MOBILMAN MANAGEMENT INC.

UNAUDITED CONDENSED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

MARCH 31, 2015 AND 2014

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

The accompanying unaudited condensed interim financial statements of Mobilman Management Inc. ("**Corporation**") have been prepared by and are the responsibility of the Corporation's management.

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

MOBILMAN MANAGEMENT INC.

UNAUDITED CONDENSED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

MARCH 31, 2015

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To the Shareholders of Mobilman Management Inc.:

Management is responsible for the preparation and presentation of the accompanying financial statements, including responsibility for significant accounting judgments and estimates in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("**IFRS**") that have been incorporated into Canadian Generally Accepted Accounting Principles ("**CGAAP**") and ensuring that all information in the management discussion and analysis is consistent with these financial statements. This responsibility includes selecting appropriate accounting principles and methods and making decisions affecting the measurement of transactions in which objective judgment is required.

In discharging its responsibilities for the integrity and fairness of the financial statements, management designs and maintains the necessary accounting systems and related internal controls to provide reasonable assurance that transactions are authorized, assets are safeguarded and financial records are properly maintained to provide reliable information for the preparation of financial statements.

The Board of Directors ("**Board**") is composed of directors who are members of management of Mobilman Management Inc. The Board is responsible for overseeing management in the performance of its financial reporting responsibilities, and for approving the financial information included in the annual report. The Board fulfils these responsibilities by reviewing the financial information prepared by management and discussing relevant matters with management.

/s/ "*Robert Young*"
Robert Young
Chief Executive Officer

Montreal, Quebec
June 29, 2015

MOBILMAN MANAGEMENT INC.
STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION
(All Amounts are in Canadian Dollars)

As at	March 31, 2015	June 30,2014
A S S E T S		
CURRENT		
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 7,864	$ 106
Other receivables (Note 5)	12,377	3,569
Prepaid expenses	18,445	- - -
	38,686	3,675
Investment in intellectual assets (Note 6)	313,398	205,132
	$ 352,084	$ 208,807
L I A B I L I T I E S		
CURRENT		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities (Note 7)	$ 118,921	$ 48,196
Related party obligations	21,980	- - -
Long-term debt, current portion (Note 8)	143,561	4,730
	284,462	52,926
RELATED PARTY OBLIGATION	- - -	21,800
LONG-TERM DEBT	- - -	108363
	284,462	183,079
S H A R E H O L D E R S' E Q U I T Y		
SHARE CAPITAL (Note 9)		
Issued and Outstanding (2015 - 88,969, 2014 - 83,070)	137,303	83,970
ACCUMULATED DEFICIT	(69,681)	(58,242)
	67,622	25,728
	$ 327,351	$ 208,807

Nature of Organization (Note 1)
Commitments (Note 10)
Contingency (Note 10)
Subsequent Events (Note 16)

Approved on behalf of the board of directors:

/s/ "*Robert Young*"
Robert Young, Director

/s/ "*Pierre Morel*"
Pierre Morel, Director

MOBILMAN MANAGEMENT INC.
STATEMENTS OF SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY
(All Amounts are in Canadian Dollars)

	Number of Common Shares		Amount of Common Shares		Contributed Surplus		Accumulated Deficit		Shareholders' Equity
Balance, July 1, 2013	83,970	$	83,970	$	- - -	$	(2,631)	$	81,339
Net loss for the period	- - -		- - -		- - -		(42,475)		(42,475)
Balance, March 31, 2014	83,970	$	83,970	$	- - -	$	(45,106)	$	38,864
Balance, July 1, 2014	83,970	$	83,970	$	- - -	$	(58,242)	$	25,728
Issuance of common shares for cash	10,856		53,333		- - -		- - -		53,333
Net loss for the period	- - -		- - -		- - -		(11,439)		(11,439)
Balance, March 31, 2015	88,969	$	137,303	$	- - -	$	(69,681)	$	69,681

MOBILMAN MANAGEMENT INC.
STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS AND COMPREHENSIVE LOSS
(All Amounts are in Canadian Dollars)

For the Period from To March 31,	Jan. 1, 2014 2015	Jan. 1, 2014 2014	July 1, 2014 2015	July 1, 2013 2014
EXPENSES				
General and administrative (Note 11)	1,458	(1,711)	3,290	$ 5,671
Business development (Note 12)	4	3,947	4	18,952
Professional fees	- - -	3,181	2,342	14,357
LOSS BEFORE UNDERNOTED	1,458	(5,417)	(5,636)	(38,980)
INTEREST EXPENSE	(3,684)	(1,527)	(5,803)	3,495
INTEREST INCOME	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
NET LOSS AND COMPREHENSIVE LOSS	$ (5,146)	$ (6,944)	$ (11,439)	$ (42,475)
NET LOSS PER COMMON SHARE				
Loss per common share – basic and diluted	$ 0.06	$ 0.08	$ 0.13	$ 0.51
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding – basic and diluted	86,893	83,970	85,423	83,970

MOBILMAN MANAGEMENT INC.
STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(All Amounts are in Canadian Dollars)

For the Period from To March 31,	Jan. 1, 2014 2015	Jan. 1, 2014 2014	July 1, 2014 2015	July 1, 2013 2014
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
Net loss for the year and for the period	5,146	(6,944)	$ (11,439)	$ (42,475)
Net change in operating assets and liabilities				
Sundry receivable	(4,810)	(3,640)	(8,808)	(8,242)
Prepaid expenses	(18,445)	- - -	(18,445)	- - -
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	34,452	13,622	70,725	17,604
CASH FLOWS USED IN OPERATING ACTIVITIES	6,051	3,038	32,033	(33,113)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES				
Proceeds from related parties	- - -	11,200	180	24,195
Proceeds from notes payable	28,359	29,323	30,133	111,291
Proceeds from issuance of common shares	6,667	- - -	53,333	- - -
CASH FLOWS PROVIDED BY FINANCING ACTIVITIES	35,026	40,523	(83,646)	135,486
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES				
Investment in intellectual assets (Note 6)	72,267	44,119	(108,266)	(108,755)
CASH FLOWS PROVIDED BY INVESTING ACTIVITIES	72,267	44,119	(108,266)	(108,755)
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	(31,190)	(558)	7,758	(6,382)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS - Beginning of the period	39,054	1,856	106	7,680
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS - End of the period	$ 7,864	$ 1,298	$ 7,864	$ 1,298
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, represented as follows:				
Cash	7,864	1,298	$ 7,864	$ 1,298
SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION				
Interest received	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —
Interest paid	—	—	—	—
Income taxes paid	—	—	—	—

1. Nature of Organization

Description of the Business
Mobilman Management Inc. (the "**Corporation**") was incorporated pursuant to the Canada Business Corporations Act on May 30, 2013. The Corporation focuses on the development and commercialization of a system to facilitate the management of personnel and resources, as well as project management. The service being offered utilising cloud technology and is offered as a Software as a Service platform.

The Corporation's registered head office is 7758, 1st Avenue, Quebec City, Quebec, G1h 2y2.

Basis of Operations
These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("**IFRS**") applied on a going concern basis, which assumes that the Corporation will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business rather than through a process of forced liquidation. As at March 31, 2015, the Corporation had no sources of operating cash flows. The Corporation will therefore require additional funding which, if not raised, would result in the curtailment of activities and delays in its ability to commercialize its service. The Corporation had working capital of deficit of $245,776 as at March 31, 2015, and has incurred losses since inception, resulting in an accumulated deficit of $69,681 as at that date. The Corporation's ability to continue as a going concern is uncertain and is dependent upon its ability to continue to raise adequate financing. There can be no assurances that the Corporation will be successful in this regard, and therefore, there is doubt regarding the Corporation's ability to continue as a going concern, and accordingly, the use of accounting principles applicable to a going concern. These financial statements do not reflect adjustments that would be necessary if the "going concern" assumption were not appropriate. If the "going concern" assumption were not appropriate for these financial statements, then adjustments to the carrying values of the assets and liabilities, the expenses and the balance sheet classifications, which could be material, would be necessary.

As an entity with no revenues, funding to meet its operating expenses as well as working capital is dependent on the Corporation's ability to issue common shares or borrow funds. Subsequent to March 31, 2015, the Corporation has successfully completed its previously reported transaction with Surrey Capital Corp. ("**Surrey**"), a publicly listed company, whereby Surrey would acquire all of the issued and outstanding securities in the Corporation and assist in the funding of the Corporation's activities. Concurrently with the acquisition, $176,519 of the Corporation's liabilities, being all of the related party liabilities, was settled by Surrey by issuing common shares of Surrey at $0.10 per common shares and raised $33,332 while Surrey raised an additional $43,335. While this transaction has improved the financial position of the Corporation, there is no certainty that this will result in additional funds being raised going forward and therefore, there is no certainty that the Corporation will be able to raise sufficient funds beyond this.

2. Basis of Presentation

Statement of Compliance
These unaudited condensed interim financial statements for the period from July 1, 2014 to March 31, 2015 have been prepared by management in accordance International Accounting Standards ("**IAS**") 34 - Interim Financial Reporting under IFRS as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("**IASB**"). Accordingly, they do not include all of the information required for full annual financial statements required by IFRS as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("**IASB**") and interpretations of the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee ("**IFRIC**").

These interim financial statements of the Corporation were authorized for issue in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors on June 29, 2015.

2. Basis of Presentation - continued

These financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis except for certain financial assets, which are recorded at fair value. In addition, these financial statements have been prepared using the accrual basis of accounting except for cash flow information.

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these unaudited interim financial statements.

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Measurement
These financial statements have been prepared on an accrual basis and are based on historical costs, modified, where applicable, by the measurement at fair value of selected non-current assets, financial assets and financial liabilities.

Use of Estimates and Judgments
The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Although these estimates are based on management's best knowledge of the amount, event or actions, actual results ultimately may differ from those estimates. Areas where estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed in note 4.

Functional and presentation currency
These financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars, which is the Corporation's functional currency.

Cash and Cash Equivalents
Cash and cash equivalents include demand deposits with banks, money market accounts, and other short-term investments with original maturities of 90 days or less.

Intellectual Assets
The Corporation capitalizes development costs of internally generated assets that meet the criteria for capitalization. These assets are recorded at costs net of accumulated impairment losses, if any.

Intangibles are stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and/or accumulated impairment losses, if any. Depreciation on an asset does not begin until the asset is available for usage. Depreciation is provided using methods outlined below at rates intended to amortize the cost of intangibles less, their estimated residual values, over their estimated useful lives.

Intangibles	Depreciation method and Rate	Useful Life
Core Software	5 years straight line	Finite
Computer software	3 years straight line	Finite
Customer list	4 years straight line	Finite
Licenses	4 years straight line	1 year to Finite

Intangibles include computer software, customer list and goodwill. Licenses have indefinite lives and are not amortized. The new Core Software is in the final development stage at year-end and is not amortized. Intangibles acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost.

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies - continued

Intangibles acquired separately
Intangibles with finite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Depreciation is recognized on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives. The estimated useful life and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate being accounted for on a prospective basis. Intangibles with indefinite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

Internally-generated intangibles
Expenditure on research activities is recognized as an expense in the period in which it is incurred.

An internally-generated intangibles arising from development (or from the development phase of an internal project) is recognized if, and only if, all of the following have been demonstrated:

- the technical feasibility of completing the intangible asset so that it will be available for use or sale;
- the intention to complete the intangible asset and use or sell it;
- the ability to use or sell the intangible asset;
- how the intangible asset will generate probable future economic benefits;
- the availability of adequate technical, financial and other resources to complete the development and to use or sell the intangible asset; and
- the ability to measure reliably the expenditure attributable to the intangible asset during its development.

The amount initially recognized for internally-generated intangibles is the sum of the expenditure incurred from the date when the intangibles first meets the recognition criteria listed above. Where no internally-generated intangibles can be recognized, development expenditure is recognized in profit or loss in the period in which it is incurred.

Subsequent to initial recognition, internally-generated intangibles are reported at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, on the same basis as intangibles that are acquired separately.

Intangibles acquired in a business combination
Intangibles acquired in a business combination and recognised separately from goodwill are initially recognised at their fair value at the acquisition date (which is regarded as their cost).

Subsequent to initial recognition, intangibles acquired in a business combination are reported at cost less accumulated depreciation and/or accumulated impairment losses, on the same basis as intangibles that are acquired separately.

Derecognition of intangibles
An intangible is derecognised on disposal, or when no future economic benefits are expected from use or disposal. Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible, measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the intangible, is recognized in profit or loss when the asset is derecognized.

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies - continued

Impairment of tangible and intangible assets other than goodwill
At the end of each reporting period, the Group reviews the carrying amounts of its property and equipment and intangibles to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Group estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. When a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation can be identified, corporate assets are also allocated to individual cash-generating units, or otherwise they are allocated to the smallest group of cash-generating units for which a reasonable and consistent allocation basis can be identified.

Intangibles with indefinite useful lives and intangibles not yet available for use are tested for impairment at least annually, and whenever there is an indication that the asset may be impaired.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs of disposal 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 current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognized immediately in profit or loss.

When an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or a cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognized immediately in profit or loss.

Long-lived Assets
A long-lived asset is tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that its carrying amount may not be recoverable. The amount of the write-down is recognized in the Statement of Operations as a non-cash charge. An impairment loss is recognized when the carrying value of the asset exceeds the sum of the undiscounted cash flows resulting from its use and eventual disposition. The impairment loss is measured as the amount by which the carrying amount of the long-lived asset exceeds its discounted cash flow.

Impairment of non-financial assets
The Corporation's assets are reviewed for indications of impairment at each statement of financial position's date. If indication of impairment exists, the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

An impairment loss is recognized when the carrying amount of an asset, or cash-generating unit, exceeds its recoverable amount. A cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that generates cash inflows that largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets. Impairment losses are recognized in profit and loss for the period. Impairment losses recognized in respect of cash-generating units are allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to cash generating units and then to reduce the carrying amount of the other assets the unit on a pro-rata basis.

Transactional Costs
The costs incurred relating to transactional costs are expensed as incurred.

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies - continued

Deferred Financing Costs
Financing costs related to the Corporation's proposed financing are recorded as deferred financing costs. These costs will be deferred until the financing is completed, at which time the costs will be charged against the proceeds received. If the financing does not close, the costs will be charged to statements of operations and comprehensive loss.

Incremental costs incurred in respect of raising capital are charged against equity or debt proceeds raised. Costs associated with the issuance of common share are charged to capital stock upon the raising of equity. Costs associated with the issuance of debt are amortized using the effective interest method over the life of the debt.

Income Taxes
Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax is recognized in the statements of operations and comprehensive loss except to the extent it relates to items recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Current Income Tax
Current tax is based on the results for the period as adjusted for items that are not taxable or not deductible. Current tax is calculated using tax rates and tax laws that were enacted at the end of the reporting period. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. Provisions are established where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

Deferred Tax
Deferred tax is recognized on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the statement of financial position. Deferred tax is calculated using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period, and which are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realized or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

Deferred tax liabilities:

- are generally recognized for all taxable temporary differences; and
- are recognized for taxable temporary differences arising on investments in subsidiaries except where the reversal of the temporary difference can be controlled and it is probable that the difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets:

- are recognized to the extent it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which the deductible temporary differences can be utilized; and
- are reviewed at the end of the reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognized in respect of temporary differences that arise upon initial recognition of goodwill or arise on initial recognition of assets and liabilities acquired other than in a business combination where at the time of transaction effects neither accounting profit or taxable income (tax loss).

Capital Stock
The Corporation has elected to only disclose the description of securities that have been authorized for issuance.

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies - continued

Earnings (Loss) Per Share
Earnings (loss) per share is calculated by dividing the net loss applicable to common shares by the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period. Diluted earnings (loss) per share is computed by dividing the net loss applicable to common shares by the diluted weighted average number of shares which assumes that all outstanding stock options granted with an exercise price below the average market value are exercised during the period. The difference between the number of shares assumed and the number of shares assumed purchased is then included in the denominator of the diluted earnings per share computation.

Non-derivative Financial Instruments
Non-derivative financial instruments are recognized when the Corporation becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial assets are derecognized when the rights to receive cash flows from the assets have expired or have been transferred and the Corporation has substantially transferred all risks and rewards of ownership. Non-derivative financial instruments are recognized initially at fair value plus, for instruments not at fair value through profit or loss, any directly attributable transaction costs.

Financial assets are classified into the following categories: financial assets ‘at fair value through profit or loss’ (“**FVTPL**”), ‘held-to-maturity investments‘, ‘available-for-sale‘ financial assets and ‘loans and receivables‘. The classification depends on the nature and purpose of the financial assets and is determined at the time of initial recognition.

Subsequent to initial recognition, non-derivative financial instruments are measured as described below:

Fair Value Through Profit or Loss
A financial asset or liability is classified in this category if acquired principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the short-term. Derivatives are also included in this category unless they are designated as hedges.

Financial instruments in this category are recognized initially and subsequently at fair value. Transaction costs are expensed in the statement of operations. Gains and losses arising from changes in fair value are presented in the statement of operations within other gains and losses in the period in which they arise.

Financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are classified as current except for the portion expected to be realized or paid beyond twelve months of the balance sheet date, which is classified as non-current.

Loans and Receivables
Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They are included in current assets, except for maturities greater than 12 months after the end of the reporting period. These are classified as non-current assets. Loans and receivables are initially recognized at fair value plus transaction costs and subsequently carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

Other Financial Liabilities
Other financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, with interest expense recognized on an effective yield basis.

(All Amounts are in Canadian Dollars)

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies - continued

Impairment of financial assets
Financial assets are assessed at each reporting date in order to determine whether objective evidence exists that the assets are impaired as a result of one or more events, which have had a negative effect on the estimated future cash flows of the asset.

If there is objective evidence that a financial asset has become impaired, the amount of the impairment loss is calculated as the difference between its carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows from the asset discounted at its original effective interest rate. Impairment losses are recorded in earnings. If the amount of the impairment loss decreases in a subsequent period and the decrease can be objectively related to an event occurring after the impairment was recognized, the impairment loss is reversed up to the original carrying value of the asset. Any reversal is recognized in earnings.

The following is a summary of significant categories of financial instruments outstanding at March 31, 2015:

Cash and cash equivalents	Fair value through profit and loss
Sundry receivable	Loans and receivables
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	Other financial liabilities
Due to Related parties	Other financial liabilities

Carrying value and fair value of financial assets and liabilities are summarized as follows:

Classification	Carrying Value	Fair value
Fair value through profit and loss	$ 7,864	$ 7,864
Loans and receivables	12,377	12,377
Other financial liabilities	284,462	284,462

Fair Value Hierarchy
The Corporation classifies financial instruments recognized at fair value in accordance with a fair value hierarchy that prioritizes the inputs to valuation technique used to measure fair value. The hierarchy gives the highest priority to unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1 measurements) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (Level 3 measurements). The three levels of the fair value hierarchy are described below:

Level 1 – Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets that are accessible at the measurement date for identical, unrestricted assets or liabilities.

Level 2 – Quoted prices in markets that are not active, or inputs that are observable, either directly or indirectly, for substantially the full term of the asset or liability; and

Level 3 – Prices or valuation techniques that require inputs that are both significant to the fair value measurement and unobservable (supported by little or no market activity).

As of March 31, 2015 and June 30, 2014, cash and cash equivalents are measured at fair value and are classified within Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy.

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies - continued

Share-based Payments
Stock options issued by the Corporation are accounted for in accordance with the fair value based method. The fair value of options issued to directors, officers, employees of and consultants to the Corporation is charged to earnings over the vesting period of each tranche (graded vesting) with the offsetting amount recorded to contributed surplus. The historical forfeiture rate is also factored in to the calculations. When options are exercised, the amount received together with the amount previously recorded in contributed surplus, are added to capital stock. The fair value of warrants issued to agents in conjunction with a public offering is charged to share issue costs with an offsetting amount recorded to contributed surplus. Fair value is measured using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model.

Equity Instruments
An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by the Corporation are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

Warrants
The Corporation measures the fair value of warrants issued using the Black-Scholes option pricing model. The fair value of each warrant is estimated based on their respective issuance dates taking into account volatility, expected life, the dividend rate, and the risk free interest rate. The fair value of warrants issued in conjunction with an offering is charged to share issue costs with an offsetting amount recorded to contributed surplus. The fair value of warrants exercised is recorded as share capital, and the fair value of any expired warrants is recorded as contributed surplus general account.

Newly Adopted Accounting Standards
The Corporation has applied the following new and revised IFRS in these financial statements:

- IAS 1, “Presentation of Financial Statements” (amendment);
- IAS 27, “Separate Financial Statements” (amendment):
- IAS 28, “Investment in Associates and Joint Ventures” (amendment);
- IAS 32, “Financial Instruments: Presentation” (amendment);
- IFRS 7, “Financial Instruments: Disclosure” (amendment);
- IFRS 11, “Joint Arrangements” (new)
- IFRS 12, “Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities” (new); and
- IFRS 13, “Fair Vale Measurement” (new).

The adoption of these new and revised standards and interpretations did not have significant impact on the Corporation’s financial statements.

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies - continued

Accounting Standards Issued But Not Yet Effective
The Corporation has reviewed recently issued and revised accounting pronouncements that have been issued but are not yet effective and determined that the following may have an impact on the Corporation:

IFRS 9, Financial instruments ("**IFRS 9**") intends to replace IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement in its entirety with IFRS 9. IFRS 9 is intended to reduce the complexity for the classification and measurement of financial instruments. The mandatory effective date was previously January 1, 2015 and has since been removed with the effective date to be determined when the remaining phases of IFRS 9 are completed. Once it is complete, the Corporation will be evaluating the impact the final standard is expected to have on its statements.

An amendment to IAS 32, Financial Instruments: presentation ("**IAS 32**") was issued by the IASB in December 2011. The amendment clarifies the meaning of 'currently has a legally enforceable right to set-off'. The amendments to IAS 32 are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2014. The Corporation does not expect the standard to have a material impact on its financial statements.

An amendment to IAS 36, Impairment of Assets ("**IAS 36**") was issued by the IASB in May 2013. The amendment reduces the circumstances in which the recoverable amount of assets or cash-generating units are required to be disclosed, clarifies the disclosures required, and introduces an explicit requirement to disclose the discount rate used in determining impairment. The amendments to IAS 36 are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2014. The Corporation does not expect the standard to have a material impact on its financial statements.

An amendment to IAS 39, Financial Instruments: recognition ("**IAS 39**") was issued by the IASB in June 2013. The amendment clarifies that there is no need to discontinue hedge accounting if a hedging derivative is novated, provided certain criteria are met. A novation indicates an event where the original parties to a derivative agree that one or more clearing counterparties replace their original counterparty to become the new counterparty to each of the parties. The amendments to IAS 39 are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2014. The Corporation does not expect the standard to have a material impact on its financial statements.

In May 2013, IFRS Interpretation Committee ("**IFRIC**") published IFRIC Interpretation 21, Levies ("IFRIC 21"), effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2014. IFRIC 21 provides guidance on when to recognize a liability for a levy imposed by a government. IFRIC 21 identifies the obligating event for the recognition of a liability as the activity that triggers the payment of the levy in accordance with the relevant legislation. The Corporation does not expect the standard to have a material impact on its financial statements.

(All Amounts are in Canadian Dollars)

4. Summary of Accounting Estimates and Assumptions

The key sources of estimation uncertainty that have a significant risk of causing material adjustment to the amounts recognized in the financial statements are:

Fair Value of Financial Instruments
The estimated fair value of financial assets and liabilities, by their very nature, are subject to measurement uncertainty.

Share-Based Payment Transactions
The Corporation measures the cost of share-based payment transactions with employees by reference to the fair value of the equity instruments. Estimating fair value for share-based payment transactions requires determining the most appropriate valuation model, which is dependent on the terms and conditions of the grant.

This estimate also requires determining and making assumptions about the most appropriate inputs to the valuation model including the expected life, volatility, dividend yield and forfeiture rate of the share option. The assumptions and models used for estimating fair value for share-based payment transactions are disclosed in note 10.

Income Taxes
Provisions for income taxes are made using the best estimate of the amount expected to be paid based on a qualitative assessment of all relevant factors. The Corporation reviews the adequacy of these provisions at the end of the reporting period. However, it is possible that at some future date an additional liability could result from audits by taxing authorities. Where the final outcome of these tax-related matters is different from the amounts that were initially recorded, such differences will affect the tax provisions in the period in which such determinations are made.

5. Sundry Receivables

	March 31, 2015	June 30, 2013
GST/QST receivable	$ 12,377	$ 3,569
	$ 12,377	$ 3,569

6. Intellectual Asset

The Corporation is currently developing the Mobilman application which is a Software-as-a Service cloud based solution accessible via secured webportals and mobile devices to help manage an organization's mobile workforce and resources. The direct features and functionality of the software includes time tracking, project management, customer dispute resolutions and invoicing across multiple projects.

Balance, July 1, 2013	$ 84,395
Additions during the period ending June 30, 2014	120,737
Balance, June 30, 2014	205,132
Additions, during the period ending March 31, 2015	108,266
Balance, March 31, 2015	$ 313,398

Additions related to the direct costs of developing the Mobilman application, which include labour, subcontractors, and direct overhead.

The Corporation completed an impairment assessment in June 2014, which did not demonstrate any impairment.

(All Amounts are in Canadian Dollars)

7. Accounts payable and accrued liabilities

	March 31, 2015	June 30, 2013
Trade payables	$ 106,765	$ 40,430
Accrued liabilities	12,156	7,766
	$ 118,921	$ 48,196

8. Related Party Transactions

Amounts due from and to the related parties, are a result of transactions with entities controlled by shareholders, officers or directors of the Corporation. These amounts, other than the long-term obligation, are non-interest bearing, unsecured and not subject to specific terms of repayment unless stated.

During the period, in the normal course of its business, the Corporation recorded expenses amounting to 10,445 (2014 - $19,738) for rent, insurance, utilities and for other costs paid for by a shareholder of the Corporation.

As of March 31, 2015, $37,337 (2013 - $23,403) was due to a related party is included in due to related parties in accounts payable in addition to the amounts disclosed under long-term liabilities..

These transactions are in the normal course of operations and have been measured at the exchange amount, which is the amount of consideration established and agreed to by the related parties.

9. Long-Term Obligation

	March 31, 2015	June 30, 2013
The Corporation obtained a loan from a company owned by of the Shareholders. The loan bears interest at the rate of 6% per annum, is reimbursable via 36 monthly payments of $2,365 starting November 1, 2013 plus interest. A moratorium on the payments of principal and interest was granted to the Corporation from April 2014 to April 2015.	$ 118,216	$ 113,083
The Corporation received a loan from Surrey Capital Corp. in the amount of $25,000 at an interest rate of 18%. $15,000 plus accrued interest is due on August 1, 2015 and the balance on December 1, 2015.	25,345	- - -
	143,561	113,083
Current portion	143,561	(4,730)
	$ - - -	$ 108,363

The Corporation has not made any payments during the period and the loan to the related company has been settled subsequent to March 31, 2015 via the issuance of common shares of Surrey and thereafter is payable to Surrey.

10. Share Capital

The Corporation is authorized to issue an unlimited number of common shares and unlimited preferred shares.

(All Amounts are in Canadian Dollars)

11. Commitments and Contingency

From time to time, the Corporation may be exposed to claims and legal actions in the normal course of business, some of which may be initiated by the Corporation. As at March 31, 2015, no issues were outstanding.

12. General and Administrative Expenses

For the period from To March 31,	January 1, 2015 2015	January 1, 2014 2014	July 1, 2014 2015	July 1, 2013 2014
Bank charges	(63)	32	$ 384	$ 1,212
Insurance	- - -	(7)	48	1,405
Office & Computer supplies expenses	13	80	13	3,471
Premises	861	(1,864)	2,085	(646)
Remuneration	- - -	64	113	164
Telecommunication	647		647	119
	$ 1,458	$ (1,711)	$ 3,290	$ 5,671

13. Risk Management

The Corporation manages its common shares, stock options, warrants and accumulated deficit as capital. The Corporation's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Corporation's ability to continue and to maintain a flexible capital structure which optimizes the costs of capital at an acceptable risk, as there are no external restrictions on it.

The Corporation 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 Corporation may attempt to issue new shares, issue new debt, acquire or dispose of assets in order at adjust the amount of cash on its balance sheet.

The Corporation's capital structure is as follows:

	March 31, 2015	June 30, 2014
Share capital	$ 137,303	$ 83,970
Accumulated deficit	(69,681)	(58,242)
	$ 67,622	$ 25,728

In order to facilitate the management of its capital requirements, the Corporation may prepare expenditure budgets that are updated as necessary depending on various factors, including successful capital deployment and general industry conditions.

In order to maximize ongoing efforts, the Corporation does not pay out dividends. The Corporation's investment policy is to invest its short-term excess cash in highly liquid short-term interest-bearing investments with maturities of 365 days or less from the original date of acquisition, selected with regards to the expected timing of expenditures from continuing operations.

Management reviews its approach on an ongoing basis and believes that this approach, given the relative size of the Corporation, is reasonable.

14. Financial Instruments

Transactional Risk
The Corporation does not use hedging transactions to manage risk. As a part of the overall operation of the Corporation, management takes steps to avoid undue concentrations of risk. The Corporation manages risk as follows:

Liquidity Risk
Liquidity risk is the risk that the Corporation will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The ability to do this relies on the Corporation raising capital through equity financing in a timely manner and by maintaining sufficient cash in excess of anticipated needs. As at March 31, 2015, the Corporation had $7,864 cash and cash equivalents to settle $259,082 of current liabilities (June 30, 2014 - $106 cash and cash equivalent to settle $74,726 of current liabilities).

Interest Rate Risk
Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in market interest rates may have an effect on the cash flows associated with some financial instruments, known as interest rate cash flow risk, or on the fair value of other financial instruments, known as interest rate price risk.

The Corporation does not trade in financial instruments and is not exposed to significant interest rate price risk as at March 31, 2015 and June 30, 2014.

Market Risk
Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices will have an effect on future cash flows associated with financial instruments. Market risk comprises three types of risk: credit risk, currency risk and other price risk.

Credit Risk
Credit risk arises from the possibility that debtors may be unable to fulfill their commitments. For a financial asset, this is typically the gross carrying amount, net of any amounts offset and any impairment losses. Balances of cash and cash equivalents in financial institutions may at times exceed the government-insured limits.

As of the date of these financial statements the Corporation's only debtor is the government of Canada for Goods and Sales Tax ("**GST**") and Quebec for the Quebec Sales Tax ("**QST**") receivable and therefore the Corporation does not believe it is currently exposed to any significant credit risk as at March 31, 2015 and June 30, 2014.

Currency Risk
Currency risk is the risk that changes in exchange rates may have an effect on future cash flows associated with financial instruments. The Corporation does not have any material transactions denominated in foreign currency and is not exposed to material foreign currency risk as at March 31, 2015 and June 30, 2014.

Other Price Risk
Other price risk is the risk that changes in market prices, including commodity or equity prices, will have an effect on future cash flows associated with financial instruments. The cash flows associated with financial instruments of the Corporation are not exposed to other price risk as at March 31, 2015 and June 30, 2014.

Fair Values
Financial instruments include cash and cash equivalents, interest receivables, and accounts payable and accrued liabilities. The fair values of these financial instruments approximate their carrying value due to the relatively short-term maturity of these instruments. The Corporation classifies its cash and cash equivalents as financial assets at fair value through profit and loss, interest receivables as loans and receivables and its accounts payable and accrued liabilities as other financial liabilities.

15. Subsequent Events

On June 29, 2015, Surrey Capital Corp. acquired all of the issued and outstanding common shares of the Corporation. Currently with this transaction, Surrey issued 1,765,194 common shares from Surrey's treasury to settle all related party obligations which total $176,519 and this amount is now due to Surrey. In addition, Surrey raised $43,335 via the issuance of 433,350 common shares. Prior to closing the transaction with Surrey, the Corporation raised an addition $33,332 via the issuance of 6,784 common shares.

Surrey is a publicly traded company trading under the symbol SYC in Canada.