs, if any, will be charged to income in the period(s) in which they are reasonably determinable.

- b) In 2010 the Company received a statement of claim from the government of Canada requesting payment of an estimated US\$75,000. These funds were received by the Company as part of a repayment from a bridge loan client in 2004. The plaintiff claims that these funds should have been withheld by the client as per the provisions of the Income Tax Act. As at June 30, 2012, the Company had paid \$50,000 of the provision leaving a balance due of \$25,000 which is included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities.
- c) In 1997, the Company's wholly-owned subsidiary, Global Benefit Plan Consultants Inc. ("GBPC"), had two divisions. The Company sold the assets of one of the divisions ("GBPC Division") to companies controlled by the then current management of that specific division (the "Former Management"). Pursuant to the sale agreement, the Company received an indemnity from Former Management in respect of any reassessments by Revenue Canada for taxes related to the GBPC Division.

During fiscal 2006, Revenue Canada reassessed the tax returns for GBPC for the tax years 1996 and 1997. The reassessment concluded that GBPC reported false travel and promotion expenses for two former members of GBPC's management in the amounts of \$206,814 and \$19,641. The reassessment further concluded that GBPC made false investment tax credit claims in the amounts of \$14,083 and \$1,370 attributed to the false travel and promotion expenses. Total taxes payable on the reassessment amounted to \$101,409 plus interest and penalties of approximately \$215,000. Since 2006 an additional \$115,635 in fees, penalties and interest has accrued.

As at December 31, 2011 the Company has paid \$432,044 which is the total estimated liability in relation to the contingency.

- d) The Company is the parent company of the general partner of GC-Global Capital Lending Partners Limited Partnership and Somersby Park 2010 General Partner Inc. The General Partner has unlimited liability for the liabilities and obligations of the partnerships in excess of the contributions of the limited partners. As at December 31, 2011 there were no outstanding liabilities or obligations for which the Company was contingently liable.

23. Subsequent Events

- a) On August 16, 2012 the loan to a private company for \$350,000 was fully repaid with interest.
- b) On August 20, 2012, US\$25,000 was repaid on the US\$190,291 loan.

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24. Transition to IFRS

The Company has adopted IFRS effective January 1, 2011 and the financial statements for the period ending December 31, 2011 are the first annual consolidated financial statements reported under IFRS, with an IFRS transition date of January 1, 2010. Prior to January 1, 2011, the Company prepared its financial statements under Canadian generally accepted accounting principles ("Canadian GAAP").

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the IFRS and accounting policies effective on June 30, 2011. However, the presentation of future reporting periods as reported in these consolidated financial statements may differ as new IFRS and accounting policies become effective.

a) Exceptions and exemptions from retrospective application of IFRS

Generally, IFRS 1, *First Time Adoption of International Reporting Standards*, requires retrospective application of IFRS with all cumulative adjustments to the previous Canadian GAAP balances reflected in the transition date statement of financial position as at January 1, 2010. However, IFRS 1 provides certain mandatory exemptions and optional exemptions to retrospective application of IFRS of which the Company has applied the following:

- i) Stock-based compensation - IFRS 1 encourages, but does not require, early application of IFRS 2, *Share-based Payment*, to stock options granted after November 7, 2002, and which vested before the IFRS transition date. The Company has elected not to apply IFRS 2 to stock options vested prior to January 1, 2010.
- ii) Business Combinations – In accordance with IFRS transitional provisions, the Company elected to apply IFRS relating to business combinations prospectively from January 1, 2010. As such, Canadian GAAP balances relating to business combinations entered into before that date have been carried forward without adjustment.
- iii) Estimates – IFRS 1 does not permit retrospective application of other reporting standards with the benefit of hindsight. Consequently, all retrospective changes have been made using estimates consistent with those used in prior financial statements under Canadian GAAP.

25. Comparative Figures

Certain comparative figures have been reclassified to conform to the presentation adopted for the current period.