Courtland Capital Inc.
Condensed Interim Financial Statements
Unaudited – Prepared by Management
September 30, 2016

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

Notice of No Auditor Review of Interim Financial Statements

In accordance with National Instrument 51-102 released by the Canadian Securities Administrators, the Company discloses that its auditors have not reviewed these unaudited condensed interim financial statements as at and for the three months ended September 30, 2016.

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

COURTLAND CAPITAL INC.
Condensed Interim Statements of Financial Position
(stated in Canadian dollars)
(Unaudited)

Balance Sheet

stated in Canadian dollars	September 30,2016	March 30,2016
ASSETS		
Cash	101,056	184,387
LIABILITIES		
Account Payables	82,126	40,320
SHAREHOLDER EQUITY		
Share Capital	5,417,337	5,417,337
Contributed Surplus	668,703	668,703
Accumulated other comprehensive loss (Note 5)	(438,165)	(175,001)
Deficit	(5,628,945)	(5,552,085)
	18,930	358,954
Total Liabilities and Shareholder Equity	101,056	399,274

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COURTLAND CAPITAL INC.
Condensed Interim Statements of Comprehensive Loss
(stated in Canadian dollars)
(Unaudited)

	three months		six months	
	Sept.30	Sept. 30	Sept.30	Sept. 30
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Income				
Interest Income	6,324	6,322	12,770	12,753
Total Income	6,324	6,322	12,770	12,753
Expense				
General & Administrative	43	264	1,409	2,080
Public Company Expense	3,068	3,386	3,569	5,872
Legal & Accounting Fees	26,990	12,040	52,306	49,764
Outside Services	15,000	10,000	30,000	25,250
Total Expense	45,101	25,690	87,284	82,966
Net Income	(38,777)	(19,368)	(74,514)	(70,213)
Net Loss per share	(0.0003)	(0.0002)	(0.0006)	(0.0006)
weighted average shares	117,315,775	117,315,775	117,315,775	117,315,775

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COURTLAND CAPITAL INC.
Condensed Interim Statements of Changes in Equity
(stated in Canadian dollars)
(Unaudited)

Changes in Equity

stated in Canadian dollars

Accumulated other comprehensive loss (Note 5)	(263,164)	
Deficit	(76,860)	
Total Liabilities and Shareholder Equity	(298,218)	
	September, 2016	September, 2015
Net Loss for period	(83,247)	(132,052)
Cash at beginning of period	184,303	395,014
Cash at ending of period	101,056	262,962

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

COURTLAND CAPITAL INC.

Condensed Interim Statements of Cash Flows

(stated in Canadian dollars)
(Unaudited)

	September, 2016	September, 2015
Net Loss for period	(83,247)	(132,052)
Cash at beginning of period	184,303	395,014
Cash at ending of period	101,056	262,962

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

1. *General Information*

iToolsUSA, LLC was organized as an Illinois limited liability company on August 30, 2004 under the Business Corporation Act of 1983. On October 21, 2005, iToolsUSA, LLC changed its name to ForceLogix, LLC. On April 14, 2008, under the Articles of Merger filed with the Secretary of State of Nevada and the Secretary of State of Illinois, ForceLogix, LLC merged with ForceLogix, Inc. with the surviving entity called ForceLogix, Inc. After giving effect to the merger, the financial statements have been prepared on a continuity of interests basis which recognizes ForceLogix, Inc. as the successor entity to the Company. As a result of the reverse takeover of Courtland Capital Corp. the continuing company changed its name to ForceLogix Technologies Inc. ("Forcelogix"). On February 25, 2011 the Company sold its operating subsidiary Forcelogix Technologies Inc. assets to Callidus Corp and changed its name to Courtland Capital Inc. ("the Company") and moved its operations back to Canada.

The condensed interim financial statements of the Company as at September 30, 2016 were authorized for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on November 29, 2016.

2. Going concern

These financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, which contemplates the realization of assets and the payment of liabilities in the ordinary course of business. As at September 30, 2016, the Company had an accumulated deficit of $5,628,945. Should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern, it may be unable to realize the carrying value of its assets and to meet its liabilities as they become due.

The Company's ability to continue as a going concern is dependent upon its ability to attain profitable operations and generate funds there from, and to continue to obtain borrowings from third parties sufficient to meet current and future obligations and/or restructure the existing debt and payables. These financial statements do not reflect the adjustments or reclassification of assets and liabilities which would be necessary if the Company were unable to continue its operations.

3. Basis of preparation *Statement*

of compliance

These condensed interim financial statements, including comparatives, have been prepared in accordance with IFRS applicable to the preparation of interim financial statements including International Accounting Standard (IAS) 34. The condensed interim financial statements should be read in conjunction with the Company's annual financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2016 as the accounting policies applied by the Company in these interim financial statements are the same as those disclosed there in.

Basis of measurement

The interim financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost method, except for the revaluation of certain financial assets and financial liabilities to fair value, including derivative instruments and share-based payments.

Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in United States dollars, which is the Company's functional currency.

4. Significant accounting policies

The condensed interim financial statements have been prepared following the same accounting policies and methods of computation as the Company's March 31, 2016 annual financial statements. The Company continues to assess the impact of adopting the pronouncements of the IABS as described in the Company's March 31, 2016 annual financial statements.

5. Loan and deposit receivables

On April 21, 2014, Courtland entered into an arm's length non-binding letter of intent (the "new LOI") to acquire Fixed Income Solutions LLC ("FIS") through a business combination.

As previously announced on February 4, 2014, Courtland had terminated the previous LOI (the "old LOI") with FIS and demanded repayment of a secured loan that had been previously advanced to FIS. Upon the termination of the old LOI the secured loan became payable.

Under the new LOI it is contemplated that Courtland will acquire either the assets of FIS or acquire the owners' ("Members") interest in FIS in a merger or business combination (the "Transaction") for an aggregation purchase price which continues to be under negotiation. As part of the Transaction, it is expected that Courtland will issue common shares at a deemed price of CAD$0.05 per share in satisfaction of a portion of the Purchase Price, for aggregate deemed share consideration. In addition, CAD$300,000 of the Purchase Price will be satisfied by applying amounts owing by FIS to Courtland pursuant to a secured loan as a credit against the Purchase Price, as described below. The balance of the Purchase Price, being CAD$25,000, was previously advanced as a cash deposit under the old LOI and such amount continues to be a deposit against the purchase price under the new LOI.

The new LOI will contemplate the full value of the secured loan that Courtland had previously made to FIS in October 2013. The secured loan is for an aggregate of up to CAD$300,000, bears interest at 7% per annum, and secured against all the present and future acquired properties of FIS. Upon the advice of our audit partners, management has recorded the loan, interest and costs associated with the secured judgement as an accumulating comprehensive loss which allocates the quarterly accrued interest each quarter from income to the prior secured loan and remains outstanding today.

6. Financial Instruments and Risk Management

The Company, as part of its operations, carries financial instruments consisting of cash and accounts payable. It is management's opinion that the Company is not exposed to significant credit, interest, or currency risks arising from these financial instruments except as otherwise disclosed.

Fair value

Fair value represents the price at which a financial instrument could be exchanged in an orderly market, in an arm's length transaction between knowledgeable and willing parties who are under no compulsion to act. The Company classifies the fair value of the financial instruments according to the following hierarchy based on the amount of observable inputs used to value the instrument.

- Level 1 fair value measurements are those derived from quoted prices (unadjusted) in the active market for identical assets or liabilities
- Level 2 fair value measurements are those derived from inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (derived from prices).
- Level 3 fair value measurements are those derived from valuation techniques that include inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data.

The fair value of cash is determined on level 1 inputs. The carrying values of all financial instruments approximate their fair values due to their short-term nature. There has been no transfers of assets between levels in the years presented.

Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk of loss associated with the counterparty's inability to fulfill its payment obligations. The Company believes it has no significant credit risk.

Credit risk from accounts receivable is minimized by establishing credit policies such as determining and monitoring customer credit limits, requiring credit approvals, and the monitoring of customer credit risks by grouping customers according to their credit characteristics. Other monitoring procedures are in place to recover overdue accounts, to ensure minimal dependencies on a small number of customers, and to assess impairment.

The maximum exposure to credit risk is the carrying value of the financial assets on the statement of financial position.

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting its short-term obligations associated with financial liabilities. Liquidity needs are monitored by the Company to ensure it has sufficient funds to meet its liabilities when due, under normal and unexpected conditions, without incurring unacceptable loses or breaches in borrowing limits or covenants. Liquidity is managed by monitoring forecasted and actual cash flows, maintaining sufficient funds to meet expected operational expenses, and matching maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities.

The Company's approach to managing liquidity risk is to ensure that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet liabilities when due. As at September 30, 2016, the Company had a cash balance of $101,056 (March 31, 2016 - $184,383) to settle liabilities of $97,414. All of the Company's financial liabilities have contractual maturities of 30 days or are due on demand and are subject to normal trade terms.

6. Financial Instruments and Risk Management *(continued)*

Market Risk

Market risk is the risk of loss that may arise from changes in market factors such as interest rates, foreign exchange rates, and commodity and equity prices.

i. Interest rate risk

The Company has cash balances and no interest-bearing debt

ii. Foreign currency risk

The Company does not have assets or liabilities in foreign currency.

7. Capital Disclosures

The Company defines capital as shareholder's equity. The Company's objective when managing capital is to provide an adequate return to shareholders by pricing products and services commensurate with the level of risk.

The Company manages its capital to ensure that it has the financial capacity, liquidity and flexibility to fund investments in development of the Company's sales performance management solutions. The Company relies on cash flow from operations and equity offerings to fund its capital investments. The Company's long-term capital objectives are to maintain sufficient undrawn credit capacity to provide liquidity.

8. Related Party Transactions

Key management remuneration for the six month period ended September 30, 2016 was $nil (September 30, 2015 - $nil). The Company was charged $30,000 (September 30, 2015 - $25,250) in the six month period for management fees and office services by a company related through a common director. Included in trade and other payables at September 30, 2016 is $nil (September 30, 2015 - $nil) due to this related company for the services incurred. There were no other related party transactions in the period.