GRAVIS CAPITAL CORP.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the years ended March 31, 2010 and 2009

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Auditors' Report

To the Shareholders of
Gravis Capital Corporation

We have audited the balance sheet of Gravis Capital Corporation as at March 31, 2010 and the statements of loss, comprehensive loss and deficit and cash flows for the year then ended. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Those standards require that we plan and perform an audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation.

In our opinion, these financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at March 31, 2010 and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles.

The financial statements as at March 31, 2009 and for the year then ended, prior to adjustments described in Note 10, were audited by other auditors who expressed an opinion without reservation on those financial statements in their report dated May 22, 2009. We have audited the adjustments to the 2009 financial statements and in our opinion, such adjustments, in all material respects, are appropriate and have been properly applied.

BDO Canada LLP

Chartered Accountants

Vancouver, British Columbia
March 28, 2011

GRAVIS CAPITAL CORP.

BALANCE SHEETS

As at March 31,		2010		2009 (restated – Note 10)
ASSETS				
Current assets				
Cash	**$**	**52**	$	16,671
Investment in KWULP (Note 6)		**969,100**		815,739
Investment in KWUC (Note 6)		**1,000**		1,000
	$	**970,152**	$	833,410
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY				
Current liabilities				
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	**$**	**221,688**	$	216,188
Due to related parties (Note 5)		**104,147**		20,000
		325,835		236,188
Shareholders' equity				
Share capital (Note 4)		**1,040,402**		**-**
Subscriptions received		**-**		970,402
Accumulated deficit		**(396,085)**		(373,180)
		644,317		597,222
	$	**970,152**	$	833,410

Ability to continue as a going concern (Note 1)
Restatement of prior year figures (Note 10)
Subsequent events (Note 11)

Approved by the Board *"Jai Woo Lee"* Director
Jai Woo Lee

The attached notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

STATEMENTS OF LOSS, COMPREHENSIVE LOSS AND DEFICIT

For the year ended March 31,		**2010**		2009 (restated – Note 10)
Expenses				
Bank charges and interest	**$**	**130**	$	4,960
Office and miscellaneous		**7,733**		**-**
Management and consulting fees (Note 5)		**-**		247,805
Professional fees		**11,542**		18,995
Impairment in investment in KWULP (Notes 6 and 10)		**3,000**		78,000
Travel		**500**		21,671
Net loss and comprehensive loss		**(22,905)**		(371,431)
Deficit, beginning of the year, (as restated - Note 10)		**(373,180)**		(1,749)
Deficit, end of the year	**$**	**(396,085)**	$	(373,180)
Loss per share – basic and diluted	**$**	**(0.00)**	$	(0.00)
Weighted average common shares outstanding – basic and diluted		**7,638,802**		10

The attached notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

GRAVIS CAPITAL CORP.

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

For the year ended March 31,		2010		2009 (restated – Note 10)
Cash Flow From Operating Activities				
Net loss for the year	$	**(22,905)**	$	(371,431)
Adjustment for non-cash item				
Impairment in investment in KWULP		**3,000**		78,000
Changes in non-cash working capital items				
Increase in accounts payable and accrued liabilities		**5,500**		216,188
		(14,405)		(77,243)
Cash Flow From Financing Activities				
Subscriptions received		**70,000**		769,902
Proceeds from related party debt		**84,147**		20,000
		154,147		789,902
Cash Flow from Investment Activities				
Investment in KWULP		**(156,361)**		(793,739)
		(156,361)		(793,739)
Decrease in cash during the year		**(16,619)**		(81,080)
Cash, beginning of the year		**16,671**		97,751
Cash, end of the year	$	**52**	$	16,671
Supplemental cash flow information				
Interest paid	$	-	$	-
Taxes paid	$	-	$	-

The attached notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

1. NATURE OF BUSINESS AND BASIS OF PRESENTATION

Gravis Capital Corp. (the "Company") was incorporated under the Business Corporations Act (British Columbia) on October 10, 2007. The Company is engaged in a mineral exploration project through a limited partnership (Note 6).

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in Canada applicable to a going concern, which contemplates the realization of assets and the satisfaction of liabilities and commitments in the normal course of business. The Company has no revenues, incurred an operating loss since commencement of operations. For the year ended March 31, 2010, the Company has incurred a net loss of $22,905 and, as at that date, has a working capital deficit of $325,783 and an accumulated deficit of $396,085. Subsequent to year end, certain debts of the Company were settled in exchange for shares (Note 11).

In view of these conditions, the ability of the Company to continue as a going concern is in substantial doubt and dependent upon achieving a profitable level of operations and on the ability of the Company to obtain the necessary financing to fund ongoing operations. Management believes that its current and future plans enable it to continue as a going concern. Management plans to continue to seek sources of debt and equity financing on terms favorable to the Company and expects to keep its operating costs to a minimum until cash is available through financing or operating activities. There are no assurances that the Company will be successful in achieving these goals.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

a) Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in Canada requires management to make estimates that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of expenses during the reporting year. Significant areas requiring the use of management estimates include the estimates of the value of assets, accrued liabilities and the valuation allowance for deferred income tax assets. While management believes the estimates used are reasonable, actual results could differ from those estimates and could impact future results of operations and cash flows.

b) Income taxes

Income taxes are calculated using the asset and liability method of accounting. Temporary differences arise from the difference between the tax basis of an asset or liability and its carrying amount on the balance sheet. These temporary differences are used to calculate future income tax liabilities or assets. Future income tax liabilities or assets are calculated using the tax rates anticipated to apply in the periods that the temporary differences are expected to reverse.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – continued

c) Loss Per Share

Basic loss per share is calculated by dividing the net loss available to common shareholders by the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year. Diluted earnings per share reflects the potential dilution of securities that could share in earnings of an entity. In a loss year, potentially dilutive common shares are excluded from the loss per share calculation as the effect would be anti-dilutive. Basic and diluted loss per share are the same for the years presented.

For the year ended March 31, 2010, the Company has no potentially dilutive common shares.

d) Financial Instruments

Financial assets and liabilities, including derivative instruments, are initially recognized and subsequently measured based on their classification as “held-for-trading”, “available-for-sale” financial assets, “held-to -maturity”, “loans and receivables”, or “other financial liabilities”. Held-for-trading financial instruments are measured at their fair value with changes in fair value recognized in net loss for the period. Available-for-sale financial assets are measured at their fair value and changes in fair value are included in other comprehensive income (loss), until the asset is removed from the balance sheet. Held-to-maturity investments, loans, receivables and other financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. Derivative instruments, including embedded derivatives, are measured at their fair value with changes in fair value recognized in net income for the period. Investments in equity instruments that do not have a quoted market price in an active market are measured at cost, other than such instruments that are classified as held for trading, with impairment adjustments on such investments being recognized in income.

The Company has classified its cash as held-for-trading and measures them at fair value. Investments in the KWULP and KWUC are classified as available-for-sale and are measured at cost, less impairment. Accounts payable and accrued liabilities and due to related parties are classified as other financial liabilities and are measured at amortized cost.

3. RECENT ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

a) Goodwill and Intangible Assets

Effective April 1, 2009, the Company adopted Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants (“CICA”) Handbook Section 3064, “Goodwill and Intangible Assets”. This section replaces Section 3062, “Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets” and Section 3450, “Research and Development Costs”. Various changes have been made to other sections of the CICA Handbook for consistency purposes. Section 3064 establishes standards for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of goodwill subsequent to its initial recognition and of intangible assets by profit-oriented enterprises. Standards concerning goodwill are unchanged from the standards included in the previous Section 3062. The adoption of this section has had no significant impact on the Company’s financial statements.

3. RECENT ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS – continued

b) Financial Instruments

CICA Handbook Section 3862, "Financial Instruments – Disclosures", was amended in June 2009. It establishes revised standards for the disclosure of financial instruments. The new standard establishes a three-tier hierarchy as a framework for disclosing fair value of financial instruments based on inputs used to value the Company's financial instruments. The hierarchy of inputs and description of inputs is described as follows:

Level 1	quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
Level 2	inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (ie: as prices) or indirectly (ie: derived from prices)
Level 3	inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs)

Changes in valuation methods may result in transfers into or out of a financial instrument's assigned level. During the years ended March 31, 2010 and 2009, there were no significant transfers between level 1, 2 and 3. The required disclosures are included in Note 8.

c) Credit Risk and the Fair Value of Financial Assets and Liabilities

In January 2009, the CICA issued EIC Abstract 173, "Credit risk and the fair value of financial assets and liabilities" ("EIC-173"). EIC-173 provides guidance on how to take into account credit risk of an entity and counterparty when determining the fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities, including derivative instruments. EIC-173 is applicable for the Company's interim and annual financial statements for its fiscal year ending March 31, 2010, with retroactive application. The adoption of EIC-173 had no impact on the Company's financial statements.

d) Business Combinations

CICA Handbook Section 1582, "Business Combinations", establishes the standards for the accounting for business combinations, and states that all assets and liabilities of an acquired business will be recorded at fair value. Obligations for contingent considerations and contingencies will also be recorded at acquisition date fair value. The standard also states that acquisition-related costs will be expensed as incurred and that restructuring charges will be expensed in the periods after the acquisition date. This standard is equivalent to the International Financial Reporting Standards on business combinations. The Company will be required to adopt this standard prospectively for business combinations with acquisition dates on or after April 1, 2011, but may adopt the standard sooner. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of adopting this standard on its financial statements.

3. RECENT ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS – continued

e) International Financial Reporting Standards

In 2006, the Canadian Accounting Standards Board ("AcSB") published a new strategic plan that will significantly affect financial reporting requirements for Canadian companies. The AcSB strategic plan outlines the convergence of Canadian generally accepted accounting principles with IFRS over an expected five-year transitional period. In February 2008, the AcSB announced that 2011 is the changeover date for publicly-listed companies to use IFRS, replacing Canada's own generally accepted accounting principles. The effective date for the Company is for interim and annual financial statements relating to fiscal periods beginning on or after April 1, 2011. This transition will require the restatement, for comparative purposes, of amounts reported by the Company for the year ended March 31, 2011. The Company continues to monitor and assess the impact of the convergence of Canadian GAAP and IFRS.

4. SHARE CAPITAL

a) Authorized:

Authorized share capital consists of an unlimited number of common shares without par value.

b) Issued and fully paid:

	Number of Shares	Amount
Incorporation	10	$ -
Balance, March 31, 2009 and 2008	10	-
Shares canceled	(10)	-
Share Issued	10,404,025	1,040,402
Balance, March 31, 2010	**10,404,025**	**$ 1,040,402**

During the year ended March 31, 2010, the Company received subscriptions for common shares amounting to $70,000 (2009 - $769,902).

On May 4, 2009, the Company closed a non-brokered private placement of 10,404,025 common shares priced at $0.10 per share, for gross proceeds of $1,040,402.

5. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

All related party transactions are measured at the exchange amount.

During the year ended March 31, 2010, the Company paid consulting fees of $nil (2009 - $36,000) to a corporation controlled by the Company's former sole shareholder and director.

As at March 31, 2010, the Company is indebted to a shareholder in the amount of $17,220 (2009 - $20,000) and to Gravis Energy Corp. (Note 11) in the amount of $86,927 (2009 - $nil). Amounts due to related parties are non-interest bearing, unsecured and without specific repayment terms.

6. INVESTMENTS

During the year ended March 31, 2008, the Company purchased a 10% interest in a limited partnership registered under the Limited Partnerships Act (British Columbia), Korea Waterbury Uranium Limited Partnership ("KWULP"), and a 10% interest in the Korea Waterbury Uranium Corporation ("KWUC"), the KWULP's general partner. The KWULP has entered into an earn-in agreement with Fission Energy Corp. ("Fission") whereby Fission has granted to the KWULP the option to acquire up to a 50% interest in certain mineral claims in Saskatchewan known as the Waterbury Lake Property, by incurring aggregate exploration costs of $14,000,000 by January 30, 2011 (paid), and subscribing for 1,000,000 common shares of Fission at a price of $1 per share (subscribed to on March 14, 2008).

During the year ended March 31, 2010, management reviewed the value of the Company's investment in the KWULP and determined that its value was impaired. As such, a write-down of the investment in the amount of $3,000 (2009 - $78,000) has been applied to this investment.

7. INCOME TAXES

A reconciliation of the income tax provision computed at statutory rates to the reported income tax provision is as follows:

		2010		2009 (Restated - Note 10)
Loss before income taxes	**$**	**22,905**	$	371,431
Expected income tax recovery at statutory rate		**(7,000)**		(115,000)
Increase (decrease) in income tax recovery resulting from:				
- Change in tax rate		**21,000**		-
- Non-deductible items		-		12,000
- Change in valuation allowance for future income tax assets		**(14,000)**		103,000
Income tax expense	**$**	**-**	$	-

7. INCOME TAXES – continued

The significant components of the Company's future income tax assets and liabilities after applying enacted corporate tax rates are as follows:

		2010		2009 (Restated - Note 10)
Future income tax assets				
- Non-capital losses	**$**	**80,000**	$	92,000
- Investment in KWULP		**10,000**		12,000
- Less: valuation allowance		**(90,000)**		(104,000)
Net future income tax liability	**$**	**-**	$	-

At March 31, 2010, the Company has accumulated non-capital losses totaling $319,000 (2009 - $295,000), which are available to reduce taxable income of future years, expiring through 2028 to 2030. Future income tax assets related to these losses have not been recorded due to uncertainty regarding their utilization. The Company is in arrears with respect to its Corporate tax filings and accordingly the tax loss carryforwards cannot be confirmed.

8. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The Company examines the various financial instrument risks to which it is exposed and assesses the impact and likelihood of those risks. These risks may include interest rate risk, credit risk, liquidity risk, and currency risk.

a) Interest Rate Risk

The Company's cash earns interest at variable interest rates. Because of the nature of this financial instrument, fluctuations in market rates do not have a significant impact on estimated fair values as of March 31, 2010. Future cash flows from interest income on cash will be affected by interest rate fluctuations. Interest rate risk consists of two components:

i) To the extent that payments made or received on the Company's monetary assets and liabilities are affected by changes in the prevailing market interest rates, the Company is exposed to interest rate cash flow risk.

ii) To the extent that changes in prevailing market interest rates differ from the interest rates in the Company's monetary assets and liabilities, the Company is exposed to interest rate price risk.

The Company's exposure to interest rate fluctuations is minimal.

8. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS – continued

b) Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will fail to discharge an obligation and cause the other party to incur a financial loss. The Company is exposed to credit risk with respect to its cash, which is held with a chartered Canadian financial institution.

c) Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk arises from the excess of financial obligations over available financial assets due at any point in time. The Company's objective in managing liquidity risk is to maintain sufficient readily available reserves in order to meet its liquidity requirements. As at March 31, 2010, the Company was holding cash of $52. The Company's accounts payable and accrued liabilities are due in the short term.

d) Currency Risk

Currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company is not currently exposed to currency risk.

The fair value of accounts payable and accrued liabilities and due to related parties are not materially different from their carrying value due to their short-term nature.

Financial instruments classified as level 3, inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data, include the investments in the KWULP and KWUC, which are recorded at cost less impairment (Note 6).

9. CAPITAL DISCLOSURES

The Company's objective when managing capital is to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, so that it can continue to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders.

The Company considers the items included in shareholders' equity as capital. The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it in light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. In order to maintain or adjust its capital structure, the Company may issue new shares through private placements, sell assets to reduce debt or return capital to shareholders. The Company is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements.

10. RESTATEMENT OF PRIOR YEAR FIGURES

During the year ended March 31, 2008, the Company incorrectly recorded its investment in the KWUC as part of its investment in the KWULP and incorrectly recorded shares of Fission that it did not own. During the year ended March 31, 2009, the Company recorded an unrealized loss on the Fission shares and failed to record its proportionate share of the impairment of the KWULP. The Company has retroactively restated the financial statements as at March 31, 2009 and for the year then ended to correct these misstatements. The effect of these restatements is as follows:

Marketable Securities		
As at March 31, 2009 as originally stated	$	23,000
Reverse 2008 recording of marketable securities		(100,000)
Reverse 2009 unrealized loss on marketable securities		77,000
As at March 31, 2009 as restated	$	-
Investment in KWULP		
As at March 31, 2009 as originally stated	$	794,739
Reverse 2008 recording of marketable securities		100,000
Recognize proportionate share of 2009 impairment of KWULP		(78,000)
Adjust investment of KWUC recorded as investment in KWULP		(1,000)
As at March 31, 2009 as restated	$	815,739
Investment in KWUC		
As at March 31, 2009 as originally stated	$	-
Adjust investment of KWUC recorded as investment in KWULP		1,000
As at March 31, 2009 as restated	$	1,000
Accumulated Deficit		
As at March 31, 2009 as originally stated	$	295,180
Recognize proportionate share of 2009 impairment of KWULP		78,000
As at March 31, 2009 as restated	$	373,180
Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss		
As at March 31, 2009 as originally stated	$	77,000
Reverse 2009 unrealized loss on marketable securities		(77,000)
As at March 31, 2009 as restated	$	-
Impairment of Investment in KWULP		
For the year ended March 31, 2009 as originally stated	$	-
Recognize proportionate share of 2009 impairment of KWULP		78,000
For the year ended March 31, 2009 as restated	$	78,000
Unrealized Losses on Marketable Securities		
For the year ended March 31, 2009 as originally stated	$	77,000
Reverse 2009 unrealized loss on marketable securities		(77,000)
For the year ended March 31, 2009 as restated	$	-

11. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

a) Effective May 7, 2010, all of the issued and outstanding shares of the Company were acquired by Sukari Ventures Corp. ("GEC"), a Capital Pool Company listed on the TSX-Venture Exchange. Pursuant to the Share Exchange Agreement dated May 29, 2009, all of the shareholders of the Company exchanged all of their shares (the "Transaction") for 10,404,025 common shares of GEC. In addition, GEC settled debts of the Company in the amount of $210,000 by issuing to the debt holders an additional 2,100,000 common shares of GEC. GEC also paid a finder's fee of 1,000,000 common shares.

   As a result of the Transaction, the former shareholders of the Company obtained control of GEC and the Transaction will be accounted for as a reverse takeover by the Company. In connection with the Transaction, GEC changed its name to Gravis Energy Corp. and listed on the CNSX Exchange.

   As a condition of the closing of the Transaction, in May 2010, GEC closed a non-brokered private placement of 3,790,000 units at a price of $0.10 per unit for gross proceeds of $379,000. Each unit consists of one common share and one common share purchase warrant. Each warrant entitles the holder to purchase one common share of GEC at a price of $0.15 per common share for a period of two years.

b) In January 2011, GEC closed a non-brokered private placement of 6,000,000 flow-through common shares at a price of $0.06 per flow-through share for gross proceeds of $360,000. These shares are subject to a four-month hold period.

c) In January 2011, GEC closed a non-brokered private placement of 450,000 units at a price of $0.10 per unit for gross proceeds of $45,000. Each unit consists of one common share and one common share purchase warrant. Each warrant entitles the holder to purchase one common share of GEC at a price of $0.30 per common share for a period of two years. The securities issued pursuant to this offering are subject to a four-month hold period.