

AnalytixInsight Inc.

Consolidated Financial Statements
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholders of AnalytixInsight Inc.

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of AnalytixInsight Inc. and its subsidiaries, which comprise the consolidated statements of financial position as at December 31, 2014 and 2013, and the consolidated statements of loss and comprehensive loss, consolidated statements of cash flows and consolidated statements of changes in shareholders' equity (deficiency) for the years then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility for the Consolidated Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these consolidated financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audits. We conducted our audits in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of AnalytixInsight Inc. and its subsidiaries as at December 31, 2014 and 2013, and their financial performance and cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

Emphasis of Matter

Without qualifying our opinion, we draw attention to Note 1 in the consolidated financial statements which indicates that the Company had continuing losses during the year ended December 31, 2014 and a cumulative deficit as at December 31, 2014. These conditions along with other matters set forth in Note 1 indicate the existence of a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

McGOVERN, HURLEY, CUNNINGHAM, LLP



Chartered Accountants
Licensed Public Accountants

TORONTO, Canada
April 28, 2015

AnalytixInsight Inc.

Consolidated Statements of Financial Position

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

As at

	Notes	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
ASSETS			
Current			
Cash		\$ 195,529	\$ 1,925,829
Accounts and other receivables		104,266	102,286
Inventories		-	9,978
Prepaid expenses		74,071	41,805
Total current assets		373,866	2,079,898
Equipment		-	10,431
Intangible assets	4	1,212,821	2,490,739
Total assets		\$ 1,586,687	\$ 4,581,068
LIABILITIES			
Current			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		\$ 412,999	\$ 133,677
Deferred revenue		18,925	276,756
Debt	5,7,12	-	4,363,996
Total current liabilities		431,924	4,774,429
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY (DEFICIENCY)			
Issued capital	8	8,983,505	7,302,144
Reserves	9	1,820,413	1,390,801
Deficit		(9,790,355)	(8,918,394)
Currency translation reserve		141,200	32,088
Total shareholders' equity (deficiency)		1,154,763	(193,361)
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity (deficiency)		\$ 1,586,687	\$ 4,581,068

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"Prakash Hariharan"
Prakash Hariharan – Director

"Gregg Schoenberg"
Gregg Schoenberg – Director

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these Consolidated Financial Statements.

AnalytixInsight Inc.

Consolidated Statements of Loss and Comprehensive Loss
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

	Notes	For the years ended December 31,	
		2014	2013
REVENUE			
Services		\$ 680,636	\$ -
TOTAL REVENUE		680,636	-
Cost of sales		845,152	-
Amortization		184,217	-
Gross loss		(348,733)	-
EXPENSES			
Consulting and compensation	12	678,347	505,146
Professional fees		179,958	123,342
General and administration		180,236	75,076
Selling and marketing		373,917	49,254
Travel		108,989	37,229
Software research expenditure		1,831,271	938,139
Share-based compensation	9,12	193,525	1,092,952
TOTAL EXPENSES		3,546,243	2,821,138
LOSS before other items		(3,894,976)	(2,821,138)
OTHER ITEMS			
Interest on short-term debt	5	(161,607)	(302,078)
Impairment	4	(1,229,465)	-
Foreign exchange gain		19,260	31,006
NET LOSS before discontinued operations		(5,266,788)	(3,092,210)
Discontinued operations	7	4,394,827	261,074
NET LOSS for the year		(871,961)	(2,831,136)
Other comprehensive income			
Items that may be reclassified to profit and loss:			
Foreign currency translation		109,112	32,088
LOSS AND COMPREHENSIVE LOSS for the year		\$ (762,849)	\$ (2,799,048)
Weighted average number of shares outstanding – basic and diluted		28,700,986	16,078,038
Basic loss per share from continuing operations		\$ (0.18)	\$ (0.19)
Basic earnings per share from discontinued operations		\$ 0.15	\$ 0.02
Basic and diluted loss per share		\$ (0.03)	\$ (0.18)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these Consolidated Financial Statements.

AnalytixInsight Inc.

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

	Notes	For the years ended December 31,	
		2014	2013
Cash provided by (used in):			
Operations:			
Net loss for the year		\$ (871,961)	\$ (2,831,136)
Items not involving cash:			
Depreciation		4,578	-
Amortization of intangible assets		184,217	-
Non-cash interest accrued		161,536	302,078
Impairment		1,229,465	-
Debt and loan forgiveness on disposal of OMT Tech		(4,978,719)	-
Share-based compensation		193,525	1,092,952
Change in non-cash operating working capital		760,907	(183,985)
Net cash flows from continued operations		(3,316,452)	(1,620,091)
Net cash flows of discontinued operations from operating activities	7	(29,958)	261,074
Net cash flows from operating activities		(3,346,410)	(1,359,017)
Investing:			
Cash acquired with CapitalCube Corp.		-	14,832
CapitalCube acquisition cost		-	(41,013)
Net cash flows from continued operations		-	(26,181)
Net cash flows of discontinued operations used in investing activities	7	(267,631)	(4,479)
Net cash flows from investing activities		(267,631)	(30,660)
Financing:			
Loan repayment		(30,000)	(110,000)
Private placement - gross proceeds		1,998,349	1,750,000
Private placement - issue costs		(80,901)	(78,465)
Net cash flows from financing activities		1,887,448	1,561,535
Effect of exchange rate change on cash		(3,707)	(5,759)
(Decrease) increase in cash for the year		(1,726,593)	171,858
Cash, beginning of the year		1,925,829	1,759,730
Cash, end of the year		\$ 195,529	\$ 1,925,829

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these Consolidated Financial Statements.

AnalytixInsight Inc.

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Shareholders' (Deficiency) Equity (Expressed in Canadian dollars)

	Number of shares	Share capital amount	Reserves	Deficit	Currency translation reserve	Shareholders' (deficiency) equity
Balance, December 31, 2012	11,071,189	\$ 3,528,458	\$ 351,900	\$ (6,439,158)	\$ -	\$ (2,558,800)
Shares issued on CapitalCube acquisition	10,000,000	2,400,000	-	-	-	2,400,000
Stock options cancelled	-	-	(351,900)	351,900	-	-
Private placement, units, net of issue costs	5,468,750	1,373,686	297,849	-	-	1,671,535
Share-based compensation	-	-	1,092,952	-	-	1,092,952
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	32,088	32,088
Net loss for the year	-	-	-	(2,831,136)	-	(2,831,136)
Balance, December 31, 2013	26,539,939	\$ 7,302,144	\$ 1,390,801	\$ (8,918,394)	\$ 32,088	\$ (193,361)
Private placement, units, net of issue costs	5,625,961	1,681,361	236,087	-	-	1,917,448
Share-based compensation	-	-	193,525	-	-	193,525
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	109,112	109,112
Net loss for the year	-	-	-	(871,961)	-	(871,961)
Balance, December 31, 2014	32,165,900	\$ 8,983,505	\$ 1,820,413	\$ (9,790,355)	\$ 141,200	\$ 1,154,763

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these Consolidated Financial Statements.

AnalytixInsight Inc.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

1. Nature of Operations and Going Concern

AnalytixInsight Inc. (the "Company") was incorporated in the Province of Manitoba on October 1, 1999 as "Western e-com Ventures Inc.". The Company was renamed "Western e-com Inc." on December 30, 1999, then renamed "OMT Inc." on October 5, 2001 and finally renamed "AnalytixInsight Inc." on July 11, 2013. On July 11, 2013, the Company was continued into British Columbia as a corporation under the *British Columbia Business Corporations Act*. On August 18, 2014, the Company was continued into the province of Ontario as a corporation under the *Ontario Business Corporations Act*. The Company's registered and head office address is located at 65 Queen Street West, Suite 815, Toronto, ON, M5H 2M5. The Company's shares are listed on the TSX Venture Exchange under the symbol "ALY".

On July 11, 2013, OMT Inc. acquired a 100% interest in AnalytixInsight Inc., a privately held Delaware technology company (See Note 4). Upon closing of the acquisition, the Company changed the name of this newly acquired, wholly owned subsidiary, to CapitalCube Corp. ("CapitalCube"). CapitalCube provides financial research and content for investors, information providers, finance portals and media through its online portal www.capitalcube.com and through its institutional partner Connect platform.

In January 2014, the Company registered a wholly owned subsidiary Marketwall S.r.l. ("Marketwall") (formerly Stockwall S.r.l.) which is based in Milan, Italy. Marketwall focuses on mobile opportunities especially in the business to business and business to business to consumer spaces.

On July 31, 2014, the Company announced that it sold all of the issued and outstanding shares of its wholly owned subsidiary, OMT Technologies Inc. ("OMT Tech"), which was a provider of technology and solutions to the media and broadcast industry, in exchange for forgiveness and cancellation of all debt related to OMT Tech. See Note 7 for more details.

The Company has a history of operating losses and expects to incur further losses in the development of its businesses. As at December 31, 2014, the Company has a working capital deficiency of \$58,058 (December 31, 2013 - \$2,694,531) and an accumulated deficit of \$9,790,355 (December 31, 2013 - \$8,918,394). The Company has historically financed its operations by way of share and warrant issuances, the exercise of warrants and debt financings. If the Company is unable to continue to finance itself through these means, it is possible that the Company will be unable to continue as a going concern. Consequently, the Company remains dependent upon the continued financial support of its shareholders and debt holders. These material uncertainties cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. See Note 14 for details of financing closed subsequent to December 31, 2014.

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") with the assumption that the Company will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business rather than a process of forced liquidation. These consolidated financial statements do not include any adjustments relating to the recoverability and classification of recorded asset amounts and classification of liabilities that might be necessary should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern. Such adjustments could be material.

These consolidated financial statements were approved and authorized for issuance by the Board of Directors on April 28, 2015.

2. Significant Accounting Policies

a) Basis of preparation

These annual consolidated financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries were prepared in accordance with IFRS, as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB"), and have been prepared in accordance with accounting policies based on the IFRS standards and International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee ("IFRIC") interpretations. The policies set out below were consistently applied to all the years presented unless otherwise noted.

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with International Account Standards ("IAS") 1, Presentation of Financial Statements, requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgment in applying the Company's accounting policies.

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis except for financial instruments classified as held-for-trading, which are stated at their fair value. In addition, these consolidated financial statements have been prepared using the accrual basis of accounting, except for cash flow information.

AnalytixInsight Inc.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

2. Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)**a) Basis of preparation (Continued)**

The consolidated financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars and include the accounts of the Company and its wholly-owned subsidiaries, OMT Tech, having a Canadian dollar functional currency, CapitalCube, having a US dollar functional currency and Stockwall, having a Euro functional currency. The functional currency determination was conducted through an analysis of the consideration factors identified in IAS 21. The Company reconsiders its functional currency if there are changes in events and conditions of the factors used in the determination of the primary economic environment.

b) Principles of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries: OMT Tech (as discontinued operations), CapitalCube Corp and Marketwall S.r.l. All significant intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated.

An investor controls an investee when it is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. A subsidiary is fully consolidated from the date control is transferred to the Company, and is de-consolidated from the date control ceases.

c) Foreign currency translation

In preparing the financial statements of the individual entities, transactions in currencies other than the entity's functional currency ("Foreign Currencies") are recognized at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At the end of each reporting period, monetary items denominated in Foreign Currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at that date. Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in Foreign Currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at the date when the fair value was determined.

Exchange differences are recognized in the consolidated statement of loss in the period in which they arise except for:

- exchange differences on foreign currency borrowings relating to assets under construction for future productive use, are included in the cost of those assets when they are regarded as an adjustment to interest costs on those foreign currency borrowings;
- exchange differences on monetary items receivable from or payable to a foreign operation for which settlement is neither planned nor likely to occur (therefore forming part of the net investment in the foreign operation), are recognized initially in other comprehensive income and reclassified from equity to profit or loss on disposal or partial disposal of the net investment.

Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to borrowings and cash are presented in the consolidated statement of loss within "foreign exchange gain (loss)". All other foreign exchange gains and losses are also presented in the consolidated statement of operations within "foreign exchange (loss) gain".

The assets and liabilities of foreign operations, including goodwill and fair values adjustments arising on acquisition, are translated at the exchange rates at the reporting date. The income and expenses of foreign operations are translated at the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

Foreign currency differences are recognized in other comprehensive loss ("OCL") and accumulated in the translation reserve except to the extent that the translation difference is allocated to non-controlling interest ("NCI").

When a foreign operation is disposed of in its entirety or partially such that control, significant influence or joint control is lost, the cumulative amount in the translation reserve related to that foreign operation is reclassified to profit and loss as part of the gain and loss on disposal. When only a part of the interest in subsidiary is disposed and control is retained, then the relevant portion of the cumulative amount is reattributed to NCI. When only a part of an associate or joint venture is disposed and significant influence or joint control is retained, the relevant portion of the cumulative amount is reclassified to profit and loss.

AnalytixInsight Inc.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

2. Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)**d) Income tax**

Income tax comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax is recognized in the consolidated statement of loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case the income tax is also recognized directly in other comprehensive loss or equity, respectively.

Current tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted, at the end of the reporting period, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years. As at December 31, 2014, the Company had not incurred any current taxes payable (December 31, 2013 - \$nil).

Deferred tax is recognized, using the liability method of accounting for income taxes. Under this method, deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequence attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases, and for operating losses or tax credits. Deferred income tax is determined on a non-discounted basis using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or settled. Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences can be utilized.

e) Inventories

Inventories consist of projects-in-progress, computers and related equipment held for resale. Projects are recorded at the lower of cost and net realizable value, which includes direct project expenses. Computers and related equipment held for sale are valued at the lower of cost or market on a specific item basis.

f) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and current balances with banks and similar institutions. They are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and have insignificant risk of changes in value.

g) Share capital

Incremental costs directly attributable to the issuance of common shares and warrants are recognized as a deduction from equity. The proceeds from the exercise of stock options or warrants together with amounts previously recorded over the vesting periods are recorded as share capital. Share capital issued for non-monetary consideration is recorded in accordance with the Company's share-based compensation policy.

h) (Loss) earnings per share

The Company calculates basic (loss) earnings per share using the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted (loss) earnings per share is calculated by adjusting the weighted average number of common shares outstanding by an amount that assumes that the proceeds to be received on the exercise of dilutive stock options and warrants are applied to repurchase common shares at the average market price for the period in calculating the net dilution impact. Stock options and warrants are dilutive when the Company has income from operations and the average market price of the common shares during the period exceeds the exercise price of the options and warrants.

i) Research and development

Expenditure on research activities is recognized in profit and loss as incurred. Development expenditures is capitalized only if the expenditure can be measured reliably the product or process is technically and commercially feasible, future economic benefits are probable and the Company intends to and has sufficient resources to complete development and to use or sell the asset. Otherwise, it is recognized in profit and loss as incurred. Subsequent to initial recognition, development expenditure is measured at cost less accumulated amortization and any accumulated impairment losses.

AnalytixInsight Inc.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

2. Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)**j) Financial instruments**

The classification of financial instruments depends on the purpose for which the financial instruments were acquired. Management determines the classification of its financial instruments at initial recognition. The classification and measurement of the Company's financial instruments are disclosed in Note 11 to these consolidated financial statements.

Financial assets

Financial assets are accounted for on the settlement date. The Company classifies its financial assets into one of the following categories and the accounting policy for each category is as follows:

Fair value through profit or loss

This category comprises derivatives, or assets acquired or incurred principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing it in the near term. They are initially and subsequently recorded at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in profit or loss for the period.

Loans and receivables

These assets are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They are initially recorded at fair value and subsequently recorded on an amortized cost basis using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses. Loans and receivables are included in current assets, except for items with maturities greater than 12 months after the end of the reporting period.

Held to maturity investments

These assets are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturities that the Company's management has the positive intention and ability to hold to maturity. These assets are initially recorded at fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost basis using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses. These assets are included in non-current assets, except for those which are expected to mature within 12 months after the end of the reporting period.

Available-for-sale

Non-derivative financial assets not included in the above categories are classified as available-for-sale. They are initially recorded at a fair value and subsequently measured at fair value. Unrealized gains and losses are recognized in other comprehensive loss, except for impairment losses which are recorded in profit or loss for the period.

Financial liabilities

The Company classifies its financial liabilities into one of two categories and the accounting policy for each category is as follows:

Fair value through profit or loss

This category comprises derivatives, or liabilities acquired or incurred principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing it in the near term. They are initially recorded at fair value with subsequent changes in fair value recognized in profit or loss.

Other financial liabilities

This category includes debt, amounts due to related parties and accounts payable and accrued liabilities, all of which are recognized at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

Impairment

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

Fair value hierarchy

Financial instruments measured at fair value are classified into one of three levels in the fair value hierarchy according to the relative reliability of the inputs used to estimate the fair values. The three levels of the fair value hierarchy are:

Level 1 Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;

Level 2 Inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability either directly or indirectly; and

Level 3 Inputs that are not based on observable market data.

AnalytixInsight Inc.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

2. Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)**k) Equipment**

Equipment is carried at acquisition cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Depreciation is determined at rates which will reduce the original cost to estimated residual values over the expected useful life of each asset. Average depreciation time for computers and other equipment is approximately 8 years; furniture is approximately 15 years.

Equipment that is withdrawn from use, or have no reasonable prospect of being recovered through use or sale, are regularly identified and written off. Residual values and useful economic lives are reviewed at least annually, and adjusted if appropriate, at each reporting date.

Subsequent expenditure relating to an item of property, furniture and equipment is capitalized when it is probable that future economic benefits from the use of the assets will be increased. All other subsequent expenditures are recognized as repairs and maintenance.

l) Revenue recognition

The Company recognizes revenue when there is evidence a sales arrangement exists, the sales price is fixed and determinable, collectability is reasonably assured and title has passed. Revenue from fixed-price service contracts and subscriptions are recognized over the life of a contract on a straight-line basis. Revenue billed in advance of its recognition is reflected as deferred revenue. Revenue and income from custom service contracts are determined on the percentage of completion method, based on the ratio of costs incurred to date over estimated total costs.

In the normal course of business, the Company enters into non-monetary transactions to exchange advertising for various products and services. Revenue is recognized on these barter transactions only when the services exchanged are dissimilar in nature and when fair value of the advertising services provided by the Company can be reliably measured by reference to non-barter transactions that:

- Involve advertising similar to the advertising in the barter transaction;
- Occur frequently;
- Represent a predominant number of transactions and amount when compared to all transactions to provide advertising that is similar to the advertising in the barter transaction;
- Involve cash and/or another form of consideration that has a reliably measurable fair value; and
- Do not involve the same counterparty as in the barter transaction.

m) Intangible assets

Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortization and any accumulated impairment losses. The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed to be either finite or indefinite. Intangible assets with finite lives are amortized over their useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset could be impaired. The amortization period and the amortization method for an intangible asset are reviewed at least at each financial year end. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are accounted for on a prospective basis by changing the amortization period or method, as appropriate, and treated as changes in accounting estimates. Intangible assets are derecognized on disposal, or when no future economic benefits are expected from their use. Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are tested for impairment annually, and whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset could be impaired, either individually or at the CGU level. Such intangibles are not amortized. The useful life of an intangible asset with an indefinite useful life is reviewed annually to determine whether the indefinite life assessment continues to be supportable. If not, the change in the useful life assessment from indefinite to finite is made on a prospective basis. Management determined the useful life of its intangible asset to be 7 years during the year ended December 31, 2014.

2. Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

n) Discontinued operations

A discontinued operation is a component of the Company's business, the operations and cash flows of which can be clearly distinguished and which:

- represents a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations;
- is part of single co-ordinated plan to dispose of a separate major line of business;
- is a subsidiary acquired exclusively with a view to re-sale.

Classification as a discontinued operation occurs at the earlier of disposal or when the operation meets the criteria to be classified as held-for-sale. When an operation is classified as discontinued operation, the comparative statement of profit or loss and OCL is re-presented as if the operation had been discontinued from the start of the comparative year.

o) Impairment of non-financial assets

The carrying amount of the Company's non-financial assets (which include inventories, property and equipment, and intangible assets) is reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss. An impairment loss is recognized whenever the carrying amount of an asset or its cash generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognized in the consolidated statement of loss and comprehensive loss. The recoverable amount of assets is the greater of an asset's fair value less cost to sell and value-in-use. In assessing value-in-use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects the current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the assets. For an asset that does not generate cash inflows largely independent of those from other assets, the recoverable amount is determined for the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

An impairment loss is only reversed if there is an indication that the impairment loss may no longer exist and there has been a change in the estimate used to determine the recoverable amount, however, not to an amount higher than the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized in previous year.

p) Share based compensation

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

2. Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

q) Changes in accounting policies

The Company has adopted the following new standards, along with any consequential amendments, effective January 1, 2014. These changes were made in accordance with the applicable transitional provisions and did not have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

IAS 32 – Financial Instruments: Presentation ("IAS 32") was amended by the IASB in December 2011 to clarify certain aspects of the requirements on offsetting. The amendments focus on the criterion that an entity currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amounts and the criterion that an entity intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

IAS 36 – Impairments of Assets ("IAS 36") was amended by the IASB in May 2013 to clarify the requirements to disclose the recoverable amounts of impaired assets and require additional disclosures about the measurement of impaired assets when the recoverable amount is based on fair value less costs of disposal, including the discount rate when a present value technique is used to measure the recoverable amount.

IAS 39 – Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement ("IAS 39") was amended by the IASB in June 2013 to clarify that novation of a hedging derivative to a clearing counterparty as a consequence of laws or regulations or the introduction of laws or regulations does not terminate hedge accounting.

IFRIC 21 – Levies ("IFRIC 21") was issued in May 2013. IFRIC 21 provides guidance on the accounting for levies within the scope of IAS 37 – Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets ("IAS 37"). IAS 37 sets out criteria for the recognition of a liability, one of which is the requirement for the entity to have a present obligation as a result of a past event ("obligating event"). IFRIC 21 clarifies that the obligating event that gives rise to a liability to pay a levy is the activity described in the relevant legislation that triggers the payment of the levy.

r) Recent accounting pronouncements

Certain pronouncements were issued by the IASB or the IFRIC that are mandatory for accounting periods beginning after January 1, 2014 or later periods. Many are not applicable or do not have a significant impact to the Company and have been excluded. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of the following pronouncements on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

IFRS 2 – Share-based Payment ("IFRS 2") was amended to clarify the definition of "vesting conditions", and separately define a "performance condition" and a "service condition". A performance condition requires the counterparty to complete a specified period of service and to meet a specified performance target during the service period. A service condition solely requires the counterparty to complete a specified period of service. The amendments are effective for share-based payment transactions for which the grant date is on or after July 1, 2014.

IFRS 8 - Operating Segments ("IFRS 8") was amended to require an entity to disclose the judgments made by management in aggregating segments. IFRS 8 was also amended to clarify that an entity needs to present a reconciliation between the total reporting segment's assets to the entities' total assets if this information is usually provided to the chief operating decision maker. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after July 1, 2014.

IFRS 9 – Financial Instruments ("IFRS 9") was issued by the IASB in November 2009 with additions in October 2010 and May 2013 and will replace IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement ("IAS 39"). IFRS 9 uses a single approach to determine whether a financial asset is measured at amortized cost or fair value, replacing the multiple rules in IAS 39. The approach in IFRS 9 is based on how an entity manages its financial instruments in the context of its business model and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets. Most of the requirements in IAS 39 for classification and measurement of financial liabilities were carried forward unchanged to IFRS 9, except that an entity choosing to measure a financial liability at fair value will present the portion of any change in its fair value due to changes in the entity's own credit risk in other comprehensive income, rather than within profit or loss. 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, 2018. Earlier adoption is permitted.

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2. Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)**s) Resent accounting pronouncements (Continued)**

IFRS 13 – Fair Value Measurement (“IFRS 13”) was amended to clarify that the exception which allows fair value measurements of a group of financial assets and liabilities on a net basis applies to all contracts within the scope of IAS 39 or IFRS 9, regardless of whether they meet the definitions of financial assets or liabilities as defined in IAS 32. The amendment is effective for annual periods beginning on or after July 1, 2014.

IFRS 15 - Revenue From Contracts With Customers (“IFRS 15”) proposes to replace IAS 18 - Revenue, IAS 11 - Construction contracts, and some revenue-related interpretations. The standard contains a single model that applies to contracts with customers and two approaches to recognizing revenue: at a point in time or over time. The model features a contract-based five-step analysis of transactions to determine whether, how much and when revenue is recognized. New estimates and judgmental thresholds have been introduced, which may affect the amount and/or timing of revenue recognized. IFRS 15 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2017. Earlier adoption is permitted.

IAS 1 – Presentation of Financial Statements (“IAS 1”) was amended in December 2014 in order to clarify, among other things, that information should not be obscured by aggregating or by providing immaterial information, that materiality consideration apply to all parts of the financial statements and that even when a standard requires a specific disclosure, materiality considerations do apply. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2016. Earlier adoption permitted.

IAS 19 - Employee Benefits (“IAS 19”) was amended by the IASB in November 2013 to simplify the accounting for contributions from employees or third parties to defined benefit plans that are independent of the number of years of service. The amendments to IAS 19 are effective for annual periods beginning on or after July 1, 2014.

IAS 24 – Related Party Disclosures (“IAS 24”) was amended to clarify that an entity providing key management services to the reporting entity or the parent of the reporting entity is a related party of the reporting entity. The amendments also require an entity to disclose amounts incurred for key management personnel services provided by a separate management entity. The amendments to IAS 24 are effective for annual periods beginning on or after July 1, 2014.

IAS 38, Intangible Assets and IAS 16, Property, Plant and Equipment were amended in May 2014 to introduce a rebuttable presumption that the use of revenue-based amortization methods for intangible assets is inappropriate. The amendment is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2016. Earlier adoption permitted.

3. Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgments

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make estimates, judgments and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to account estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

Critical accounting estimates are estimates and assumptions made by management that may result in a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities within the next financial year and include, but are not limited to:

Income taxes and recoverability of potential deferred tax assets

In assessing the probability of realizing income tax assets recognized, management makes estimates related to expectations of future taxable income, applicable tax planning opportunities, expected timing of reversals of existing temporary differences and the likelihood that tax positions taken will be sustained upon examination by applicable tax authorities. In making its assessments, management gives additional weight to positive and negative evidence that can be objectively verified. Estimates of future taxable income are based on forecasted cash flows from operations and the application of existing tax laws in each jurisdiction. The Company considers whether relevant tax planning opportunities are within the Company's control, are feasible, and are within management's ability to implement. Examination by applicable tax authorities is supported based on individual facts and circumstances of the relevant tax position examined in light of all available evidence. Where applicable tax laws and regulations are either unclear or subject to ongoing varying interpretations, it is reasonably possible that changes in these estimates can occur that materially affect the amounts of income tax assets recognized. Also, future changes in tax laws could limit the Company from realizing the tax benefits from the deferred tax assets. The Company reassesses unrecognized income tax assets at each reporting period.

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3. Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgments (Continued)Share-based payments

Management determines costs for share-based payments using market-based valuation techniques. The fair value of the market-based and performance-based share awards are determined at the date of grant using generally accepted valuation techniques. Assumptions are made and judgment used in applying valuation techniques. These assumptions and judgments include estimating the future volatility of the stock price, expected dividend yield, future employee turnover rates and future employee stock option exercise behaviors and corporate performance. Such judgments and assumptions are inherently uncertain. Changes in these assumptions could materially affect the fair value estimates.

Determination of purchase price paid and allocation of purchase price related to asset acquisition

Determination of whether a set of assets acquired and liabilities assumed constitute a business requires the Company to make certain judgments, taking into account all facts and circumstances. Applying the acquisition method requires the consideration paid and each identifiable asset and liability to be measured at its acquisition-date fair value. The excess, if any, of the fair value of consideration paid over the fair value of the net identifiable assets acquired is recognized as goodwill. The determination of the acquisition-date fair values often requires management to make assumptions and estimates about future events. The assumptions and estimates with respect to determining the fair value of net identifiable assets acquired generally require a high degree of judgment, and include estimates of future reserves and resources, sales levels and discount rates. Changes in any of the assumptions or estimates used in determining the fair value of the consideration paid and the fair value of acquired assets and liabilities could impact the amounts assigned to assets, liabilities and goodwill in the purchase price allocation.

Assets' carrying values and impairment charges

In the determination of carrying values and impairment charges, management looks at the higher of recoverable amount or fair value less costs to sell in the case of assets and at objective evidence, significant or prolonged decline of fair value on financial assets indicating impairment. These determinations and their individual assumptions require that management make a decision based on the best available information at each reporting period.

Intangible assets

The Company makes use of experience and assumptions in estimating the useful lives and residual values of intangible assets. Management reviews annually whether any indications of impairment exist for intangible assets. Information that the Company considers includes changes in the market, economic and legal environment in which the Company operates as well as internal sources of information. Estimates include but are not limited to estimates of the discounted future after-tax cash flows expected to be derived from the Company's intangible assets, costs to sell the assets and the appropriate discount rate.

Reductions in the number of subscribers, increases in estimated future costs of sales, increases in estimated future capital costs, depreciation of the US dollar relative to the Canadian dollar and/or adverse current economics could result in a write-down of the carrying amounts of the intangible assets.

Revenue recognition

During 2014, revenue included \$604,454 (2013-\$nil) related to barter transactions that the Company believed met the revenue recognition criteria. Barter transactions with contract stated values of \$139,884 (2013 - \$nil) were not recorded as the revenue recognition criteria was not met.

The process of revenue recognition, including the valuation of barter transactions, involves significant management judgment. The Company performed focused procedures to test the valuation of revenue recorded in consideration of non-barter contracts.

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4. Intangible Assets

	Software
Cost as at December 31, 2012	\$ 10,626
Additions through CapitalCube acquisition	2,432,893
Effect of foreign currency exchange difference	57,843
Cost as at December 31, 2013	\$ 2,501,362
Impairment charge	(1,309,847)
Effect of foreign currency exchange difference	225,984
Discontinued operations	(10,626)
Cost as at December 31, 2014	\$ 1,406,873
Accumulated amortization as at December 31, 2013 and 2012	\$ 10,623
Charge for the period	184,217
Effect of foreign currency exchange difference	9,834
Discontinued operations	(10,623)
Accumulated amortization as at December 31, 2014	\$ 194,051
Net book value as at December 31, 2012	\$ 3
Net book value as at December 31, 2013	\$ 2,490,739
Net book value as at December 31, 2014	\$ 1,212,821

During the year ended December 31, 2014, management of the Company determined that certain impairment indicators for its Capital Cube software platform intangible asset exist, and an impairment charge of \$1,309,847 (US\$1,129,081) was recorded in the consolidated financial statements.

Effective July 11, 2013, the Company acquired 100% of the common shares of CapitalCube, a private company incorporated in the State of Delaware, United States of America. As consideration, the Company issued 10,000,000 common shares at a quoted market price on the date of acquisition of \$0.24. The acquisition was accounted for as an asset acquisition.

The purchase price consideration was allocated as follows:

Estimated fair value of common shares issued	\$ 2,400,000
Transaction costs	41,013
	\$ 2,441,013

Fair value of the net assets acquired was allocated as follows:

Cash	\$ 14,832
Advances	487
Equipment	4,804
Intangibles	2,432,893
Current liabilities	(12,003)
	\$ 2,441,013

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5. Debt

	Principal	Accumulated Interest	Total Debt
Balance, December 31, 2012	\$ 3,000,000	\$ 1,171,918	\$ 4,171,918
Repayment	-	(110,000)	(110,000)
Accrued interest during the period	-	302,078	302,078
Balance, December 31, 2013	\$ 3,000,000	\$ 1,363,996	\$ 4,363,996
Repayment	-	(30,000)	(30,000)
Accrued interest during the period	-	161,536	161,536
Forgiveness and cancellation	(3,000,000)	(1,495,532)	(4,495,532)
Balance, December 31, 2014	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

The debt was collateralized by a security agreement over all assets of the Company. The debt bore interest at 8% and was due on demand. Interest expense related to the debt for the year ended December 31, 2014 is \$161,536 (December 31, 2013 - \$302,078). As a part of OMT Tech sale, all of the debt was forgiven and cancelled as of July 31, 2014 (Note 7).

6. Income Taxes**Provision for Income Taxes**

Major items causing the Company's effective income tax rate to differ from the combined Canadian federal and provincial statutory rate of 26% (2013 - 26%) were as follows:

	2014	2013
(Loss) before income taxes	\$ (871,961)	\$ (2,831,136)
Expected income tax recovery based on statutory rate	227,000	729,000
Adjustment to expected income tax benefit:		
Stock based compensation	(51,000)	(281,000)
Other permanent differences	951,000	(15,000)
Foreign tax differences	437,000	252,000
Change in benefit of tax assets not recognized	(1,559,000)	(685,000)
Deferred income tax provision (recovery)	\$ -	\$ -

Deferred Income Taxes

Deferred income tax assets have not been recognized in respect of the following deductible temporary differences:

	2014	2013
Non-capital loss carry-forwards	\$ 7,023,000	\$ 4,083,000
Share issue costs	142,000	150,000
Investment in subsidiaries	2,459,000	1,382,000
Intangible assets	1,831,000	-
Other temporary differences	-	282,000
Total	\$ 11,455,000	\$ 5,897,000

The tax losses arise in Canada (2014 - \$2,037,000, 2013 - \$ 2,264,000) and the US (2014 - \$4,275,000, 2013- \$1,819,000) and expire from 2029 - 2034.

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 Company can use the benefits.

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6. Income Taxes (Continued)**Deferred Income Taxes (Continued)**

As at December 31, 2014, the Company has non-capital losses in Canada and the US, which under certain circumstances can be used to reduce the taxable income of future years. The non-capital losses, stated in Canadian dollars, expire as follows:

Year of Expiry	Canada	US
2029	\$ 187,000	\$ -
2030	356,000	-
2031	265,000	-
2031	38,000	-
2032	490,000	438,000
2033	701,000	1,381,000
2034	-	2,456,000
	\$ 2,037,000	\$ 4,275,000

7. Discontinued Operations

On June 4, 2014, the Company entered into a share purchase agreement, pursuant to which the Company agreed to dispose of its wholly owned subsidiary, OMT Tech (the "Transaction"), to 652420 B.C. Ltd. (the "Purchaser"), a privately held company incorporated under the laws of British Columbia. The transaction closed on July 31, 2014 and, the Purchaser acquired all of the issued and outstanding shares of OMT Tech. In exchange, the Purchaser forgave all of the debt owed by the Company to the Purchaser. The operations of OMT Tech have been shown as "discontinued operations" in these consolidated financial statements.

As a result of the Transaction, the Company recorded a gain for the year ended December 31, 2014 in the amount of \$4,394,827, which primarily resulted from forgiveness and cancellation of debt (Note 5) and an intercompany loan.

Debt	\$	4,495,532
Intercompany loan		483,187
Net asset value of OMT Tech		(583,892)
Gain on disposal of OMT Tech	\$	4,394,827

OMT Tech operations comprised of the following items as at July 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013:

	July 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
ASSETS		
Current		
Cash	\$ 267,631	\$ 302,836
Accounts and other receivables	86,562	102,286
Inventories	30,095	9,978
Prepaid expenses	42,102	30,705
Intercompany loan	483,187	-
Total current assets	909,577	445,805
Equipment	4,025	5,853
Intangibles	3	3
Total assets	\$ 913,605	\$ 451,661
LIABILITIES		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 42,342	\$ 44,820
Deferred revenue	317,329	276,756
Total liabilities	\$ 359,671	\$ 321,576

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7. Discontinued Operations (Continued)

	For the seven months ended July 31, 2014	For the year ended December 31, 2013
REVENUE		
Product sales	\$ 522,410	\$ 1,024,160
Services	394,478	591,890
TOTAL REVENUES	916,888	1,616,050
Cost of sales	151,756	324,911
Gross profit	765,132	1,291,139
EXPENSES		
Selling and administrative	686,168	862,386
Software development	93,811	166,816
TOTAL EXPENSES	779,979	1,029,202
NET (LOSS) INCOME before other items	(14,847)	261,937
OTHER ITEMS		
Foreign exchange loss	(8,192)	(863)
NET (LOSS) INCOME before income tax	(23,039)	261,074
Income and other tax expense	(6,919)	-
NET (LOSS) INCOME for the period	\$ (29,958)	\$ 261,074

8. Share Capital

Issued	Number of shares	Stated value
Balance, December 31, 2012	11,071,189	\$ 3,528,458
Shares issued on CapitalCube acquisition	10,000,000	2,400,000
Private placement	5,468,750	1,456,851
Share issuance costs	-	(83,165)
Balance, December 31, 2013	26,539,939	\$ 7,302,144
Private placement	5,625,961	1,756,183
Share issuance costs	-	(74,822)
Balance, December 31, 2014	32,165,900	\$ 8,983,505

Issued share capital

On July 11, 2013, the Company issued 10,000,000 common shares to the shareholders and certain debt holders of CapitalCube in exchange for 100% ownership of CapitalCube. See Note 4 for more details on the transaction.

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8. Share Capital (Continued)**Private placements**

On December 16, 2013, the Company announced that it had completed a private placement for gross proceeds of \$1,750,000. The Company issued 5,468,750 units to subscribers at a price of \$0.32 per unit, each unit consisting of one common share and one-half of one share purchase warrant, each whole warrant entitling the holder to acquire one additional common share of the Company at a price of \$0.50 per share for a period of 2 years, subject to acceleration provisions in the event the Company's shares trade at \$0.70 or more for 30 consecutive trading days. In connection with the offering, the Company paid finder's fees of \$78,465, and issued 199,927 finder's warrants with identical terms (Note 9). All securities issued in connection with the private placement were subject to a hold period which expired on April 17, 2014.

In May 2014, the Company completed the first and second tranches of its private placement financing for gross proceeds of \$1,198,349. Pursuant to the closing of the first and second tranches, the Company issued 2,662,999 units at a price of \$0.45 per unit, each unit consisting of one common share and one-half of one share purchase warrant, each whole warrant entitling the holder thereof to acquire one additional common share of the Company at a price of \$0.70 per share for a period of 12 months. In connection with the closing of the first and second tranches of its financing, the Company has paid finder's fees of \$10,942 and has issued 24,316 finder's warrants to finders who introduced subscribers to the Company. The finder's warrants have the same terms as the warrants forming part of the units. All securities issued in connection with the offering are subject to a four months hold period. The proceeds from the financing will be used for general working capital purposes. See Note 9 for issued warrants' ascribed estimated fair values.

On November 21, 2014, the Company announced that it had completed a private placement for gross proceeds of \$800,000. The Company issued 2,962,962 units to subscribers at a price of \$0.27 per unit, each unit consisting of one common share and one-half of one share purchase warrant, each whole warrant entitling the holder to acquire one additional common share of the Company at a price of \$0.50 per share for a period of one year. In connection with the offering, the Company paid finder's fees of \$37,275. All securities issued in connection with the private placement are subject to a hold period expiring on March 22, 2015. See Note 9 for issued warrants' ascribed estimated fair values.

9. Reserves

	No. of options	Weighted average exercise price	Value of options vested	No. of warrants	Weighted average exercise price	Value of warrants vested	Total value
Balance, December 31, 2012	583,333	\$ 0.81	\$ 351,900	-	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 351,900
Granted	1,532,000	0.75	1,092,952	2,934,302	0.50	297,849	1,390,801
Cancelled	(583,333)	0.81	(351,900)	-	-	-	(351,900)
Balance, December 31, 2013	1,532,000	\$ 0.75	\$ 1,092,952	2,934,302	\$ 0.50	\$ 297,849	\$ 1,390,801
Granted	1,000,000	0.31	193,525	2,837,296	0.60	236,087	429,612
Balance, December 31, 2014	2,532,000	\$ 0.58	\$ 1,286,477	5,771,598	\$ 0.55	\$ 533,936	\$ 1,820,413

Stock option plan

The Company has an incentive stock option plan (the "Option Plan") which provides that the Board of Directors of the Company may from time to time, in its discretion, and in accordance with TSX-V requirements, grant to directors, officers, employees and consultants to the Company, non-transferable options to purchase common shares. Included in the Option Plan are provisions that provide that the number of common shares reserved for issuance will not exceed 10% of the then issued and outstanding common shares of the Company. Vesting terms are determined at the time of grant by the Board of Directors.

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9. Reserves (Continued)

The following options and warrants were in existence as at December 31, 2014:

Share options

Number of options outstanding	Number of options exercisable	Grant date	Expiration date	Exercise price	Grant date estimated fair value vested	Expected volatility	Expected life (years)	Expected dividend yield	Risk-free interest rate
1,532,000	1,532,000	20-Dec-13	20-Dec-23	\$ 0.75	\$ 1,092,952	121%	10.00	0.00%	2.67%
150,000	150,000	25-Mar-14	25-Mar-19	\$ 0.55	\$ 66,180	140%	5.00	0.00%	1.72%
850,000	850,000	16-Dec-14	16-Dec-19	\$ 0.27	\$ 127,345	119%	5.00	0.00%	1.29%
2,532,000	2,532,000			\$ 0.58	\$ 1,286,477		8.02		

Warrants

Number of warrants outstanding	Number of warrants exercisable	Grant date	Expiration date	Exercise price	Grant date estimated fair value vested	Expected volatility	Expected life (years)	Expected dividend yield	Risk-free interest rate
2,734,375	2,734,375	16-Dec-13	16-Dec-15	\$ 0.50	\$ 276,415	105%	2.00	0.00%	1.11%
199,927	199,927	16-Dec-13	16-Dec-15	\$ 0.50	\$ 21,434	105%	2.00	0.00%	1.11%
1,291,777	1,291,777	25-Apr-14	25-Apr-15	\$ 0.70	\$ 154,212	123%	1.00	0.00%	1.05%
24,316	24,316	25-Apr-14	25-Apr-15	\$ 0.70	\$ 3,101	123%	1.00	0.00%	1.05%
39,722	39,722	9-May-14	9-May-15	\$ 0.70	\$ 4,274	112%	1.00	0.00%	1.04%
1,481,481	1,481,481	21-Nov-14	21-Nov-15	\$ 0.50	\$ 74,500	110%	1.00	0.00%	0.95%
5,771,598	5,771,598			\$ 0.55	\$ 533,936		1.51		

Expected volatility is based on historic share price for the Company.

10. Segment Information

Geographic information about the Company's revenues is based on the product shipment destination or the location of the contractual party is as follows:

	Revenues for the year ended December 31,	
	2014	2013
United States	\$ 15,371	\$ -
European Union	665,265	-
Totals	\$ 680,636	\$ -

Assets of the Company are segmented based on their physical locations and were as follows:

	Current assets	Property and equipment	Intangible assets	Total assets
December 31, 2013				
Canada	\$ 1,305,300	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,305,300
United States	328,793	4,578	2,490,736	2,824,107
Discontinued operations (Note 7)	445,805	5,853	3	451,661
	\$ 2,079,898	\$ 10,431	\$ 2,490,739	\$ 4,581,068
December 31, 2014				
Canada	\$ 210,216	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 210,216
United States	42,612	-	1,212,821	1,255,434
European Union	121,038	-	-	121,038
	\$ 373,866	\$ -	\$ 1,212,821	\$ 1,586,687

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11. Financial Instruments**Fair value of financial instruments**

Details of the significant accounting policies and methods adopted (including the criteria for recognition, the bases of measurement, and the bases for recognition of income and expenses) for each class of financial asset and financial liability are disclosed in Note 2 of these consolidated financial statements.

The Company's financial assets and financial liabilities as at December 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013 were as follows:

	Loans and receivables	Other financial (liabilities)	Total
December 31, 2013			
Cash	\$ 1,622,993	\$ -	\$ 1,622,993
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ -	\$ (88,857)	\$ (88,857)
Debt	\$ -	\$ (4,363,996)	\$ (4,363,996)
December 31, 2014			
Cash	\$ 195,529	\$ -	\$ 195,529
Accounts and other receivables	\$ 104,266	\$ -	\$ 104,266
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ -	\$ (412,999)	\$ (412,999)

At December 31, 2014, there are no significant concentrations of credit risk for receivables. The carrying amount reflected above represents the Company's maximum exposure to credit risk for such receivables.

As at December 31, 2014, the Company's financial instruments consist of cash, accounts and other receivables, accounts payable and accrued liabilities. Cash and accounts and other receivables are classified as loans and receivables and measured at amortized cost. Accounts payable and accrued liabilities are classified as other liabilities and are measured at amortized cost. The fair values of these financial instruments approximate their carrying values because of their short term nature and/or the existence of market related interest rate on the instruments.

Financial risk factors

The Company is exposed to a variety of financial instrument related risks:

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of an unexpected loss if a customer or third party to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. There are no significant concentrations of credit risk for receivables as at December 31, 2014.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulties in meeting its financial liability obligations. The Company manages its liquidity risk through cash and debt management. The Company's objective in managing liquidity risk is to increase revenue, minimize operational costs and to maintain sufficient liquidity in order to meet these operational requirements at any point in time. As at December 31, 2014 the Company has a cash balance of \$195,529 (December 31, 2013 - \$1,925,829) current liabilities of \$431,924 (December 31, 2013 - \$4,774,429) and a working capital deficiency of \$58,058 (December 31, 2013 - \$2,694,531). The Company's ability to meet its financial liability obligations and continue to operate as a going concern may include obtaining sufficient funding by means of issuing shares. There is no certainty of the Company's ability to raise additional financing through this method. The forgiveness of all the Company's debt on July 31, 2014 significantly reduced the Company's liquidity risk.

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11. Financial Instruments (Continued)**Financial risk factors (Continued)**Interest rate risk

The Company has cash balances and all amounts are held with accredited banks. As of December 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013, the Company did not have any investment in investment grade short term deposit certificates. Interest exposure with respect to its cash balances is minimal.

As at December 31, 2014, and as a result of OMT Tech sale that closed on July 31, 2014, the Company's debt obligation (Note 5) which bore interest at 8%, was forgiven and cancelled.

Currency risk

The Company generates revenue and incurs expenses and expenditures in Canada, in the United States and in the European Union. As a result, fluctuations in the rate of exchange between U.S. dollars, Euros and Canadian dollars can have an effect on the Company's reported results. The Company does not utilize any financial instruments or cash management policies to mitigate the risks arising from changes in foreign currency rates. The net Canadian dollar equivalent of the total of its cost of sales, selling and administrative and software development expense and sales denominated in US dollars was approximately \$3,006,000. Accordingly, a 10% increase or decrease in the exchange rate between U.S. and Canadian dollars would result in an increase or decrease of approximately \$300,600 in net loss for the period.

The net Canadian dollar equivalent of the total of its cost of sales, selling and administrative and software development expense and sales denominated in Euros was approximately \$711,000. Accordingly, a 10% increase or decrease in the exchange rate between Euros and Canadian dollars would result in an increase or decrease of approximately \$71,100 in net loss for the period.

The Canadian dollar equivalent of the net asset value denominated in US dollars as at December 31, 2014 was approximately \$1,160,000. Accordingly, a 10% increase or decrease in the exchange rate between U.S. and Canadian dollars would impact net loss by approximately \$116,000.

The Canadian dollar equivalent of the net asset value denominated in Euros as at December 31, 2014 was approximately \$74,000. Accordingly, a 10% increase or decrease in the exchange rate between Euros and Canadian dollars would impact net loss by approximately \$7,400.

Capital management

The Company defines capital that it manages as the aggregate of its share capital, being composed of capital stock, reserves, deficit and cash. Its objective when managing capital is to ensure that the Company will continue as a going concern, so that it can provide products and services to its customers and returns to its shareholders.

The Company manages the capital structure and makes adjustments to it in light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may attempt to issue new shares, issue debt, acquire or dispose of assets or adjust the amount of cash and cash equivalents and investments. The Company requires capital to maintain its operating businesses, sustain corporate operations and repay existing obligations. The Company may seek additional financing by means of issuing share capital, the sale of assets or debt financing. There can be no certainty of the Company's ability to raise any additional financing from any of these sources.

In order to facilitate the management of its capital requirements, the Company prepares annual expenditure budgets that are updated as necessary depending on various factors, including successful capital deployment and general industry conditions. The annual and updated budgets are approved by the Board of Directors. The Company currently is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements.

The Company's capital management objectives, policies and processes have remained unchanged during the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013.

AnalytixInsight Inc.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

11. Financial Instruments (Continued)**Capital management (Continued)**

The Company is not subject to any capital requirements imposed by a lending institution or regulatory body, other than of the TSX Venture Exchange ("TSXV") which requires adequate working capital or financial resources of the greater of (i) \$50,000 and (ii) an amount required in order to maintain operations and cover general and administrative expenses for a period of 6 months. As of December 31, 2014, the Company may not be compliant with the policies of the TSXV. The impact of this violation is not known and is ultimately dependent on the discretion of the TSXV.

There were no changes in the Company's approach to capital management in 2014 and 2013.

12. Related Party Transactions

All transactions with related parties, except for the debt as described in Note 5, have occurred in the normal course of operations and are measured at their exchange amount as determined by management. Unless otherwise specified, the period end balances of receivables/payables referred to are non-interest bearing, unsecured, receivable or payable on demand, and have arisen from the provision of services and expense reimbursements.

Below is a summary of related party transactions not disclosed elsewhere in these financial statements:

Type of Expense	Nature of Relationship	For the years ended December 31,	
		2014	2013
Consulting	A company with directors in common with the Company	\$ 50,000	\$ 122,000

Type of Service	Nature of Relationship	As at December 31,	
		2014	2013
Debt (Note 5)	A company with directors in common with the Company	\$ -	\$ 2,832,834

Compensation of key management personnel

In accordance with IAS 24, key management personnel are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Company directly or indirectly, including any directors (executive and non-executive) of the Company.

The remuneration of directors and other members of key management personnel (officers) during the periods presented were as follows:

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2014	2013
Short-term benefits	\$ 440,505	\$ 278,752
Share-based payments	96,632	784,756
	\$ 537,137	\$ 1,063,508

13. Commitments and Contingencies

A judgment was entered against the Company on December 13, 2013 by the Supreme Court of the State of New York in favor of New York Worker's Compensation Board ("WCB") in the amount of US\$18,000 (approximately \$21,000) as a penalty for failure to carry Worker's Compensation Insurance. On February 24, 2014, The Company received notice of an additional US\$18,000 (approximately \$21,000) penalty assessed. The Company disputes WCB allegations and has not made any provisions for this amount at December 31, 2014.

The Company is party to certain management contracts which all can be cancelled with 30 day notice.

There are no off-balance sheet arrangements.

AnalytixInsight Inc.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

14. Subsequent Events

In March 2015, the Company launched and closed a private placement financing for gross proceeds of \$1,864,000 (the "Offering"). The Offering was fully subscribed. The Company issued 5,827,125 units priced at \$0.32 per unit, each unit being comprised of one common share in the capital of the Company and one-half of one common share purchase warrant. Each whole warrant shall entitle the holder to acquire one common share of the Company at a price of \$0.50 and the warrants will have a term of twelve months from the time of the closing of the Offering. The proceeds from the financing will be used for general working capital purposes and to help finance potential acquisitions. All securities issued in connection with the Offering are subject to a hold period expiring on July 28, 2015. No finder's fees were paid in connection with the Offering.

On April 7, 2015, the Company announced the signing of a strategic partnership with the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange ("TASE"). Under the terms of the partnership, the Company's CapitalCube portal will shortly deliver to TASE's website value added financial analysis and content – including key ratios and charts – on all listed companies on the TASE. TASE will also market and sell CapitalCube's Pro subscription licenses to various brokers, financial institutions and listed corporations in Israel.