Financial Statements of

AYLEN CAPITAL Inc.

December 31, 2011 and 2010

AYLEN CAPITAL INC.

December 31, 2011 and 2010

Table of contents

Management's Responsibility for Financial Reporting

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared by management in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board. The integrity and objectivity of these financial statements are the responsibility of management.

Management is also responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting. In support of this responsibility, management maintains a system of internal control to provide reasonable assurance as to the reliability of financial information and the safe-guarding of assets. The financial statements include the amounts of which are based on the best estimates and judgments of management.

The Board of Directors oversees management's responsibilities for financial reporting through the Audit Committee, which consists of three directors, two of whom are independent and not involved in the daily operations of the Company. The Audit Committee meets with management and independently with the external auditors to satisfy itself that management's responsibilities are properly discharged and to review the financial statements and the disclosures contained in the financial statements.

The Board of Directors has appointed the firm of Rich Rotstein LLP as the external auditors of the Company. The external auditors conduct an independent examination, in accordance with Canadian auditing standards, and express their opinion on the financial statements. The external auditors have reviewed the internal controls over financial reporting and have full access to the Audit Committee with respect to their findings concerning the fairness of financial reporting and the adequacy of internal controls.

John Pennal	Jenifer Cho
President	Director of Finance

April 20, 2012

Rich Rotstein LLP
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Shareholders of Aylen Capital Inc.

"Report on the Financial Statements"

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of AYLEN CAPITAL Inc. which comprise the statements of financial position as at December 31, 2011 and 2010, the statements of loss and comprehensive loss, changes in equity and cash flows from incorporation date October 28, 2010 to December 31, 2010 and the year then ended December 31, 2011, and the related notes, which comprise a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditors' Responsibility

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

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosure in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on our judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, we consider internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the 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 financial statements.

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of AYLEN CAPITAL Inc. as at December 31, 2011 and 2010, and the results of operations and its cash flows from incorporation date October 28, 2010 to December 31, 2010 and for the year then ended December 31, 2011 in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

Rich Rotstein LLP

Chartered Accountants
Licensed Public Accountants

Toronto, Canada
April 20, 2012

AYLEN CAPITAL INC.

Statements of Financial Position
As at December 31, 2011 and 2010
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	2011	2010
ASSETS		
CURRENT		
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 70,503	$ 100
Marketable securities (Note 5)	453,015	-
Accounts receivable (Note 7)	183,574	-
HST Recoverable	26,975	-
Prepaid expense and sundry assets	8,724	-
	742,791	100
INVESTMENTS (Note 8)	1,843,890	-
PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT (Note 9)	586,986	
GOODWILL (Note 10)	116,831	-
	$ 3,290,498	**$ 100**
LIABILITIES		
CURRENT		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities (Note 11)	$ 96,753	$ -
Deferred revenue (Note 12)	374,324	-
Provision (Note 13)	40,000	-
	511,077	-
LONG-TERM		
Note payable (Note 14)	582,591	-
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
SHARE CAPITAL (Note 16)	2,429,528	100
CONTRIBUTED SURPLUS (Note 17)	39,628	-
DEFICIT	(272,326)	-
	2,196,830	100
	$ 3,290,498	**$ 100**

Commitment - Note 22

APPROVED BY THE BOARD:

"John Pennal" Director

"Brian Hemming" Director

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements

AYLEN CAPITAL INC.

Statements of Loss and Comprehensive Loss
For the year ended December 31, 2011
(with comparatives from October 28, 2010 to December 31, 2010)
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

		2011		October 28, 2010 to December 31, 2010
Revenues				
Sales revenue	$	107,057	$	-
Interest and other income		1,445		-
Gain on sale of marketable securities		1,162		-
		109,664		-
Expenses				
General and administrative		161,844		-
Selling expenses		120,413		-
Stock-based compensation (Note 16(c))		39,628		-
Amortization		34,900		-
Accretion expense (Note 14)		8,974		-
Unrealized loss on fair value of marketable securities held for trading (Note 5)		16,231		-
		381,990		
Net loss and comprehensive loss for the year		**(272,326)**		-
Deficit, beginning of year		-		-
Deficit, end of year	**$**	**(272,326)**	$	-
Net loss per share - basic and fully diluted (Note 18)	**$**	**(0.10)**	$	-
Weighted average number of shares (Note 18)		**2,817,219**		**100**

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements

AYLEN CAPITAL INC.

Statements of Changes in Equity
For the Year Ended December 31, 2011
(with comparatives from October 28, 2010 to December 31, 2010)
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	Number of fully paid common shares	Capital stock	Contributed Surplus (Options)	Deficit	Total shareholders' equity
Balance, October 28, 2010	100	$ 100	$ -	$ -	$ 100
Net loss during the period	-	-	-	-	-
Balance, December 31, 2010	100	$ 100	$ -	$ -	$ 100
Net loss	-	-	-	(272,326)	(272,326)
Shares issued pursuant to the Plan of Arrangement	16,856,532	2,429,428	-	-	2,429,428
Options granted to officers and directors	-	-	39,628	-	39,628
Balance, December 31, 2011	16,856,632	$ 2,429,528	$ 39,628	$ (272,326)	$ 2,196,830

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements

AYLEN CAPITAL INC.

Statements of Cash Flows
For the Year Ended December 31, 2011
(with comparatives from October 28, 2010 to December 31, 2010)
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

		2011		October 28, 2010 to December 31, 2010
Net Inflow (Outflow) of Cash Related to the Following Activities:				
Operating				
Net loss for the year	$	(272,326)	$	-
Items not affecting cash:				
Unrealized loss on fair value of marketable securities held for trading (Note 5)		16,231		-
Stock-based compensation (Note 16(c))		39,628		-
Amortization		34,900		-
Accretion expense (Note 14)		8,974		-
		(172,593)		-
Net changes in non-cash working capital balances:				
Accounts receivable		(101,456)		-
Prepaid expenses and sundry assets		149,169		-
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		59,035		-
Deferred revenue		104,590		-
HST Recoverable		(26,975)		-
		11,770		-
Investing				
Purchase of office equipment		(1,805)		-
Proceeds from sale of marketable securities		49,468		-
Cash transferred from Spackman Equities Group Inc (formerly Centiva Capital Inc.) (Note 4)		10,970		-
		58,633		-
Financing activities				
Issuance of common shares		-		100
Increase in cash position during the year		**70,403**		100
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year		100		-
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	**$**	**70,503**	$	100

SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURE OF CASH FLOW INFORMATION

Cash paid for:				
Interest paid	$	-	$	-
Income taxes	$	-	$	-
Cash and cash equivalent (represented by Cash in Banks)	$	70,503	$	100

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements

1. INCORPORATION AND NATURE OF OPERATIONS

Aylen Capital Inc. ("Aylen" or the "Company") was incorporated on October 28, 2010 as a wholly-owned subsidiary of Centiva Capital Inc. ("Centiva"). Aylen remained inactive from the date of incorporation to October 31, 2011.

On September 30, 2011, a plan of arrangement (the "Arrangement") was completed pursuant to Section 192 of the Canada Business Corporations Act, whereby Centiva and Aylen entered into an agreement to distribute the existing assets of Centiva to shareholders by way of the Arrangement. Under the terms of the Arrangement, all of the existing assets and liabilities of Centiva were transferred to Aylen in exchange for shares of Aylen and a promissory note in an amount representing $0.05 per issued and outstanding common share of Centiva immediately prior to the Arrangement. The Arrangement was approved by Centiva shareholders at a special meeting held on September 23, 2011 and by the Ontario Superior Court of Justice on September 27, 2011. The effective date of the transaction was October 31, 2011. On the same date, Centiva changed its name to Spackman Equities Group Inc ("SEGI").

Centiva transferred all of its then existing assets and liabilities, except those relating to the new equity and tax losses, to Aylen in exchange for common shares of Aylen. The assets which were transferred to Aylen from Centiva consist of an equity interest in a technology-based company, VFM Leonardo Inc., a technology-based business, Grapevine Solutions, and a portfolio of marketable securities. Grapevine Solutions ("Grapevine"), an unincorporated division of Aylen, operates a web-based survey and data collection business. Aylen took over Grapevine's operations effective November 1, 2011. The statement of loss includes operations from November 1, 2011 to December 31, 2011.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standard Board ("IASB") applicable to the preparation of financial statements including IFRS 1. Subject to certain transition elections disclosed in Note 3, the Company has consistently applied the same accounting policies in its opening IFRS balance sheet as at October 28, 2010 and throughout all years presented, as if these policies had always been in effect. Note 3 discloses the impact of the transition to IFRS on the Company's reported balance sheets, statements of operations and cash flows, including the nature and effect of significant changes in accounting policies from those used in the Company's financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2010.

These financial statements were authorized for issuance by the Board of Directors of the Company on April 20, 2012.

Basis of measurement

These financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost convention, except for certain financial instruments that have been measured at fair value. The Company's functional currency is expressed in Canadian dollars.

Going concern

These financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, which assumes the Company will continue its operations in the foreseeable future and will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities and commitments in the normal course of business. These financial statements do not include any adjustments to the carrying value and classification of assets and liabilities and reported revenues and expenses that may be necessary should the Company may not be able to continue as a going concern.

Use of estimates and judgment

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with IFRS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Judgments, estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on a continuous basis and are based on management's experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Significant areas of financial reporting that require management's estimates and judgments are as follows:

- Accrued liabilities

  The Company uses estimates to record the expenses that have been incurred but payments have not been made (Note 11).

- Share-based payments

  Compensation expense relating to stock option awards granted by the Company to employees and non-employees in exchange for service is based on fair value of the option. The stock option fair value is determined using the Black-Scholes option valuation model which requires the use of assumptions and is, by its nature, subject to measurement uncertainty (Note 16(c)).

- Deferred income tax assets

  Deferred income tax assets are recognized for unused income tax losses to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which the losses can be utilized. Judgment is required to determine the amount of deferred income tax assets that can be recognized based upon the likely timing and level of future taxable profits together with future tax-planning strategies (Note 15).

- Allowance for doubtful accounts

  Judgment is required as to the timing of establishing an allowance for doubtful accounts and the amount of the required allowance taking into consideration creditworthiness of the third party and past experience. The Company provides estimates for doubtful accounts based on historical collection rates and the success rate of collection of overdue accounts (Note 7).

- Amortization of property and equipment

  The Company amortizes its property and equipment on a straight-line basis as it believes that this method reflects the consumption or resources related to the economic life of the assets better than an accelerated method and is more representative of the economic substance of the underlying use of those assets (Note 9).

- Goodwill

  The values associated with goodwill involve significant estimates and assumptions, including those with respect to future cash inflows and outflows, discount rates, asset lives and determination of cash-generating units. The carrying value of goodwill is reviewed for potential impairment at least annually. Among other things, the review considers the fair value of the cash-generating units based on the discounted estimated future cash flows. These significant estimates require considerable judgment, which could affect the Company's future results of the current estimates of future performance and changes in fair value (Note 10).

- Warranty provision

  The Company uses estimates based on the nature of contracts, past experience and projected performance of the product. Significant judgement is required to determine the provision for warranty.

Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognized to the extent that is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenues are measured at the fair value of the consideration received or to be received.

The Company generates revenue primarily from subscription fees and consulting income from Grapevine's on-line surveys and data collection. The Company records revenue and associated unearned revenue based on the contract price. Revenues from subscription fees are recognized on a straight-line basis over the term of the contract. The unearned component of the subscription fees collected were recorded as deferred revenue (Note 12).

Investment and other income include interest earned on invested funds and gains on disposal of available-for-sale financial assets and changes in the fair value of financial assets at fair value through profit and loss. Interest income is recognized as it accrues using the effective interest method. Dividends received from public companies were recognized at the ex-dividend date. Dividends declared from a privately-held company were not recognized unless payment of such dividends was received by the Company.

Provision

A provision is recognized if, as a result of a past event, the Corporation has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risk specific to the liability. The unwinding of the discount is recognized as a finance cost.

Warranty provision

The Company offers a 30-day trial period to its customers, which includes all features and functionality that will allow the customer to perform a full product evaluation and make a decision. Management reviews warranty assumptions and makes adjustments to the provision at each reporting date based on the latest information available, including the expiry of contractual obligations. For fiscal year ended December 31, 2011, the Company estimated the warranty provision to be $nil.

Financial instruments

Financial assets

Financial assets are classified into four categories:

- Fair value through profit or loss (“FVTPL”);
- Held-to-Maturity (“HTM”);
- Loans and receivables; and
- Available for sale (“AFS”).

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL")

A financial asset is classified at fair value through profit or loss if it is classified as held-for-trading or is designated as such upon initial recognition. Financial assets are designated as at FVTPL if the Company manages such investments and makes purchase and sale decisions based on their fair value in accordance with the Company's risk management strategy. Attributable transaction costs are recognized in profit or loss when incurred. FVTPL are measured at fair value, and changes are recognized in the statement of loss and comprehensive loss.

Held to maturity ("HTM")

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 measured at amortized costs using the effective interest method. If there is objective evidence that the asset is impaired, determined by reference to external credit ratings and other relevant indicators, the financial asset is measured at the present value of estimated future cash flows. Any changes to the carrying amount of the investment, including impairment losses, are recognized in the statement of loss and comprehensive loss.

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted on an active market. Such assets are initially recognized at fair value plus any direct attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, loans and receivables are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses. The Company classified its financial assets which consisted of cash and cash equivalents and trade and other receivables as loans and receivables.

Available-for-sale ("AFS")

Non-derivative financial assets not included in the above categories are classified as available-for-sale. Subsequent to initial recognition, they are measured at fair value and changes therein, other than impairment losses are recognized in other comprehensive income and presented within equity in the fair value reserve. When an investment is derecognized, the cumulative gain or loss in other comprehensive income is transferred to profit or loss.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified into one of two categories:

- Fair value through profit or loss; and
- Other financial liabilities

Fair value through profit or loss

This category comprises of derivatives, or liabilities acquired or incurred principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing it in the near term. They are carried on the balance sheet at fair value, with the changes in fair value recognized in the statement of loss and comprehensive loss.

Other financial liabilities

This category includes trade and other payables and due to related party, which are recognized at amortized cost.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets are assessed for indicators of impairment at the end of each reporting year. Financial assets are impaired when there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial assets, the estimated future cash flows of the investments have been affected.

For all financial assets, objective evidence of impairment could include:

- significant financial difficulty of the issuer or counterparty; or
- default or delinquency in interest or principal payments; or
- it becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or financial re-organization.

For certain categories of financial assets, such as receivables, assets that are assessed not to be impaired individually are subsequently assessed for impairment on a collective basis. The carrying amount of financial assets is reduced by the impairment loss directly for all financial assets with the exception of receivables, where the carrying amount is reduced through the use of an allowance account. When a receivable is considered uncollectible, it is written off against the allowance account. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited against the allowance account. Changes in the carrying amount of the allowance account are recognized in the statement of comprehensive loss. If, in a subsequent year, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognized, the previously recognized impairment loss is reversed through the statement of loss and comprehensive loss to the extent that the carrying amount of the investment at the date the impairment is reversed does not exceed what the amortized cost would have been had the impairment not been recognized.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand and in banks, deposits and other short-term highly liquid investments with maturities of three months or less and are currently held by financial institutions with high credit worthiness. Cash and cash equivalents are designated as FVTPL and are carried at fair value.

Marketable securities

Marketable securities consist of investments in mutual fund securities and shares of publicly traded companies. Marketable securities are measured at fair value and recognized on the trade date. Mutual fund securities are valued using the net asset value per unit of each fund. The fair value of publicly traded securities is determined using quoted market prices. Realized and unrealized gains and losses are recognized using average cost. Gains and losses in the changes on fair value of marketable securities are charged to current operations.

Distributions from mutual fund securities are recorded as other income. Distributions that are reinvested increase the cost base of the marketable securities.

Prepaid and sundry assets

Prepaids and other sundry assets consist of in advance payments for goods and services applicable to future periods. They include payment for conference fees that will take place after December 31, 2011.

Property and equipment

Property and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Cost includes any expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. The cost of self-constructed assets includes the cost of materials, costs directly attributable to bringing the assets to a working condition for their intended use, and the costs of dismantling and removing items and restoring the site on which they are located.

When parts of an item of property and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components). Property and equipment are depreciated from the date of acquisition or, in respect of internally constructed assets, from the time an asset is completed and ready for use, using the straight-line method less its residual value over the estimated useful lives of the assets as follows:

Software	3 years straight-line
Computer equipment	3 years straight-line

Changes to amortization rates are accounted for on a prospective basis.

Goodwill (Note 10)

Goodwill is initially measured as described in the Company's significant accounting policies regarding business combinations. Goodwill impairment tests are performed annually or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate a potential impairment. Impairment losses reduce the carrying value of goodwill and are recognized as expenses in current operations. Impairment losses on goodwill are not reversed.

Stock-based compensation

The Company issues share-based awards to its officers and directors. The awards are comprised of equity-settled stock options. Fair values of share options are calculated using the Black-Scholes valuation method at the date of the grant and adjusted for estimated forfeitures. For awards with graded vesting, the fair value of each tranche is calculated separately and recognized over its respective vesting period. Non-market vesting conditions are considered in making assumptions about the number of awards that are expected to vest. At each reporting date, the Company will reassess its estimates of the number of awards that are expected to vest and recognize the impact of any revision in the income statement with a corresponding adjustment to contributed surplus.

The Company issues shares and share options under its share-based compensation plans as described in Note 16(c). Any consideration paid by employees on exercise of share options or purchase of shares, together with the amount initially recorded in contributed surplus, is credited to share capital.

Earnings (loss) per share

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net income or loss for the period attributed to common shareholders by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted earnings per share are calculated using the same method as for basic earnings per share and adjusting the weighted average of common shares outstanding during the period to reflect the dilutive impact, if any, of options and warrants assuming they were exercised for that number of common shares calculated by applying the treasury stock method. The treasury stock method assumes that all proceeds received by the Company when "in the money options" and warrants are exercised will be used to purchase common shares at the average market price during the reporting period.

Income taxes

The Company follows the liability method to provide for income taxes on all transactions recorded in its consolidated financial statements. The liability method requires that income taxes reflect the expected future tax consequences of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities and their tax bases. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are determined for each temporary difference and for unused losses, as applicable, at rates expected to be in effect when the asset is realized or the liability is settled. The effect on deferred income tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in earnings or equity in the period that includes the substantive enactment date. Deferred income tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that the assets can be recovered.

Comprehensive income/loss

Comprehensive income/loss is the change in the Company's shareholders' equity that results from transactions and other events from other than the Company's shareholders and includes items that would not normally be included in net earnings, such as unrealized gains and losses on available-for-sale investments. Certain gains and losses are recorded as part of net earnings to be presented in other "comprehensive income" until it is considered appropriate to recognize into net earnings.

The Company is required to report comprehensive income/loss and its components in the financial statements. The Company has no other comprehensive income/loss components and, accordingly, the Company's net loss equals comprehensive loss.

Foreign currency translation

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into Canadian dollars at the exchange rates in effect at the balance sheet dates. Non-monetary assets and liabilities are translated at rates in effect when the assets were acquired or obligations incurred. Revenue and expenses are translated at average exchange rates prevailing during the period. All exchange gains or losses are included in the statement of operations and comprehensive income (loss) for the period.

Segment reporting

An operating segment is a component of the Company that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses, including revenues and expenses relating to transactions with other components of the entity. Segment results include items directly attributable to a segment as well as those that can be allocated on a reasonable basis.

Business combinations

The Company applies the acquisition method to account for business combinations. The consideration transferred for the acquisition is measured as the fair value of the assets transferred, equity instruments issued and liabilities and contingent liabilities incurred or assumed at the date of acquisition.

Goodwill is initially measured as the excess of the fair value of the consideration transferred less the fair value of the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed, all measured as of the acquisition date. When the excess is negative, a bargain purchase gain is recognized immediately in profit or loss

Acquisition-related costs are expensed as incurred.

Share issuance costs

Share issuance costs incurred on the issue of the Company's shares are charged directly to equity.

Recent accounting pronouncements

The following is an overview of accounting standard changes that the Company will be required to adopt in future years. Except as otherwise noted below for IFRS 9, IAS 32 and amendments to IFRS 7, the standards are effective for the annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013, with earlier application permitted. The Company does not expect to adopt any of these standards before their effective dates. The Company continues to evaluate the impacts of these standards on its financial statements.

(a) IFRS 9 – Financial Instruments:

This new standard is a partial replacement of IAS 39 "Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement". This new standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2015.

(b) IFRS 10 – Consolidated Financial Statements:

IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements establishes principles for the presentation and preparation of consolidated financial statements when an entity controls one or more other entities. This standard (i) requires a parent entity (an entity that controls one or more other entities) to present consolidated financial statements; (ii) defines the principle of control, and establishes control as the basis for consolidation; (iii) sets out how to apply the principle of control to identify whether an investor controls an investee and therefore must consolidate the investee; and (iv) sets out the accounting requirements for the preparation of consolidated financial statements. IFRS 10 supersedes IAS 27 Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements and SIC-12 Consolidation-Special Purpose Entities and is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013, with early application permitted.

(c) IFRS 11 "Joint Arrangements"

IFRS 11 Joint Arrangements establishes the core principle that a party to a joint arrangement determines the type of joint arrangement in which it is involved by assessing its rights and obligations and accounts for those rights and obligations in accordance with that type of joint arrangement. This standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013, with early application permitted. The Company is currently evaluating the impact the final standard is expected to have on its financial statements.

(d) IFRS 12 "Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities"

IFRS 12 Disclosure of Involvement with other Entities requires the disclosure of information that enables users of financial statements to evaluate the nature of, and risks associated with, its interests in other entities and the effects of those interests on its financial position, financial performance and cash flows. This standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013, with early application permitted.

(e) IFRS 13 "Fair Value Measurement"

IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement defines fair value, sets out in a single IFRS a framework for measuring fair value and requires disclosures about fair value measurements. IFRS 13 applies when another IFRS requires or permits fair value measurements or disclosures about fair value measurements (and measurements, such as fair value less costs to sell, based on fair value or disclosures about those measurements), except for: share-based payment transactions within the scope of IFRS 2 Share-based Payment; leasing transactions within the scope of IAS 17 Leases; measurements that have some similarities to fair value but that are not fair value, such as net realizable value in IAS 2 Inventories or value in use in IAS 36 Impairment of Assets. This standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013, with early application permitted.

(f) Amendments to IAS 1 – Financial Statement Presentation:"

The amendments to IAS 1 require entities to separate items presented in OCI into two groups based on whether or not they may be recycled to profit or loss in the future. Items that will not be recycled, such as remeasurements resulting from the amendments to IAS 19, will be presented separately from items that may be recycled in the future, such as deferred gains and losses on cash flow hedges. Entities that choose to present OCI items before tax will be required to show the amount of tax related to the two groups separately.

(h) Amendments to other standards:

In addition, there have been amendments to existing standards, including IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosure, IAS 27 Separate Financial Statements, IAS 28 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures, and IAS 32 Financial Instruments: Presentation. IFRS 7 amendments require disclosure about the effects of offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities and related arrangements on an entity's financial position. IAS 27 addresses accounting for subsidiaries, jointly controlled entities and associates in non-consolidated financial statements. IAS 28 has been amended to include joint ventures in its scope and to address the changes in IFRS 10 to 13. IAS 32 addresses inconsistencies when applying the offsetting requirements, and is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2014.

3. ADOPTION TO IFRS

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS applicable to the preparation of financial statements, including IFRS 1. In accordance with IFRS, the Company has:

- Provided comparative financial information;
- Subject to certain transition elections disclosed within this note, applied the same accounting policies throughout all years presented;
- Retrospectively applied all effective IFRS standards as of December 31, 2010, as required; and
- Applied certain optional exemptions and certain mandatory exceptions as applicable for first time IFRS adopters.

Transition Elections

Set forth below are the transition exceptions to full retrospective application of IFRS applied by the Company on transition:

IFRS Mandatory Exceptions

Estimates – In accordance with the requirements of IFRS 1, hindsight is not used to create or revise estimates. The estimates previously made by the Company under Canadian generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) were not revised on transition to IFRS except where necessary to reflect any differences in accounting policies.

An explanation of how the transition from previous Canadian GAAP to IFRS has affected the Company's financial position and comprehensive loss is set out in this note.

The accounting policies set out in Note 2 have been applied in preparing the financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2011, the comparative information presented in these financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2010, and in the preparation of an opening IFRS balance sheet at October 28, 2010 (the Company's date of incorporation).

Adjustments on Transition to IFRS

IFRS has many similarities with Canadian GAAP as it is based on a similar conceptual framework. However, there are important differences with regard to recognition, measurement, and disclosure. The transition to IFRS did not have an impact to the comparative information presented in these financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2011, the comparative information presented in these financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2010, and in the preparation of an opening IFRS balance sheet at October 28, 2010 (the Company's date of incorporation).

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

4. PLAN OF ARRANGEMENT

Pursuant to the Plan of Arrangement (the "Arrangement") under Section 192 of the Canada Business Corporations Act, all of the existing assets and liabilities of Centiva, except those relating to the new equity and tax losses have been transferred to Aylen in exchange for 16,856,632 common shares of Aylen and a promissory note in an amount representing $0.05 per issued and outstanding common share of Centiva immediately prior to the Arrangement.

The following table summarizes the fair values of the assets and liabilities transferred from Centiva to Aylen effective October 31, 2011:

		Amount
Assets transferred:		
Cash	$	10,970
Marketable securities		518,714
Accounts receivable		82,118
Prepaid and sundry assets		157,893
Investments		1,843,890
Equipment		15,081
Computer Software		605,000
Goodwill		116,831
		3,350,497
Liabilities assumed:		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		37,718
Provision		40,000
Deferred revenue		269,734
		347,452
Net assets transferred	$	3,003,045
Consideration issued:		
Note payable (Note 14)	$	573,617
Common shares (issued 16,856,632 shares)		2,429,428
Net assets transferred	$	3,003,045
Cash flow information:		
Cash transferred	$	10,970

A joint election pursuant to subsection 85(1) of the Income Tax Act (Canada) in respect of the acquisition of the Distribution Property from Centiva in exchange for 16,856,632 common shares of Aylen was executed and filed in respect of the Arrangement. The agreed amount for purposes of the Income Tax Act (Canada) in respect of the election will be equal to the lesser of the cost amount to Centiva of the Distribution Property at the time of the transfer and the fair market value of the Distribution Property at the time of the transfer.

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

5. MARKETABLE SECURITIES

The Company has the following marketable securities:

	2011		2010	
	Cost	Fair Value	Cost	Fair Value
Investment in equities	$ 469,053	$ 452,822	$ -	$ -
Mutual funds	193	193	-	-
	$ 469,246	$ 453,015	$ -	$ -

Investment in equities are publicly-traded investments on a recognized securities exchange and for which no sales restrictions apply. The fair value of these securities is based on quoted closing prices at the balance sheet date or the closing bid price on the last day the security traded if there were no trades at the balance sheet date. The fair value of mutual funds is determined using the net value per unit of each fund. The decline in the value of marketable securities of $16,231 was recognized in the statement of loss and comprehensive loss.

6. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISKS MANAGEMENT

Measurement and Fair value

The Company's financial assets and liabilities are classified and measured as follows:

Financial Instrument	Classification	Measurement	Fair Value **2011**	Fair Value **2010**
Financial assets:				
Cash and cash equivalent	Held-for-trading	Fair value	$ 70,503	$ 100
Marketable securities	Held-for-trading	Fair value	$ 453,015	$ -
Accounts receivable	Loans and receivables	Amortized cost	$ 183,574	$ -
HST Recoverable	Loans and receivable	Amortized cost	$ 26,975	$ -
Financial liabilities:				
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	Other financial liabilities	Amortized cost	$ 96,753	$ -
Deferred revenues	Other financial liabilities	Amortized cost	$ 374,324	$ -
Notes payable	Other financial liabilities	Amortized cost	$ 582,591	$ -

The fair value of the Company's financial assets and liabilities approximate their respective carrying value as at the balance sheet date because of the short term maturity of these instruments. The Company currently does not use hedges or other derivative financial instruments in its operations.

Financial instruments recorded at fair value on the balance sheet date are classified using a fair value heirarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements. The fair value hierarchy has the following levels:

Level 1 - valuation based on quoted prices (unadjusted) observed in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2 - valuation techniques based on inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability either directly or indirectly.

Level 3 - valuation techniques based on inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data.

The fair value of cash and cash equivalents and marketable securities are measured based on Level 1 inputs referred to in the three levels of the hierarchy noted above. The Company does not have any Level 2 or Level 3 fair value measurements and thus no continuity schedule has been presented. In addition, there have been no significant transfers between levels.

Risk management

The Company, through its financial assets and liabilities, is exposed to various risks which could affect its ability to achieve its strategic objectives for growth and in maximizing shareholders' returns. The Company's management takes an active role in the risk management process by reviewing policies and procedures, assessing risks and mitigating the various financial risks that could impact the financial position and results of operations.

The following analysis provides a measurement of risks as at December 31, 2011 and 2010.

(a) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of, or future cash flows from, the Company's financial instruments will significantly fluctuate due to changes in market prices. The value of the financial instruments can be affected by changes in interest rates, foreign exchange rates, and equity prices. The Company is exposed to market risk in trading its investments, and unfavourable market conditions could result in dispositions of investments at less than favourable prices.

The Company's investments in marketable securities held-for-trading are valued at fair value as determined by price quotations by the stock exchanges on which these investments are listed. The Company's investments in non-publicly-traded investments available-for- sale are initially valued at cost except where there is pervasive evidence supporting an upward adjustment or decline in carrying value. During periods of significant broader market volatility or volatility experienced by the resource and commodity markets, the value of the Company's investment portfolio can be quite vulnerable to market fluctuations.

(b) Interest risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that future cash flows will fluctuate as a result of changes in market interest rates. The Company does not have any floating interest rate instruments and therefore it is not exposed to interest rate fluctuations. In addition, the Company does not enter into derivative financing and has no interest rate swap or financial contracts in place as at or during the year ended December 31, 2011 and 2010. The Company is exposed to implicit interest rate risk on the fixed-income portion of its portfolio of marketable securities. Over-all, the Company has a limited exposure to interest rate risk.

(c) Foreign exchange risk

Foreign currency exchange risk is the risk that the fair value of, or future cash flows from, the Company's financial instruments will fluctuate as a result of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company's operations are exposed to foreign exchange fluctuations in that the majority of sales by the Grapevine division are denominated in US currency, while the majority of costs are denominated in Canadian currency. The Company believes it is not significantly exposed to foreign exchange rate risk; the risk is considered to be acceptable as a normal risk of that class of business. The Company does not actively hedge its foreign currency and had no forward contracts in place as at December 31, 2011 and 2010.

(d) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Company's cash and accounts receivable. The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure to the Company.

The Company has established credit approval and monitoring practices to mitigate this risk, including reviewing the creditworthiness of new customers to establish credit limits, monitoring customers' payments and, where considered appropriate, reviewing the financial condition of the existing customers. The Company has no experience of significant write-offs of accounts receivable. The Company's exposure to credit risk is negligible (see Note 7).

(e) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company is not able to meet its financial obligations as they become due. The Company's activities are financed through a combination of the cash flows from operations and proceeds from the disposition of its short-term investments. The Company manages liquidity risks by monitoring the actual and forecasted cash flows taking into account the current and planned operations. The Company's estimated minimum contractual undiscounted cash flow requirements for its financial liabilities were disclosed in Note 11.

7. ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

Accounts receivable are amounts due from subscriptions that remain uncollected at year end. These amounts are classified as current because collection is expected in one year or less. Accounts receivable are recognized initially at the amount expected to be received less any discount to reduce the recoverable amount to fair value. Subsequently, accounts receivable are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method less a provision for impairment.

The following table outlines the details of aging of the Company's receivables:

		2011		2010
Current	$	9,547	$	-
Past due				
31-60 days		151,051		-
Greater than 60 days		22,976		-
Less: allowance for doubtful accounts		-		-
Total receivable, net	$	183,574	$	-

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

Accounts receivable are considered for impairment on a case-by-case basis when they are past due or when objective evidence is received that a customer will default. The management evaluates the accounts receivable on a periodic basis and will make a decision as to write-down. The majority of the accounts receivable were subsequently collected after year end. The management expects the remaining receivables to be 100% collected and therefore did not provide any allowance for doubtful accounts.

8. INVESTMENTS

Included in the assets transferred from Centiva was the equity investment in privately-held company, VFM Leonardo Inc :

	No. of shares		Carrying value
Privately held investments:			
(a) VFM Leonardo Inc.			
Common shares	3,075,358.5	$	1,156,000
Class A Preferred Shares, Series 1 and warrants to purchase further common shares	2,436,658		687,890
	5,512,016.5	$	1,843,890

The Company owned an equity interest of 8.2% in VFM Leonardo Inc. ("VFM") representing approximately 13.9% on a fully-diluted basis, should all warrants and options be exercised.

Class A Preferred Shares, Series 1 were entitled to a cumulative dividend of 8% per annum and are convertible into common shares at a conversion price of $0.2811 per share. Preferred shares are redeeemable at any time after April 22, 2013 for an amount equal to the purchase price plus all accrued and unpaid dividends.

The Company held 12,000,000 warrants with expiry date of March 1, 2014 and an exercise price of $0.001 per share. The Company uses the Black-Scholes option-pricing model in calculating the fair value of warrants. The Company has determined that the resulting fair value of warrants was not material and therefore no amount has been assigned to warrants.

VFM is a provider of interactive content solutions to the lodging and travel industry. VFM uses the latest technology, some proprietary, to produce, host, manage, distribute and track rich media advertising platform and distribution network on many different travel websites. VFM is the world's largest producer and distributor of online visual content for the hotel and travel industry. VFM's annual gross revenues are increasing. During the first quarter of 2012, VFM had surpassed the budget. VFM's cash position remains positive and has successfully financed its operations through internally generated funds.

Investments in VFM were recorded at carrying value, there being no active market in its privately-held shares. The management reviewed the indicators of impairment based on IAS 36 and believed that there is no permanent impairment on VFM investments as at December 31, 2011.

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

9. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

	Cost	Accumulated amortization	Net book value **2011**	**2010**
Software	$ 605,000	$ (33,611)	$ 571,389	$ -
Computer equipment	22,298	(6,701)	15,597	-
	$ 627,298	$ (40,312)	$ 586,986	$ -

There were no impairment losses recognized with respect to obsolescence of the software and computer equipment as at December 31, 2011.

10. GOODWILL

The aggregate carrying amount of goodwill is allocated to Grapevine, a cash generating unit. The impairment test requires a comparison of the carrying value of the asset to the higher of (i) value in use; and (ii) fair values less cost to sell. Value in use is defined as the present value of future cash flows expected to be derived from the asset in its current state. Based on the fair value test, the Company determined that the fair value of Grapevine exceeds its carrying value by approximately 10% as at December 31, 2011. In addition to fair value test, the Company also performed a value in use test by comparing the carrying value of Grapevine to the present value of future cash flows expected to be derived in 5-year period at 10% annual average rate of return. The value in use assessment resulted in a significantly higher value than as determined under the fair value, less cost to sell. Over-all, the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit was determined to be greater than its carrying amount, no impairment loss was recorded.

11. ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND ACCRUED LIABILITIES

Accounts payable and accrued liabilities consist primarily of outstanding vendors' invoices and accrued expenses incurred during the year. The balances owing to the creditors are payable in accordance with the vendors' individual credit terms. The Company's contractual maturities were broken down as follows:

	2011	**2010**
Less than 3 months	$ 96,753	$ -
3 - 6 months	-	-
6 - 9 months	-	-
9 - 12 months	-	-
Greater than 12 months	-	-
	$ 96,753	$ -

Accounts payable and accrued liabilities are current financial instruments expected to be settled in the normal course of operations.

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

12. DEFERRED REVENUE

Deferred revenue represents the unearned portion of subscription fees collected from customers amortized on a straight-line basis over the remaining life of the contract.

		2011		2010
Unearned subscription fees	$	374,324	$	-

13. PROVISION

Included in the assets and liabilities transferred from Spackman Equities Group Inc. (formerly Centiva) was the amount of $40,000 as a provision for legal fees and other expenses to be incurred related to the re-organization (Note 4). The restructuring charges are included in the general and administrative expenses.

14. NOTE PAYABLE

The Company issued a demand promissory note in the amount of $842,832 to Spackman Equities Group Inc. (formerly Centiva Capital Inc) on October 31, 2011 in exchange for the assets and liabilities transferred (see Note 4). The note is secured and is subject to certain conditions such that the holder shall not demand payment of the principal amount unless assets of the maker have been sold and the holder shall not demand payment from the maker in an amount that exceeds the net proceeds of the sale of such assets by the maker.

The Company uses the effective interest rate method to determine the fair value of the note. The effective interest rate of the note was 8% and a maturity date of 5 years from the date of issue. The discount is amortized on a straight-line basis over a period of 5 years. At each reporting period, the Company accretes the carrying value of the note by recognizing accretion expense in the statement of loss and comprehensive loss and a credit to note payable.

The balance of note payable as at December 31, 2011 was determined as follows:

		2011
Fair value of note payable, on issue date at 8%, term 5 years	$	573,617
Accretion expense		8,974
	$	582,591

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

15. INCOME TAXES

Provision for income taxes

The provision for income taxes attributable to income before income taxes differs from the amounts computed by applying the combined federal and provincial tax rate of 28.25% (2010-30.99%) of pre-tax income as a result of the following:

		2011		2010
Net loss before taxes	$	(272,326)	$	-
Expected recovery of income taxes based on combined federal and provincial statutory rate of 28.25% (2010-30.99%) applied to loss		(76,932)		-
Adjustments to tax (benefit) expense resulting from:				
Non-deductible permanent differences		13,748		-
Timing differences		(9,859)		-
Valuation allowance		73,043		-
Current tax expense	$	Nil	$	Nil

Future income tax balances

The tax effects of temporary differences that give rise to significant portions of the future income tax assets and liabilities are presented below:

		2011		2010
Non-capital losses	$	51,953	$	-
Timing differences resulting in potential future income tax assets	$	36,142		-
Total gross future tax assets		88,095		-
Less valuation allowance		(88,095)		-
Total net future tax assets	$	Nil	$	Nil

Capital and non-capital losses available

The Company has incurred a tax loss of $183,905 which can be carried forward until 2031 to be used against future years' taxable income.

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

16. SHARE CAPITAL

a) Authorized

An unlimited number of common shares, an unlimited number of Class A common shares and unlimited number of preferred shares issuable in series.

(b) Issued and outstanding

	2011		2010	
	Number of common shares	Amount	Number of common shares	Amount
Beginning balance	100	$ 100	-	$ -
Common shares issued during incorporation (i)	-	-	100	100
Common shares issued to Centiva in exchanged of assets and liabilities transferred (ii)	16,856,532	2,429,428	-	-
Ending balance	**16,856,632**	**$ 2,429,528**	**100**	**$ 100**

(i) October 28, 2010, the Company issued 100 common shares for an aggregate price of $100 to Centiva Capital Inc., parent company.

(ii) On September 30, 2011, the Company issued 16,856,532 common shares to the shareholders of Centiva in consideration of the transfer of Distribution Property described in Note 4. Under the securities legistlation of Ontario and certain other provinces these shares and the 100 shares issued to Centiva on October 28, 2010 cannot be freely traded until Aylen attains "reporting issuer" status. In this regard, Aylen filed a preliminary prospectus in Ontario and certain other provinces on March 6, 2012 (see Note 24).

(c) Stock options

The Company has an incentive stock option plan for the officers and directors enabling them to purchase common shares. Each option granted under the plan is for a maximum term of 10 years. The exercise price is determined by the Company's board of directors at the time the option is granted, subject to regulatory approval, and may not be less than the most recent closing price of the common shares at the date of grant. Vesting provisions are also determined at the time of grant by the Company's board of directors.

On December 5, 2011, the Company granted a total of 1,685,663 share options to its officers and directors. The stock options granted are exercisable at price ranges from $0.05 to $0.10 per common share. The options were fully vested at the date of the grant and have a term of 3 to 5 years from the issue date.

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

The fair value of the stock options granted has been estimated at the date of the grant using the Black-Scholes Option Pricing Model with the following weighted average assumptions:

	2011
Risk-free interest rate	1.33 %
Expected life (in years)	5
Expected volatility	71 %
Dividend yield	0 %
Weighted average exercise price	$ 0.07

The total fair value of the stock options compensation amounted to $39,628 were expensed during the year and a credit to Contributed Surplus was recorded. The Company used a zero forfeiture rate in valuing the stock options as all stock options were vested immediately on the date of the grant.

The following table shows the stock options held by officers and directors as at December 31, 2011:

Number of options outstanding	Exercise Price $	Expiry Date	Number of options exercisable
150,000	0.10	November 26, 2012	150,000
835,663	0.05	December 5, 2021	835,663
50,000	0.10	May 2, 2013	50,000
50,000	0.10	May 13, 2013	50,000
150,000	0.10	November 27, 2013	150,000
150,000	0.10	November 25, 2014	150,000
150,000	0.10	November 19, 2015	150,000
150,000	0.10	December 5, 2016	150,000
1,685,663	0.07		1,685,663

Below is the summary of options transactions occurred during the year:

	2011		**2010**	
	Number of options	Weighted average exercise price $	Number of options	Weighted average exercise price $
Outstanding, beginning of year	-	-	-	-
Options granted during the year	1,685,663	0.07	-	-
Options exercised during the year	-	-	-	-
Options cancelled during the year	-	-	-	-
Outstanding, end of year	1,685,663	0.07	-	-

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

The following summarizes information on the stock options outstanding as at December 31, 2011:

Weighted average exercise price	$ 0.07
Options outstanding as at December 31, 2011	1,685,663
Weighted average remaining contractual life	6.3 years
Options exercisable as at December 31, 2011	1,685,663

17. CONTRIBUTED SURPLUS

	2011	2010
Balance, beginning of year	$ -	$ -
Options issued during the year (Note 16(c))	39,628	-
Balance, end of year	$ 39,628	$ -

18. NET LOSS PER SHARE

	2011	2010
Net loss for the period - basic and diluted	$ (272,326)	$ -
Weighted average number of common shares	2,817,219	100
Basic and diluted loss per share	$ (0.10)	$ -

Loss per share is calculated by dividing the net loss per financial statements by weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the year. The effect of stock options was anti-dilutive and, hence, diluted loss per share equals basic loss per share.

19. REMUNERATION OF KEY PERSONNEL

The remuneration of directors and other key management personnel of the Company was as follows:

	2011	2010
Salaries	$ 35,800	$ -
Stock options (Note 16(c))	39,628	-
Total	$ 75,428	$ -

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

20. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

During the year, the Company engaged in transactions with related parties in the normal course of business which are measured at the exchanged amount, being the amount of consideration established and agreed to by related parties:

	2011	2010
Legal fees paid to a firm of which a partner and an associate are related parties	$ 20,000	$ -

Related parties include shareholders with a significant ownership interest in the Company, together with its subsidiaries and affiliates.

21. MANAGEMENT OF CAPITAL

The Company's objective is to develop a strong capital base to sustain future development and growth of the business. The Company manages its capital by maintaining a flexible capital structure which optimizes the cost of capital at an acceptable level of risk and makes adjustments on it in the light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of its underlying assets. The Company's capital base is currently represented by shareholders' equity and note payable.

It is not anticipated that the Company will pay dividends for the foreseeable future. The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

22. COMMITMENT

The Company has contracted for the provision of certain office and support services to the Grapevine division for a monthly charge of $9,000.

23. SEGMENTED INFORMATION

For management purposes, the Company is organized into one business segment, which primarily operates in one geographical location, Canada. Management assessed performance and make decisions based on the results of operations of this business segment.

24. SUBSEQUENT EVENT

The Company filed a preliminary prospectus on March 6, 2012 in Ontario and certain other provinces in order that Aylen will qualify as a reporting issuer in those provinces so that the 16,856,632 common shares of the Company which were distributed to the shareholders of Centiva (now Spackman Equities Group Inc.) can be listed and traded on a recognized Canadian stock exchange.