



YANGAROO Inc.

Interim Financial Statements

September 30, 2008

(unaudited)

YANGAROO Inc.

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www.yangaroo.com

YOO on the TSX Venture Exchange

YOOIF on the OTCBB

Management Discussion and Analysis **For the Third Quarter Ended September 30, 2008**

YANGAROO Inc. (“YANGAROO” or “the company”) trades on the TSX Venture Exchange under the symbol YOO (TSX-V: YOO) and in the USA on the OTCBB under the symbol YOOIF. Additional information on the company is available at www.yangaroo.com and www.sedar.com.

YANGAROO’s address is: Suite 600, 95 Mural Street
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1) **Date of MD&A** November 14, 2008.

Note Regarding Forward Looking Statements

This document may contain or refer to certain forward-looking statements relating but not limited to YANGAROO’s expectations, intentions, plans and beliefs. Forward-looking information can often be identified by forward-looking words such as “anticipate”, “believe”, “expect”, “goal”, “plan”, “intend”, “estimate”, “may” and “will” or similar words suggesting future outcomes, or other expectations, beliefs, plans, objectives, assumptions, intentions or statements about future events or performance. Forward-looking information is based on current expectations that involve a number of business risks and uncertainties. Forward-looking statements are subject to risks, uncertainties and other factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from expected results. Potential shareholders and prospective investors should be aware that these statements are subject to known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those suggested by the forward-looking statements. Shareholders are cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward-looking information. By its nature, forward-looking information involves numerous assumptions, inherent risks and uncertainties, both general and specific, that contribute to the possibility that the predictions, forecasts, projections and various future events will not occur.

2) **Description of Business**

YANGAROO Inc. is a technology company that is targeted to become the leading enabler of user-friendly and secure B2B distribution of media via the internet. The principal business objective of YANGAROO is the development and marketing of its patented Digital Media Distribution System (“DMDS”) technology solution.

The company’s strategy is to use its technology to supplant traditional means of delivering content (such as copying to CD, DVD or tapes and delivering via courier) by leveraging the now widely available infrastructure of the high speed internet and evermore powerful desktop computers to enable faster, more secure, less expensive, and environmentally friendly digital content delivery.

DMDS is a web-based delivery system that pioneers secure digital file distribution by incorporating biometrics, encryption and watermarking. DMDS replaces the physical distribution of musical recordings, music video, and advertising to radio, media, retailers and other authorized recipients with more accountable, effective and far less costly digital delivery of broadcast quality media via the Internet.

DMDS utilizes YANGAROO's patented Biometric Rights Management ("BRM") technology to authenticate the recipient of, and grant specified access rights to, the media being distributed. BRM is a unique combination of biometrics, encryption and digital rights management. This biometric verification system identifies the recipient by his or her user name, password and distinctive personal characteristics. The biometric technology currently deployed in DMDS is keystroke dynamics, which identifies a user by their typing rhythm. BRM technology works to prevent unauthorized access and password sharing by verifying individual recipients, and requires no additional hardware for either the sender or the recipient, providing completely portable secure access to users.

The Canadian Record Industry used DMDS to become the world leader in the transition to digital delivery of promotional recordings to radio, internally and to other destinations such as consultants, managers, artists, satellite radio, internet radio, media, and reviewers.

In the US and Europe, where record labels have been primarily delivering promotional releases to radio stations using traditional methods, the record industry is now moving to digital delivery. The traditional methods require the pressing of promotional CD's (known in the industry as CD-PRO's) then packaging, labelling, and sending these with related printed materials by mail or courier to radio and other destinations. This is very costly, time consuming, insecure and harmful to the environment.

In recent years, leaks of new singles by superstar artists such as Britney Spears, Lenny Kravitz, Radiohead, U2, Madonna and Justin Timberlake, as well as Coldplay, before their planned public launch dates underscored the need for improved security for new releases. Further, increasing financial pressures in the record business are leading them to look for ways to reduce costs.

Similarly, the advantages of DMDS can be obtained for the distribution of audio advertising to radio stations. DMDS puts the control of when and to whom radio ads are distributed directly in the hands of the advertising firm. DMDS can provide significant costs savings, greater efficiencies, direct control, and individual accountability compared to the distribution of radio ads on either CD's, FTP or satellite based systems. YANGAROO is also adapting DMDS with the goal of providing these same benefits for the distribution of music videos and TV commercials, which also offer attractive market opportunities for the company.

3) Review of Results of Operations for the Third Quarter Ended September 30, 2008

Revenues for the third quarter ended September 30, 2008 were 31% higher than revenues for the same period in 2007, due to increased use of DMDS and growth in the independent sector. Revenue for the third quarter of 2008 was 27% higher than revenue for the preceding second quarter of 2008. The company commenced billing a major U.S. label for use of DMDS in the third quarter.

The loss for the third quarter of 2008 increased \$23,000 (4%) compared to the third quarter of 2007, which was mainly a result of higher amortization expenses, which increased by \$31,000 (32%), and lower interest income, which decreased by \$50,000 (64%). The loss for the third

quarter of 2008 was \$345,000 (34%) less than the loss for the second quarter of 2008. This decrease was partly due to management's focus on cost control in light of the current economic environment and reduction of the overall headcount.

EBITDA (Earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization), calculated as the loss for the quarter before amortization and interest income, increased by \$58,000 (9%) over the same period in 2007 and by \$354,000 (38%) over the second quarter of 2008.

Salaries and consulting expense increased slightly by \$3,000 (1%) in the third quarter of 2008 compared to the same period last year. Decreases in salaries and consulting expense for the general and administration (10% lower) and sales and marketing departments (18% lower), offset an increase in this expense for the technology (38% higher) and operations (17% higher) departments.

General and administrative expenses decreased \$9,000 (5%) in the third quarter of 2008 compared to last year's third quarter. This change was largely attributable to the decrease in expenses related to the protection of intellectual property rights by \$43,000 (60%) in the three month period ended September 30, 2008.

Technology development expenses were \$8,000 (27%) lower in the third quarter of 2008 compared to last year's third quarter primarily because of lower software license fee expenses. Total expenditures on technology development in the third quarter of 2008 were \$197,000, of which \$22,000 was expensed and \$175,000 was capitalized. The company met the deferral criteria for development costs under generally accepted accounting principles as the company is generating increasing revenues from the product and technology it has developed. Amortization expense of deferred development costs in the amount of \$83,000 was recognized in the third quarter of 2008, an increase of \$27,000 (48%) over last year's third quarter.

Marketing and promotion expenses were marginally lower by \$1,000 (2%) in the third quarter of 2008 compared to the same period in 2007 because of lower travel costs recorded in the three month period.

Amortization expense increased \$31,000 (32%) in the third quarter of 2008 over the third quarter last year mainly because of the increase in amortization of a higher deferred development cost balance. Interest income declined by \$50,000 (64%) in the third quarter of 2008 over the same period in 2007 as a result of lower interest rates and lower average investment balances.

4) Review of Operations for the Nine Month Period Ended September 30, 2008

Revenues for the nine months ended September 30, 2008 were 14% higher than revenues for the same period in 2007, due to increased use of DMDS. Cash and cash equivalents were \$3,626,000 at September 30, 2008, representing over a year of funds.

The loss for the first nine months of 2008 increased by \$690,000 (38%) compared to the first nine months of 2007. The amortization expense increase of \$136,000 (54%) plus the decline

in interest income of \$89,000 (42%), accounted for \$225,000, or nearly one third, of the loss increase. The balance of the increase in the loss was mainly due to higher total expenses, which increased by \$655,000 (27%) over the same period last year. The company utilized funds from the financing completed in February 2007 to reinforce areas that were previously under-resourced due to funding constraints. The higher total expenses are primarily due to planned increases in operating expenses, and were below the budgeted target for the first nine months of 2008.

The majority of the increase in operating expenses in the first nine months of 2008 stemmed from the company's planned augmentation of its human resources and from continuing to enforce and expand its intellectual property rights. The salaries and consulting expense for the company in the first nine months of 2008 increased \$325,000 (24%) compared to the first nine months of 2007, and expenses related to protection of intellectual property rights, which are classified under general and administrative expense, increased \$123,000 (76%) for the same period. Expenditures related to asserting the company's intellectual property rights are a non-recurring operating expense (\$285,000 in the first nine months of 2008), as it is expected that these will not be necessary once the matter under litigation is resolved.

The bulk of the increase in salaries and consulting expense occurred in the technology department, where this expense rose by \$241,000 (102%) in the first nine months of 2008 in comparison to last year's first nine months. The company commenced bolstering its technology team with necessary human resources in late 2006, adding two developers and a technical support representative. In the second quarter of 2007 the company recruited a Director of Engineering and a graphic designer, and in the fourth quarter of 2007 added a developer and a quality assurance person. These additions, which were needed to support the company's business development, doubled the number of personnel in the technology and support team by the end of the fourth quarter of 2007. In the first quarter of 2008 the company recruited its' Chief Technology Officer and terminated the Vice President Technology, and terminated the Manager of Software Development in the second quarter of 2008, which gave rise to severance payments that continued into the third quarter of 2008. A reduced rate of capitalization for technology salaries as deferred development costs was used in the first nine months of 2008 as compared to the same period in 2007, reflecting work related to non-capital maintenance of previously released products, which also contributed to the increase in this expense item. The combination of these steps produced the higher salaries and consulting expense for the technology department in the first nine months of 2008, although it still remained under the budgeted target for the period.

The sales and marketing department salaries and consulting expense for the first nine months of 2008 increased by \$22,000 (5%), primarily due to increased salaries and wages expense compared to the first nine months of 2007. The salaries and consulting expense for the operations department increased \$20,000 (19%) in the first nine months of 2008 compared to last year's first nine months, due to supporting increased use of DMDS by a greater number of users. The salaries and consulting expense for general and administration rose by \$42,000 (8%) in the first nine months of 2008, mainly as a result of an increase in salaries and wages expense compared to the first nine months of 2007.

General and administrative expenses increased \$185,000 (35%) in the first nine months of 2008, most of which was attributable to the \$123,000 (76%) increase in expenses in the

period related to the protection of intellectual property rights mentioned above. Also affecting this expense for the nine month period were recruiting fees that were \$13,000 higher, \$14,000 higher co-location costs for expanded DMDS infrastructure, \$14,000 foreign exchange loss and \$21,000 higher rent for larger premises, compared to last year's first nine months. Interest income declined by \$89,000 (42%) in the first nine months of 2008 over the same period in 2007 mainly as a result of lower interest rates and lower average investment balances.

Amortization expense increased \$136,000 (54%) in the first nine months of 2008 over same period last year mainly because of the increase in amortization of higher deferred development cost and technology license asset balances. Marketing and promotion expenses rose slightly by \$3,000 (1%) in the first nine months of 2008 compared to the same period in 2007, because of greater public relations and advertising expenses in the period.

In the first nine months of 2008 the company commenced work on DMDS 5.0, a major version upgrade of DMDS that will improve existing functions and add several new features and capabilities to the system. These new features will open additional related market opportunities for the company. During the nine month period technology development expense increased \$6,000 (8%) over the same period in 2007 primarily due to higher network management fees and higher technology license costs. Total expenditures on technology development in the first nine months of 2008 were \$534,000, of which \$80,000 was expensed and \$454,000 was capitalized. The company met the deferral criteria for development costs under generally accepted accounting principles as the company is generating increasing revenues from the product and technology it has developed. Amortization expense of deferred development costs in the amount of \$242,000 was recognized in the first nine months of 2008, an increase of \$102,000 over last year's first nine months.

The volume of US deliveries made by DMDS in 2007 increased 266% over 2006 to 1.3 million. In the fourth quarter of 2007 the number of US deliveries made on DMDS doubled over the fourth quarter of 2006 to 437,000. This trend continued into 2008, with the traditionally slower first quarter showing that the number of US deliveries made on DMDS increased to 438,000, a 62% increase over last year's first quarter. This growth continued into the second quarter of 2008, which saw US deliveries more than double over the second quarter of 2007 to 526,000. Overall, for the nine month period ended September 30, 2008, US deliveries increased by 56% to 1.3 million, already matching the entire volume for all of 2007. These volume increases demonstrate that the adoption of DMDS in the US record and radio industries continues at a rapid pace. The company is focused on monetizing this usage and commenced billing a major U.S. record label and several U.S. based independent labels in the third quarter of 2008. In addition, deliveries made via DMDS in Canada increased 74% to 543,000 during the nine month period ended September 30, 2008 over the same period in 2007, further cementing DMDS as the de-facto standard for Canada.

In January 2008 the company bolstered its management team with the appointment of Richard Klosa as Chief Technology Officer (CTO). Richard Klosa brings more than a decade of technology development and management experience as an entrepreneur and digital media innovator to the company.

Also in January 2008 the company entered into a partnership with Radio and Records (R&R), the leading music industry information company in the United States, to market and promote

DMDS to the US radio and recording industries. This partnership provides for DMDS branding with direct links to the DMDS login page on all R&R electronic and print products. YANGAROO and R&R will also co-market DMDS' eNote products and R&R's EPK products, expanding the commercial potential of both.

In the first quarter of 2008, the company became a founding partner in FYIMusic.ca along with Gary Slaight, the former president and CEO of Standard Radio Inc. and a long-time champion of Canadian music. Veteran music industry journalist David Farrell returned to the music industry to found FYIMusic.ca, a digital independent news source that focuses on the Canadian music industry. FYIMusic.ca offers detailed reporting on the companies and individuals involved in the creation, marketing, promotion, and export of Canadian music.

In March 2008 Intermedia Regional Promotions of the UK began using DMDS to digitally deliver new releases to the UK's radio network through the company's UK based partner Adstream Ltd. Steve Tandy, Managing Director of Intermedia Regional Promotions said "In this digital age, it has frustrated me for some time that there seemed not to be an acceptable, workable, secure music radio digital delivery system. Intermedia has strongly supported attempts in the past to achieve such a system that would be adopted and embraced by key music people within radio, instead of the antiquated CD-in-a-envelope approach we have all been using for years."

Also in March 2008, the company announced the launch of DMDSDirect, a new ecommerce service that gives the independent North American music community greater access to digital delivery of music. DMDSDirect allows independent aggregators and their tens of thousands of member artists and labels to digitally distribute their radio singles and promotional materials in the same manner utilized by major labels. DMDSDirect users are able to choose a package of key stations in a given radio format or genre, pay by credit card, and have their music distributed both quickly and digitally to radio stations throughout the United States and Canada.

In May 2008 the company signed agreements with San Francisco based IRIS Distribution, and Los Angeles based A&R Select to provide their member artists and labels with digital distribution of their music to radio and other destinations throughout the US and Canada using DMDS. IRIS Distribution currently represents 5,000 independent artists and labels and A&R Select has worked with more than 2,000 artists and bands since its founding in 2006.

Also in May 2008, RCA Music Group, a division of SonyBMG based in New York, selected DMDS to deliver the winning song from the new American Idol, David Cook, to radio across North America. Over 30 million viewers tuned in to see the American Idol season finale and over 97.5 million votes were cast with David Cook winning by over 12 million votes. The 2008 American Idol winner David Cook's song "The Time of My Life" was available for immediate download and airplay via DMDS on Thursday, May 22, 2008, at 1 AM ET following the show's airing in Hawaii.

YANGAROO announced several important events in June 2008:

- The extension of its agreement with Universal Music Canada, for distribution of promotional music to radio and internally via DMDS. Universal Music is the

country's leading music company has been using DMDS commercially in Canada since July 2004.

- The expansion of the partnership with Nielsen Broadcast Data Systems (BDS). Under the agreement, artists and labels that electronically send their music to Nielsen BDS for encoding via BDS' Virtual Encode process will now have the option to use DMDSDirect to send their music digitally to hundreds of radio stations and other media contacts throughout the United States and Canada. Over 50,000 songs per year are submitted with Virtual Encode into the Nielsen BDS database to allow their airplay to be tracked at BDS monitored radio stations.
- The integration of DMDS with the iMediaTouch Radio Automation Software from OMT Inc. (TSXV:OMT). As a result of this integration, iMediaTouch users at over 1,500 radio stations throughout the United States can now import new music available through DMDS directly into their iMediaTouch music library.
- The 2,000th US radio station to register to use DMDS was Emmis Broadcasting's Triple A station WRXP 101.9 FM in New York City.

In July 2008 the company released several new features for DMDS, which included:

- Faster download speeds and response due to integration with a world-leading high speed and large capacity Content Delivery Network, and a significant investment in infrastructure hardware to provide improved load balancing, redundancy and horizontal scalability, faster processing speed and expanded storage capacity.
- File attachments: Record labels using DMDS can now attach promotional materials such as Word, Excel, MPEG, and PDF files to their delivery notifications.
- Custom List Importing: Users can upload and utilize their own private distribution lists within DMDS, allowing new destinations for their content to be added for private or public use.
- Agentless Music Download: Users receive the same watermarked and secure files without installing the client side agent, granting faster portable access to tracks.
- Conversion of WAV to MP3: Large WAV files can now be converted to MP3s, allowing faster and easier access to tracks for some users.
- Portable 'Smart Playlists': Music and program directors can share new tracks through their playlists prior to weekly music meetings
- Rapid Registration: The registration process was streamlined to give new users quicker access to music through DMDS.

In August 2008 YANGAROO adopted a Shareholder Rights Plan. The Rights Plan was adopted to ensure the fair treatment of shareholders in connection with any take-over bid for common shares of YANGAROO. The Rights Plan seeks to provide shareholders with adequate time to properly assess a takeover bid without undue pressure. It also provides the Board with more time to fully consider an unsolicited take-over bid and to explore other alternatives to maximize shareholder value. The Rights Plan is not intended to prevent take-over bids that treat shareholders fairly. Under the Rights Plan, those bids that meet certain requirements intended to protect the interests of all shareholders are deemed to be Permitted Bids.

Also in August 2008, the company reported that in the first seven months of 2008 it had entered into commercial agreements with more than 30 new independent record labels and aggregators to use DMDS and it had delivered new releases by former major label artists Motorhead, Eagles, Journey, Joan Osborne, Natalie Cole, and Everlast.

In September 2008 the company entered into an agreement with the Canadian Academy of Recording Arts and Sciences (CARAS), the organization responsible for the JUNO Awards, to utilize DMDS to distribute all music and related promotional materials submitted for JUNO Award consideration to both the judges and CARAS' members. In past, music has been submitted by artists and record labels for JUNO Award consideration by the physical shipment of 12 CD copies, for each category, of their album and/or single complete with bio and a publicity photo to CARAS, who in turn would package the submissions and ship them out to the 300+ judges across the country. Using DMDS to streamline the process, submitted music will be digitally ingested into DMDS and CARAS will then use DMDS to securely distribute the music and related promotional materials to the 300+ judges and more than 1700 members. These people will then be able to stream the music online or download it to be burned to CD or transferred to their iPods for review.

Also in September 2008, YANGAROO appointed Josh Ziemann, music industry veteran and former Vice President, Marketing at Manhattan/Blue Note Label Group, a division of EMI Music based in New York, as Senior Vice President of Business Development. Overseeing sales and market development for DMDS, Ziemann will focus on continued expansion in the U.S. market as well as generate new revenue streams for the company. Josh Ziemann comes to YANGAROO as a seasoned U.S.-based senior executive with over 25 years experience in sales and marketing. Prior to his position as Vice President, Marketing at EMI's Manhattan/Blue Note, Ziemann was General Manager of Papa Joe Records, a division of Geffen Records in Los Angeles. He has also held the positions of General Manager at major independent label Razor and Tie and Vice President, Marketing at Columbia Records and Mercury Records in New York.

Throughout the first nine months of 2008 the company made significant progress with the examination of its second U.S. patent application No. 10/431,854 titled "Content Distribution System and Method". This is the same application that the company has been granted patent #2,407,774 for in Canada. During that period, agreement was reached with the U.S. Patent Examiner in charge of the application with respect to the patent claims, and the Examiner submitted the application for allowance. Management is optimistic that this U.S. application will result in a patent being granted, as it was in Canada, which would provide a barrier to entry against competitors in the U.S. market and add significant intellectual property value to the company.

To date DMDS has made over five million deliveries of over 11,000 songs from more than 600 record labels to destinations which include radio stations representing over 35 US broadcast chains such as CBS/Infinity, Citadel, Clear Channel, Cox, Cumulus, Emmis, EntreVision, Entercom, Federated Media, Sirius, Journal, DMX, Jones Radio, AOL, Music Choice, Radio One, Salem Communications, Univision, Westwood One, Regent, Premiere Radio, Next Media, XM Satellite Radio, Waitt Media and many others. All of these deliveries have been made without a single leak being reported.

5) Summary of Quarterly Results

The following table sets out selected quarterly results of the Corporation for the eight quarters prior to the effective date of this report. The information contained herein is drawn from the interim and annual financial statements of the Corporation.

Fiscal Year (\$):	2008				2007			
	Q3	Q2	Q1	Q4	Q3	Q2	Q1	Q4 2006
Sales	175,767	137,946	127,077	137,650	133,858	130,640	122,808	124,441
Loss for the period	675,672	1,020,724	807,192	851,609	652,295	632,562	528,693	489,405
Loss per share (basic & diluted)	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01

6) Liquidity and Capital Resources

Cash and cash equivalents at September 30, 2008 decreased to \$3,626,000 from \$6,496,000 as at the December 31, 2007 fiscal year end. The main reason for this change was that the cash used in operating activities in the first nine months of 2008 increased \$474,000 (26%) to \$2,265,000 compared to the first nine months of 2007. The funds available at September 30, 2008 represent more than a year of funding for the company based on the cash used in the third quarter of 2008. During the nine months ended September 30, 2008 the company invested \$454,000 in technology development, \$114,000 in property, plant and equipment (primarily computer hardware devices for infrastructure upgrades), \$10,000 in FYI Inc., and \$40,000 in patent development.

The company will continue to invest funds in building its business to achieve key market and growth targets. The company's operations are not yet generating positive cash flow, so in future the company may need to source additional funds in order to fulfil its business objectives.

7) Share Capital

At September 30, 2008 YANGAROO had 75,517,615 common shares, 3,702,000 options, and 2,800,000 warrants outstanding. At December 31, 2007 YANGAROO had 75,517,615 common shares, 3,321,000 options, and 6,725,400 warrants outstanding. 1,250,000 of the company's outstanding common shares are not tradable currently as these are subject to the litigation described in note 5(b) of the financial statements.

8) Disclosure Controls and Procedures, and Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared by management in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles. For quarterly reporting periods and annual reporting periods, the Company's financial statements are approved by the Board of Directors upon recommendation by the Audit Committee. The integrity and objectivity of these financial statements are the responsibility of management. In addition, management is

responsible for all other information in this report and for ensuring that this information is consistent, where appropriate, with the information contained in the financial statements.

In support of this responsibility, management maintains a system of internal controls to provide reasonable assurance as to the reliability of financial information and the safeguarding of assets. In particular, the CEO and CFO are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (“DC&Ps”) and internal controls over financial reporting (“ICFRs”) for the Company, and we have:

- (a) designed such DC&Ps, or caused them to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance that material information is made known to us during the period in which the annual filings are being prepared; and
- (b) designed such ICFRs, or caused them to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with Canadian GAAP; and
- (c) evaluated the design and effectiveness of the Company’s DC&Ps as of the year ended December 31, 2007, and have evaluated the design of the Company’s ICFRs for the year ended December 31, 2007; and
- (d) have concluded that a material design weakness in the ICFRs may exist in terms of the inadequate segregation of certain duties, which is typical of development stage companies with limited staff; mitigating factors, including dual-payment authorization policies and transparent internal financial transaction reporting processes, serve to minimize the risk that such design weakness could result in a material misstatement of results for the period ended December 31, 2007; and
- (e) have concluded that, other than the item described above in sub-point (d), there are no additional material design weaknesses in the DC&Ps or ICFRs, and that the effectiveness of the DC&Ps is sufficient to expect the prevention or detection of material misstatements of results.

The financial statements include amounts that are based on the best estimates and judgments of management. The Board of Directors is responsible for ensuring that management fulfills its responsibility for financial reporting and internal control. The Board of Directors exercises this responsibility principally through the Audit Committee. The Audit Committee consists of three directors not involved in the daily operations of the Company. The Audit Committee meets with management and the external auditors to satisfy itself that management’s responsibilities are properly discharged and to review the financial statements prior to their presentation to the Board of Directors for approval.

The external auditors, Collins Barrow Toronto LLP (formerly DMCT, LLP) audit the annual statements, in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards, and provide a report of their findings to the Audit Committee. The external auditors have free and full

access to the Audit Committee with respect to their findings concerning the fairness of financial reporting and the adequacy of internal controls.

9) Off Balance Sheet Arrangements

The company does not have any off-balance sheet arrangements.

10) Change in Accounting Policies

(i) Effective January 1, 2008, the Company adopted the recommendations of The Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants' ("CICA") Handbook Section 1535, Capital Disclosures ("Section 1535"). The new standard requires an entity to disclose information to enable users of its financial statements to evaluate the entity's objectives, policies and processes for managing capital. Disclosure requirements pertaining to Section 1535 are contained in Note 6.

(ii) Effective January 1, 2008, the Company adopted the recommendations of CICA Handbook Section 3862, Financial Instruments - Disclosures ("Section 3862"). Section 3862 provides standards for disclosures about financial instruments, including disclosures about fair value and the credit, liquidity and market risks associated with the financial instruments. Disclosure requirements pertaining to Section 3862 are contained in Note 7.

(iii) Effective January 1, 2008, the Company adopted the recommendations of CICA Handbook Section 3863, Financial Instruments - Presentation ("Section 3863"). Section 3863 provides standards for presentation of financial instruments and non-financial derivatives. Adoption of this standard had no impact on the Company's financial instrument related presentation disclosures.

(iv) Effective January 1, 2008, the Company adopted the recommendations of CICA Handbook Section 1400, General Standards of Financial Statement Presentation, to change the guidance related to management's responsibility to assess the ability of the entity to continue as a going concern. Management is required to make an assessment of an entity's ability to continue as a going concern and should take into account all available information about the future, which is at least, but is not limited to, 12 months from the balance sheet dates. Disclosure is required of material uncertainties related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt upon the entity's ability to continue as a going concern.

YANGAROO Inc.

Interim Financial Statements

September 30, 2008

(unaudited)

Notice to Reader

The accompanying unaudited interim financial statements have been prepared by the company's management and the company's independent auditors have not performed a review of these financial statements.

YANGAROO Inc.

Interim Balance Sheets

(unaudited - See Notice to Reader)

	Note	September 30 2008 (unaudited)	December 31 2007 (audited)
Assets			
Current			
Cash and cash equivalents		\$ 3,625,745	\$ 6,496,563
Accounts receivable		198,835	141,492
Prepaid expenses and other assets		75,965	57,435
		3,900,545	6,695,490
Property, plant and equipment		164,451	110,871
Patents		94,897	60,869
Investment in technology		476,361	561,379
Deferred development costs		1,173,638	961,288
Other assets		88,030	78,030
		\$ 5,897,922	\$ 8,467,927

Liabilities

Current			
Bank indebtedness		\$ 10,000	\$ -
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		251,299	423,314
Deferred revenue		14,904	9,801
		276,203	433,115

Shareholders' Equity

Capital stock		21,043,889	21,043,889
Contributed surplus		846,991	737,170
Warrants		505,428	524,754
Deficit		(16,774,589)	(14,271,001)
		5,621,719	8,034,812
		\$ 5,897,922	\$ 8,467,927

Commitments and Contingencies (Note 5)

Approved by the Board "John Heaven" Director "Clifford Hunt" Director
(signed) (signed)

See accompanying notes.

YANGAROO Inc.

Interim Statements of Operations and Deficit (unaudited - See Notice to Reader)

	Nine Months Ended September 30		Three Months Ended September 30	
	2008	2007	2008	2007
Revenue	\$ 440,790	\$ 387,306	\$ 175,767	\$ 133,858
Expenses				
Salaries and consulting	1,654,943	1,329,940	484,323	481,553
Marketing and promotion	225,499	222,396	61,847	63,104
General and administrative	716,210	530,897	183,213	192,589
Technology development	80,332	74,706	21,852	29,877
Amortization	388,962	253,325	128,677	97,240
	3,065,946	2,411,264	879,912	864,363
Loss before undernoted item	(2,625,156)	(2,023,958)	(704,145)	(730,505)
Interest income	121,569	210,408	28,473	78,210
Loss for the period	(2,503,587)	(1,813,550)	(675,672)	(652,295)
Deficit at beginning of period	(14,271,002)	(11,605,842)	(16,098,917)	(12,767,097)
Deficit at end of period	\$(16,774,589)	\$(13,419,392)	\$(16,774,589)	\$(13,419,392)
Basic and diluted loss per share	\$ (0.03)	\$ (0.03)	\$ (0.01)	\$ (0.01)
Weighted average number of shares	75,517,615	69,859,798	75,517,615	75,517,615

See accompanying notes.

YANGAROO Inc.
Interim Statements of Cash Flows
(unaudited - See Notice to Reader)

	Nine Months Ended September 30		Three Months Ended September 30	
	2008	2007	2008	2007
Cash flows from operating activities				
Loss for the period	\$ (2,503,587)	\$ (1,813,550)	\$ (675,672)	\$ (652,295)
Add items not affecting cash				
Amortization	388,962	253,325	128,677	97,240
Loss on disposal of capital assets	1,876	-	782	-
Stock based compensation	90,495	82,810	30,382	35,024
	(2,022,254)	(1,477,415)	(515,831)	(520,031)
Changes in non-cash working capital items				
Accounts receivable	(57,343)	(43,719)	(17,952)	(2,961)
Prepays and sundry assets	(18,530)	(223,383)	11,080	(57,547)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(172,017)	(53,556)	(129,829)	(83,147)
Deferred revenue	5,103	7,414	(2,463)	1,049
	(2,265,041)	(1,790,659)	(654,995)	(662,637)
Cash flows from investing activities				
Purchase of property plant and equipment	(114,314)	(99,371)	(3,553)	(7,644)
Proceeds from disposition of property, plant and equipment	2,270	-	620	-
Investment in technology licence	-	(47,991)	-	(31,511)
Investment in FYI Inc.	(10,000)	-	-	-
Patent	(39,697)	(28,845)	(15,913)	(10,619)
Technology development	(454,037)	(330,917)	(175,380)	(101,058)
Re-branding	-	(78,030)	-	-
	(615,778)	(585,154)	(194,226)	(150,832)
Cash flows from financing activities				
Issuance of common shares, net of issue costs	-	9,243,607	-	(8,414)
Advances (repayment) of operating loan	10,000	(15,000)	-	-
	10,000	9,228,607	-	(8,414)
Increase (decrease) (decrease) in cash during the period	(2,870,819)	6,852,794	(849,221)	(821,883)
Cash at beginning of period	6,496,563	72,447	4,474,965	7,747,124
Cash at end of period	\$ 3,625,744	\$ 6,925,241	\$ 3,625,744	\$ 6,925,241

See accompanying notes.

YANGAROO Inc.

Notes to Interim Financial Statements

September 30, 2008

(unaudited - See Notice to Reader)

1. BASIS OF PRESENTATION

YANGAROO Inc. (the "Company") is a technology company that is targeted to become the leading enabler of user-friendly and secure business to business distribution of media via the internet.

2. CHANGE IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES

- (i) Effective January 1, 2008, the Company adopted the recommendations of The Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants' ("CICA") Handbook Section 1535, Capital Disclosures ("Section 1535"). The new standard requires an entity to disclose information to enable users of its financial statements to evaluate the entity's objectives, policies and processes for managing capital. Disclosure requirements pertaining to Section 1535 are contained in Note 7.
- (ii) Effective January 1, 2008, the Company adopted the recommendations of CICA Handbook Section 3862, Financial Instruments - Disclosures ("Section 3862"). Section 3862 provides standards for disclosures about financial instruments, including disclosures about fair value and the credit, liquidity and market risks associated with the financial instruments. Disclosure requirements pertaining to Section 3862 are contained in Note 7.
- (iii) Effective January 1, 2008, the Company adopted the recommendations of CICA Handbook Section 3863, Financial Instruments - Presentation ("Section 3863"). Section 3863 provides standards for presentation of financial instruments and non-financial derivatives. Adoption of this standard had no impact on the Company's financial instrument related presentation disclosures.
- (iv) Effective January 1, 2008, the Company adopted the recommendations of CICA Handbook Section 1400, General Standards of Financial Statement Presentation, to change the guidance related to management's responsibility to assess the ability of the entity to continue as a going concern. Management is required to make an assessment of an entity's ability to continue as a going concern and should take into account all available information about the future, which is at least, but is not limited to, 12 months from the balance sheet dates. Disclosure is required of material uncertainties related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt upon the entity's ability to continue as a going concern.

YANGAROO Inc.

Notes to Interim Financial Statements

September 30, 2008

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3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The interim financial statements are prepared in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles and follow the same accounting policies and methods of their application as the most recent audited financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2007, except for the new accounting policy added below and the change in accounting policy disclosed for Note 2. These financial statements should be read in conjunction with those audited financial statements.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements Issued and Not Yet Applied

- (i) In 2008, the CICA issued Handbook Section 3064, Goodwill and Intangible Assets ("CICA 3064"). CICA 3064, which replaces Section 3062, Goodwill and Intangible Assets, and Section 3450, Research and Development Costs, establishes standards for the recognition, measurement and disclosure of goodwill and intangible assets. This new standard is effective for the Company's interim and annual financial statements for periods commencing January 1, 2009. The Company is assessing the impact of the new standard on its financial statements.
- (ii) The CICA plans to converge Canadian Generally Accepted Accounting Principles with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") over a transition period expected to end in 2011, when IFRS will be fully adopted. The impact of the transition to IFRS on the Company's financial statements is not yet determinable.

YANGAROO Inc.

Notes to Interim Financial Statements

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4. STOCK OPTIONS AND WARRANTS

The Company had the following stock options outstanding at September 30, 2008:

Number of Options	Exercise Price	Expiry Date
50,000	\$ 1.04	January 1, 2009
400,000	\$ 0.47	January 1, 2009
100,000	\$ 0.86	August 9, 2009
25,000	\$ 0.47	August 25, 2009
25,000	\$ 0.52	September 14, 2009
100,000	\$ 0.47	November 24, 2009
60,000	\$ 0.44	February 3, 2010
500,000	\$ 0.44	March 7, 2010
535,000	\$ 0.42	May 19, 2010
60,000	\$ 0.42	October 3, 2010
75,000	\$ 0.25	November 22, 2010
100,000	\$ 0.25	April 11, 2011
65,000	\$ 0.20	August 16, 2011
120,000	\$ 0.24	November 21, 2011
120,000	\$ 0.35	April 12, 2012
400,000	\$ 0.32	May 24, 2012
50,000	\$ 0.27	June 25, 2012
137,000	\$ 0.24	August 15, 2012
100,000	\$ 0.13	November 27, 2012
100,000	\$ 0.14	January 9, 2013
250,000	\$ 0.22	April 18, 2013
330,000	\$ 0.22	April 18, 2013
3,702,000		

The Company had the following warrants outstanding at September 30, 2008:

Number of Warrants	Purchase Price	Expiry Date
2,800,000	\$ 0.25	February 6, 2009

YANGAROO Inc.

Notes to Interim Financial Statements

September 30, 2008

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5. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

(a) Technology License Agreement

Pursuant to a licensing agreement dated June 28, 2007, the Company was granted a non-exclusive license to integrate a patented biometric technology (the "Intellectual Property") with their DMDS products. The initial term of the License is for six years, automatically renewing for successive terms of one year after the initial five-year term and may be terminated upon 180 days notice prior to the renewal date of the agreement.

The Company paid a one time cost of \$30,000 and must pay an annual maintenance fee of \$5,400 per year.

(b) Litigation

On November 14, 2000, the Company filed a claim against a former employee and shareholder, and related shareholders, seeking a rescission of their 1,250,000 common shares and damages in the amount of \$100,000. A counterclaim was brought against the Company by these defendants for various relief including damages of approximately \$850,000, a declaration that the defendants are shareholders and orders that they be bought out or the Company be wound up. In May 2001, the Company successfully defeated a motion by the defendants that sought interim costs and security for costs. The Company was awarded its costs for this motion. The Company continues to vigorously pursue its claim. The outcome is not determinable and therefore no provision is recorded.

In the ordinary course of business activities, the Company may be contingently liable for litigation and claims with customers, suppliers and former employees. Management believes that adequate provisions have been recorded in the accounts where required.

YANGAROO Inc.

Notes to Interim Financial Statements

September 30, 2008

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5. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES (Cont'd)

(c) Patent Infringement

On July 25, 2005, the Company sent a letter to a competitor and its partners demanding that they cease infringement of the Company's Content Distribution System and Method patent number 2,407,774 in Canada. On March 7, 2006, the competitor filed a claim with the Federal Court of Canada requesting a ruling that the technology of the competitor and its partners does not infringe on this patent and that the patent was invalid. In June 2006, the Company filed with the Federal Court a statement of defence and counterclaim seeking \$15 million in damages for infringement from the competitor and its partners. In May 2007, the competitor sued the company for defamation and interference with their business claiming \$25 million in damages. Management is of the opinion that the suit is a meritless attempt to deflect attention from the company's patent infringement claim against the competitor. The company has filed a statement of defence and counterclaim with the Federal court for \$25 million in damages from the competitor for defamation and interference with the company's business. The outcome is not determinable and therefore no provision is recorded.

On June 22, 2007, the Company filed a claim against a customer of the above competitor, requesting a declaration that the Company's Canadian patent, Content Distribution System and Method patent number 2,407,774 is valid and infringed by the use of the competitor's technology and is seeking \$2 million in damages. In November 2007, a defence and counterclaim was filed seeking a declaration that the use of the competitor's technology does not infringe the patent and the patent is valid. The outcome is not determinable and therefore no provision is recorded.

6. CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company's objective when managing capital is to maintain its ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders.

The Company includes equity, comprised of issued capital stock, warrant capital, contributed surplus and deficit, in the definition of capital.

The Company's primary objective with respect to its capital management is to ensure that it has sufficient cash resources to further develop and market its digital media distribution systems, and to maintain its ongoing operations. To secure the additional capital necessary to pursue these plans, the Company may attempt to raise additional funds through the issuance of equity and warrants or by securing strategic partners.

The Company is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements and there has been no change with respect to the overall capital risk management strategy during the nine month period ended September 30, 2008.

YANGAROO Inc.

Notes to Interim Financial Statements

September 30, 2008

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7. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company is exposed to a variety of financial risks by virtue of its activities: market risk (including currency risk, credit risk and interest rate risk) and liquidity risk. The overall risk management program focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimize potential adverse effects on financial performance.

Risk management is carried out by management under policies approved by the Board of Directors. Management identifies and evaluates financial risks in close cooperation with management. Management is charged with the responsibility of establishing controls and procedures to ensure that financial risks are mitigated in accordance with the approved policies.

(a) Market risk:

(i) Currency risk:

The Company operates internationally and is exposed to foreign exchange risk from various currencies, primarily United States dollars. Foreign exchange risk arises from purchase transactions as well as recognized financial assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies.

Balances in foreign currencies at September 30, 2008 are as follows:

	USD\$	GBP £
Accounts receivable	\$20,100	NIL
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$28,700	NIL

(ii) Credit risk:

The Company is subject to risk of non-payment of accounts receivable. The Company mitigates this risk by monitoring the credit worthiness of its customers. As at September 30, 2008, approximately 33% (December 31, 2007 - 55%) of accounts receivable and 41% (December 31, 2007 - 53%) of revenue are from three customers (2007 - four customers).

YANGAROO Inc.

Notes to Interim Financial Statements

September 30, 2008

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7. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Cont'd)

(iii) Interest rate risk:

Interest rate risk is the risk that the future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates.

Financial assets and financial liabilities with variable interest rates expose the Company to cash flow interest rate risk. The Company's cash earns interest at market rates.

The Company manages its interest rate risk by maximizing the interest income earned on excess funds while maintaining the liquidity necessary to conduct operations on a day-to-day basis. Fluctuations in market rates of interest do not have a significant impact on the Company's results of operations as interest income represents approximately 4.0% of total expenses. A 1.0% change in interest rates would impact the Company's interest income by approximately 36%.

(b) Liquidity risk:

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its obligations as they fall due.

The Company manages its liquidity risk by forecasting cash flows from operations and anticipated investing and financing activities. Senior management is also actively involved in the review and approval of planned expenditures.

As at September 30, 2008, the Company has accounts payable and accrued liabilities of \$251,299 due within 12 months and has cash and cash equivalents of \$3,625,745 to meet its current obligations. As a result the Company has minimal liquidity risk.

8. COMPARATIVE FIGURES

Certain comparative figures have been reclassified to conform with the current year's financial statement presentation.

