YANGAROO Inc.

Financial Statements

For the Years Ended December 31, 2015 and 2014

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholders of YANGAROO Inc.

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of YANGAROO Inc., which comprise the statements of financial position as at December 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014 and the statements of comprehensive loss, changes in equity (deficiency) and cash flows for the years then ended and 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, 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.

Auditor's Responsibility

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

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the 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 YANGAROO Inc. as at December 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

Emphasis of Matter

Without qualifying our opinion, we draw attention to Note 2(c) in the financial statements which indicates that the Company has material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

Collins Barrow Toronto LLP

Chartered Professional Accountants
Licensed Public Accountants
Toronto, Ontario
April 21, 2016

YANGAROO Inc.

Statements of Financial Position
As at
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

		December 31 2015		December 31 2014
Assets				
Current				
Cash and cash equivalents	**$**	**396,705**	$	712,729
Accounts receivable		**1,382,044**		1,058,097
Prepaid and sundry assets		**203,658**		264,383
		1,982,407		2,035,209
Property and equipment (note 4)		**226,891**		205,690
	$	**2,209,298**	$	2,240,899
Liabilities				
Current				
Trade and other payables (note 6)	**$**	**581,823**	$	535,216
Deferred revenue		**28,188**		126,398
Finance lease obligation (note 4)		**80,586**		59,010
		690,597		720,624
Finance lease obligation (note 4)		**74,839**		57,057
		765,436		777,681
Shareholders' Equity				
Share capital (note 8)		**32,072,474**		31,498,041
Warrant capital (note 10)		**1,504,615**		2,230,254
Contributed surplus		**4,469,080**		3,540,016
Deficit		**(36,602,307)**		(35,805,093)
		1,443,862		1,463,218
	$	**2,209,298**	$	2,240,899

Going concern (note 2(c))
Commitments and contingencies (note 12)
Subsequent events (note 20)

Approved by the Board	**"Cliff Hunt"**	**"Howard Atkinson"**
	Director	Director

See accompanying notes, which are an integral part of these financial statements

YANGAROO Inc.

Statements of Comprehensive Loss
For the years ended December 31
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

		2015		2014
Revenue (note 19)	**$**	**5,489,070**	$	4,266,250
Expenses				
Salaries and consulting (note 9)		**4,847,048**		4,282,547
Marketing and promotion		**376,510**		576,799
General and administrative		**1,037,145**		967,357
Technology development (recovery) (note 17)		**48,833**		(24,763)
Depreciation of property and equipment (note 4)		**124,759**		93,814
		6,434,295		5,895,754
Loss from operations		**(945,225)**		(1,629,504)
Other income (expenses)				
Interest income		**2,591**		5,964
Interest expense		**(10,760)**		(138,338)
Foreign exchange gain		**171,594**		66,889
Extinguishment of debt (note 7)		**-**		(99,436)
		163,425		(164,921)
Net loss before income tax		**(781,800)**		(1,794,425)
Corporate income tax		**(15,414)**		-
Net loss and comprehensive loss	**$**	**(797,214)**	$	(1,794,425)
Basic and diluted loss per share (note 11)	**$**	**(0.014)**	$	(0.038)

See accompanying notes, which are an integral part of these financial statements

YANGAROO Inc.

Statements of Changes in Equity (Deficiency)
For the years ended December 31
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

	Share capital	Warrant capital	Contributed surplus	Deficit	Total
Balance at December 31, 2013	$27,984,047	$2,177,455	$3,076,340	$(34,010,668)	$ (772,826)
Private placement (notes 8 & 10)	3,437,344	147,767	-	-	3,585,111
Exercise of warrants (note 10)	76,650	(26,650)	-	-	50,000
Expiry of warrants (note 10)	-	(68,318)	68,318	-	-
Share-based payments (note 9)	-	-	395,358	-	395,358
Loss for the year	-	-	-	(1,794,425)	(1,794,425)
Balance at December 31, 2014	$31,498,041	$2,230,254	$3,540,016	$(35,805,093)	$1,463,218
Private placement (note 8)	574,433	-	-	-	574,433
Expiry of warrants (note 10)	-	(725,639)	725,639	-	-
Share-based payments (note 9)	-	-	203,425	-	203,425
Loss for the year	-	-	-	(797,214)	(797,214)
Balance at December 31, 2015	**$32,072,474**	**$1,504,615**	**$4,469,080**	**$(36,602,307)**	**$1,443,862**

See accompanying notes, which are an integral part of these financial statements

YANGAROO Inc.

Statements of Cash Flows
For the years ended December 31
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

		2015		2014
Cash flow used in operating activities				
Net loss for the year	**$**	**(797,214)**	$	(1,794,425)
Items not affecting cash:				
Depreciation of property and equipment		**124,759**		93,814
Bad debt expense		**11,775**		22,312
Share-based payments		**203,425**		395,358
Accretion interest		**-**		13,554
Accrued interest on debentures		**-**		117,576
Loss on extinguishment of debt		**-**		99,436
Unrealized foreign exchange		**(115,699)**		(41,289)
Changes in non-cash operating working capital:				
Accounts receivable		**(316,007)**		(255,199)
Prepaid and sundry assets		**60,725**		(119,557)
Trade and other payables		**35,637**		93,094
Deferred revenue		**(98,210)**		113,460
Net cash used in operating activities		**(890,809)**		(1,261,866)
Cash flow used in investing activities				
Acquisition of property and equipment		**(31,043)**		(85,941)
Net cash used in investing activities		**(31,043)**		(85,941)
Cash flow from financing activities				
Proceeds from issuance of common shares, net of share issuance costs		**574,433**		3,585,111
Redemption of debentures, including interest		**-**		(2,327,877)
Payment of finance lease obligation		**(75,559)**		(52,747)
Exercise of warrants		**-**		50,000
Net cash received from financing activities		**498,874**		1,254,487
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents		**(422,978)**		(93,320)
Effect of foreign exchange on cash		**106,954**		41,289
Cash and cash equivalents at January 1		**712,729**		764,760
Cash and cash equivalents at December 31	**$**	**396,705**	$	712,729
Cash interest paid	**$**	**10,761**	$	200,556
Capital lease additions	**$**	**119,682**	$	86,039

See accompanying notes, which are an integral part of these financial statements

1. Nature of Operations

YANGAROO Inc. ("Company") is a technology company that is the provider of user friendly and secure business to business distribution of media via the Internet. The Company's patented Digital Media Distribution System (DMDS) is a secure B2B digital media management solution for the entertainment and advertising industries. DMDS is an end to end technology solution that provides a fully integrated work flow based digital distribution and data management solution. DMDS provides audio and video content for music, music videos, and advertising to television, radio, media, retailers, award shows and other authorized recipients with more accountable, effective, and far less costly digital distribution of broadcast quality media via the Internet.

YANGAROO Inc. is a publicly listed company incorporated on July 28, 1999 under the laws of Ontario as Musicrypt.com Inc. and changed to its present name on July 17, 2007. YANGAROO trades on the TSX Venture Exchange (TSX-V) under the symbol YOO and in the U.S. under OTCBB: YOOIF.

The address of the Company’s corporate office and principal place of business is 18 Mowat Avenue, Toronto, Ontario M6K 3E8.

2. Basis of Preparation

(a) Basis of compliance

These audited financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (“IASB”).

The financial statements were authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on April 21, 2016.

(b) Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except certain financial instruments recorded at fair value through profit and loss.

The financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars, which is also the Company’s functional currency.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with IFRS requires management to make certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgment in applying the Company’s accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgment or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are as follows:

2. Basis of Preparation (continued)

(b) Basis of measurement (continued)

(i) Share-based payments

Share-based payments which include stock options granted to employees, officers and directors and warrants granted to agents, to the extent that they are not measured at the fair value of the services received, are based on the fair value at the date of the award. These share-based payments are valued using the Black-Scholes option pricing model, which includes inputs that require management's estimates and assumptions (notes 9 & 10).

(ii) Revenue recognition

The Company uses estimates to determine the percentage of completion of certain milestones for the awards management revenue stream. The Company also uses judgment in recognizing its licensing revenue.

(iii) Investment tax credits

The Company uses judgment to determine the reasonable assurance of collection and estimates the valuation of investment tax credits to be accrued.

(iv) Functional currency

The Company uses judgment to determine the Company's functional currency.

(c) Going concern

These financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, which contemplates the realization of assets and settlement of liabilities in the normal course of business as they come due. For the year ended December 31, 2015, the Company reported a net loss of $797,214 (2014 - $1,794,425) and used net cash in operating activities of $890,809 (2014 - $1,261,866). The Company's ability to continue as a going concern is dependent upon its ability to develop and maintain profitable operations or to obtain additional financing. However, there is no assurance that the outcome of these matters will be successful and, as a result, there are material uncertainties that cause significant doubt regarding the going concern assumption. To date, the Company has been successful raising capital and additional financing (notes 8 & 18).

These financial statements do not give effect to any adjustments which would be necessary should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern and therefore be required to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in other than the normal course of business and at amounts different from those reflected in the accompanying financial statements. Such adjustments could be material.

3. Significant Accounting Policies

The accounting policies set below have been applied consistently to all years presented in these financial statements.

(a) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include demand deposits with financial institutions and other short term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

(b) Financial instruments

(i) Non-derivative financial instruments

Non-derivative financial instruments comprise of accounts receivable, cash and cash equivalents, trade and other payables, and finance lease obligation. Non-derivatives financial instruments are recognized initially at the fair value plus, for instruments not at fair value through profit and loss, any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, accounts receivable, trade and other payables, and finance lease obligation are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses.

(ii) Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss

An instrument is classified at fair value through profit or loss if it is held for trading or is designated as such upon initial recognition. Financial instruments are designated at fair value through profit or loss if the Company manages such investments and makes purchase and sale decisions based on their fair value in accordance with the Company's documented risk management or investment strategy. Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value, and changes therein are recognized in profit or loss. The Company has designated cash and cash equivalents as fair value through profit or loss.

(iii) Fair value

A number of the Company's accounting policies and disclosures require the determination of fair value, for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities. Fair values have been determined for measurement and/or disclosure purposes based on the following methods. When applicable, further information about the assumptions made in determining fair values is disclosed in the notes specific to that asset or liability.

3. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(b) Financial instruments (continued)

(iii) Fair value (continued)

In establishing fair value, the Company uses a fair value hierarchy based on the levels as defined below:

- Level 1 fair value measurements are based on unadjusted quoted market prices.
- Level 2 fair value measurements are based on valuation models and techniques where the significant inputs are derived from quoted indices.
- Level 3 fair value measurements are those with inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data.

Cash and cash equivalents are classified as Level 1 in the fair value hierarchy.

(c) Property and equipment

(i) Recognition and measurement

Items of property and equipment are measured initially at cost and subsequently at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Costs include expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset.

When parts of an item of property and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property and equipment.

Gains and losses on disposal of an item of property and equipment are determined by comparing the proceeds from disposal with the carrying amount of property and equipment, and are recognized net within general and administrative expenses in the statement of comprehensive loss.

(ii) Subsequent costs

The cost of replacing a part of an item of property and equipment is recognized in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within the part will flow to the Company, and its cost can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognized. The costs of the day-to-day servicing of property, plant and equipment are recognized in the statement of comprehensive loss as incurred.

3. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(c) Property and equipment (continued)

(iii) Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated based on the cost of the asset less its estimated residual value.

Depreciation is recognized in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of each part of an item of property and equipment, since this most closely reflects the expected pattern of consumption of the future economic benefits embodied in the assets.

The estimated useful lives for the current and comparative periods are as follows:

- Office furniture and equipment - 5 years
- Computer equipment - 3 years
- Computer software - 3 years
- Leasehold improvements - over the term of the lease
- Website and other technology - 3 years

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted if appropriate.

(d) Impairment

(i) Financial assets

A financial asset is assessed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any objective evidence that it is impaired. A financial asset is deemed to be impaired if, and only if, there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that has occurred after the initial recognition of the asset and that event has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset.

An impairment loss in respect of a financial asset measured at amortized cost is calculated as the difference between its carrying amount, and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the original effective interest rate.

Individually significant financial assets are tested for impairment on an individual basis. The remaining financial assets are assessed collectively in groups that share similar credit risk characteristics.

All impairment losses are recognized in the statement of comprehensive loss.

An impairment loss is reversed if the reversal can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognized. For financial assets measured at amortized cost the reversal is recognized in the statement of comprehensive loss.

3. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(d) Impairment (continued)

(ii) Non-financial assets

Other non-financial assets, comprised of property and equipment, are subject to impairment tests whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amount may not be recoverable. Where the carrying value of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of its value in use and fair value less costs of disposal, the asset is written down to its recoverable amount.

Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the impairment test is carried out on the asset's cash-generating unit, which is the lowest group of assets in which the asset belongs for which there are separately identifiable cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets. The Company has one cash-generating unit for which impairment testing is performed.

An impairment loss in respect of other assets is assessed at each reporting date for any indications that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortization, if no impairment loss had been recognized.

(e) Research and development

Research costs are charged to the statement of comprehensive loss when incurred. Development costs are expensed in the year incurred unless they meet the criteria under IFRS for deferral and amortization. Amortization commences with the successful commercial production or use of the product or process.

Investment tax credits (“ITCs”) arising from research and development are recognized when their realization is reasonably assured and are recorded in prepaid and sundry assets on the statement of financial position. ITCs earned with respect to current expenditures for qualified research and development activities are included in the statement of comprehensive loss as a reduction of research and development costs. ITCs associated with capital expenditures are reflected as reductions in the carrying amounts of the assets.

3. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(f) Leases

Leases in which the Company assumes substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as finance leases. Upon initial recognition the leased asset is measured at an amount equal to the lower of its fair value and the present value of the minimum lease payments. Subsequent to initial recognition, the asset is accounted for in accordance with the accounting policy applicable to that asset. Lease payments are apportioned between finance charges and reduction of the lease liability so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance charges are recognized in finance expenses in the statement of comprehensive loss.

Operating lease payments are recognized as an operating expense in net income on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

(g) Share capital – common shares

Common shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of common shares and share options are recognized as a deduction from equity, net of any tax effects. When the Company issues equity units, the proceeds are allocated among equity components using the residual method in which the proceeds are allocated first, based on the fair value of the warrants and the remainder allocated to the shares.

(h) Warrants

For transactions involving the issuance of warrants, the Company measures these transactions at the fair value of the goods or services received, unless the fair value cannot be estimated reliably. In cases where the fair value cannot be estimated reliably, the Company measures these transactions by reference to the fair value of the equity instruments granted. Upon exercise of the warrant, consideration received, together with the amount previously recognized in warrant capital, is recorded as an increase to share capital. Upon expiry of the warrant, the amount previously recognized in warrant capital is transferred to contributed surplus.

(i) Share-based payments

The grant date fair value of options awarded to employees, directors, and service providers who perform employee-like services is measured using the Black-Scholes option pricing model and recognized in the statement of comprehensive loss, with a corresponding increase in contributed surplus over the vesting period. A forfeiture rate is estimated on the grant date and is adjusted to reflect the actual number of options that vest. Upon exercise of the option, consideration received, together with the amount previously recognized in contributed surplus, is recorded as an increase to share capital.

3. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(j) Revenue

(i) Advertising and audio/video delivery

Revenue is recorded when persuasive evidence of an agreement exists, usually in the form of an executed sales agreement, the significant risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred to the buyer, the distribution of the media has occurred and collectability is reasonably assured and the amount of revenue can be measured reliably. If it is probable that discounts will be granted and the amount can be measured reliably, then the discount is recognized as a reduction of revenue as the sales are recognized.

(ii) Awards management

The Company recognizes revenue related to awards management projects based on the percentage of completion of certain milestones during the project. These milestones are mutually set by the Company and its customers. Due to percentage of completion of certain milestones, there could be differences between the timing of billings and the amount of work completed at a point in time. Work performed on contracts where the contract milestones have not been met are recognized as work in process or unbilled revenue. Billings which exceed the amount of work performed at a point in time are recognized as deferred revenue. Deferred revenue consists of customer advances for Company services to be rendered that will be recognized as income in future periods.

(iii) Licensing

In 2014, the Company entered into a licensing agreement whereby it would receive 60% of the gross proceeds earned by the licensee. The Company also received a non-refundable deposit related to an exclusivity provision granted to the licensee, which is recognized ratably over the relevant period. A portion of this deposit was recognized as revenue during 2014 and 2015.

(k) Other income and expenses

Other expenses comprise of interest expense on borrowings, changes in the fair value of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss and impairment losses recognized on financial assets.

Interest income is recognized as it accrues in profit or loss, using the effective interest method.

3. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(l) Income taxes

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Current tax and deferred tax are recognized in net income except for items recognized directly in equity or in other comprehensive loss.

Current income taxes are recognized for the estimated income taxes payable or receivable on taxable income or loss for the current year and any adjustment to income taxes payable in respect of previous years. Current income taxes are determined using tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized where the carrying amount of an asset or liability differs from its tax base, except for taxable temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction which is not a business combination and at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profit nor loss. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted applied to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect on deferred income tax assets and liabilities of a change in statutory tax rates is recognized in net earnings in the year of change.

Recognition of deferred tax assets for unused tax losses, tax credits and deductible temporary differences is restricted to those instances where it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the deferred tax asset can be utilized. At the end of each reporting year the Company reassesses unrecognized deferred tax assets. The Company recognizes a previously unrecognized deferred tax asset to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profit will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

(m) Loss per share

Basic loss per share is computed by dividing the net loss applicable to common shares of the Company by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the period.

Diluted loss per share is computed by dividing the net loss applicable to common shares by the sum of the weighted average number of common shares issued and outstanding and all additional common shares that would have been outstanding, if potentially dilutive instruments were converted. When there is a loss, no potential shares are included in the computation as they are anti-dilutive.

3. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(n) Provisions

A provision is recognized if, as a result of a past event, the Company 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 risks specific to the liability.

(o) Statement of cash flows

The Company prepares its Statement of Cash Flows using the indirect method. The Company classifies interest received and paid as part of operating activities in the statement of cash flows.

(p) Foreign currency

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to the functional currency of the Company at exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated to Canadian dollars at the period end exchange rate. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Foreign currency differences arising on retranslation are recognized in the statement of income.

(q) New standards and interpretations not yet adopted

Certain new standards, interpretations, amendments and improvements to existing standards issued by the IASB or IFRS Interpretations Committee (“IFRIC”) that are applicable for accounting periods beginning after December 31, 2015, are as follows:

- IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments* was issued in final form in July 2014 by the IASB and will replace IAS 39 *Financial* Instruments*: Recognition and Measurement*. IFRS 9 uses a single approach to determine whether a financial asset is measured at amortized cost or fair value, replacing the multiple rules in IAS 39. The approach in IFRS 9 is based on how an entity manages its financial instruments in the context of its business model and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets. Most of the requirements in IAS 39 for classification and measurement of financial liabilities were carried forward unchanged to IFRS 9. The new standard also requires a single impairment method to be used, replacing the multiple impairment methods in IAS 39. IFRS 9 also includes requirements relating to a new hedge accounting model, which represents a substantial overhaul of hedge accounting which will allow entities to better reflect their risk management activities in the financial statements. The most significant improvements apply to those that hedge non-financial risk, and so these improvements are expected to be of particular interest to non-financial institutions. IFRS 9 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018. Earlier application is permitted.

3. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(q) New standards and interpretations not yet adopted (continued)

- In May 2014, IASB issued IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers. The core principle of the new standard is for companies to recognize revenue to depict the transfer of goods or services to customers in amounts that reflect the consideration (that is, payment) to which the company expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. The new standard will also result in enhanced disclosures about revenue, provide guidance for transactions that were not previously addressed comprehensively (for example, service revenue and contract modifications) and improve guidance for multiple-element arrangements. The new standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018. Earlier application is permitted. IFRS 15 supersedes the following standards: IAS 11 Construction Contracts, IAS 18 Revenue, IFRIC 13 Customer Loyalty Programmes, IFRIC 15 Agreements for the Construction of Real Estate, IFRIC 18 Transfers of Assets from Customers, and SIC-31 Revenue-Barter Transactions Involving Advertising Services.
- Effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019, IFRS 16 Leases was issued by the IASB in January 2016 and will replace IAS 17 Leases. IFRS 16 introduces a single accounting model for lessees and for all leases with a term of more than 12 months, unless the underlying asset is of low value. A lessee will be required to recognize a right-of-use asset, representing its right to use the underlying asset, and a lease liability, representing its obligation to make lease payments. The accounting treatment for lessors will remain largely the same as under IAS 17. Earlier application is permitted only if the Company early adopts IFRS 15.

The Company is currently evaluating the impact of the above mentioned standards on financial statements.

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

4. Property and Equipment

	Office furniture and equipment	Computer equipment	Computer software	Leasehold improvements	Website and other technology	Total
Carrying amount – end of year – December 31, 2013	$ 7,451	$ 93,820	$ 26,253	$ -	$ -	$ 127,524
Additions	7,155	113,637	51,188	-	-	171,980
Depreciation expense	(3,747)	(68,934)	(21,133)	-	-	(93,814)
Carrying amount – end of year – December 31, 2014	$ 10,859	$ 138,523	$ 56,308	$ -	$ -	$ 205,690
Additions	-	114,917	31,043	-	-	145,960
Depreciation expense	(4,081)	(90,362)	(30,316)	-	-	(124,759)
Carrying amount – end of year – December 31, 2015	**$ 6,778**	**$ 163,078**	**$ 57,035**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ 226,891**

December 31, 2015	**Cost**	**Accumulated amortization**	**Net**
Office furniture and equipment	**$ 37,903**	**$ 31,125**	**$ 6,778**
Computer equipment	**554,133**	**391,055**	**163,078**
Computer software	**227,902**	**170,867**	**57,035**
Leasehold improvements	**14,791**	**14,791**	**-**
Website and other technology	**9,674**	**9,674**	**-**
	$ 844,403	**$ 617,512**	**$ 226,891**

December 31, 2014	Cost	Accumulated amortization	Net
Office furniture and equipment	$ 51,766	$ 40,907	$ 10,859
Computer equipment	673,169	534,646	138,523
Computer software	203,123	146,815	56,308
Leasehold improvements	14,791	14,791	-
Website and other technology	18,176	18,176	-
	$ 961,025	$ 755,335	$ 205,690

During the year ended December 31, 2015, the Company has fully depreciated and written off the following property and equipment: $13,863 of office furniture and equipment (2014 - $Nil), $233,953 of computer equipment (2014 - $Nil), computer software of $6,264 (2014 - $Nil) and website and other technology of $8,502 (2014 - $Nil).

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

4. Property and Equipment (continued)

Obligation under finance lease

The Company has assumed finance lease obligations until 2018 with purchase options at the end of each lease term. The monthly lease payments consist of principal repayment and interest and the weighted average imputed interest rate is 7.61%. The minimum payments under the finance lease are as follows:

2016	$	92,430
2017		58,109
2018		23,546
		174,085
Less: imputed interest		(18,660)
		155,425
Less: current portion		(80,586)
Long term portion	**$**	**74,839**

Included in property and equipment are computer equipment under finance leases with a cost of $313,440 (2014 - $198,523). Accumulated depreciation for items under finance lease is $164,994 (2014 - $87,281).

5. Operating Line of Credit

The Company has available an operating line of credit of $20,000. Borrowings under the operating line of credit are due on demand and bear interest at prime plus 2.5% per annum and are secured by a general security agreement. As of December 31, 2015, the Company had a balance outstanding of $Nil (December 31, 2014 - $Nil) on this line of credit.

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

6. Trade and Other Payables

	December 31 2015	December 31 2014
Trade payables	**$ 280,581**	$ 193,434
Non-trade payables	**301,242**	341,782
	$ 581,823	$ 535,216

7. Debentures

On June 11, 2014, the Company announced that it had redeemed all of its outstanding debentures early, without penalty and in full for the aggregate amount of $2,327,877 in principal and interest, entering into debenture redemption agreements with the debenture holders. The difference between the redeemed amount and the carrying value of the debentures, which included accrued interest, was recorded in loss from extinguishment of debt.

8. Share Capital

The Company is authorized to issue an unlimited number of common shares.

The following is a summary of changes in common share capital from January 1, 2014 to December 31, 2015:

	Number of shares	Value
Balance at December 31, 2013	40,089,279	$ 27,984,047
Issued for cash on May 30, 2014[(a)]	8,236,669	2,140,154
Issued for cash on June 11, 2014[(b)]	4,053,334	1,043,027
Issued for cash on August 25, 2014[(c)]	1,000,000	254,163
Exercise of warrants[(d)]	200,000	76,650
Balance at December 31, 2014	53,579,282	$ 31,498,041
Issued for cash on May 21, 2015[(e)]	2,609,166	574,433
Balance at December 31, 2015	56,188,448	$ 32,072,474

8. Share Capital (continued)

(a) The Company issued 8,236,669 shares at a price of $0.30 per share for gross proceeds of $2,471,000 by way of a private placement. The proceeds were used primarily to repay existing indebtedness in the form of debentures (note 7). Share issuance costs of $243,915 have been netted against share capital and $86,931 has been allocated to 534,567 warrants issued to agents in connection with the private placement (note 10).

(b) The Company issued 4,053,334 shares at a price of $0.30 per share for gross proceeds of $1,216,000 by way of a private placement. Share issuance costs of $120,692 have been netted against share capital and $52,281 has been allocated to 283,734 warrants issued to agents in connection with the private placement (note 10).

(c) The Company issued 1,000,000 shares at a price of $0.30 per share for gross proceeds of $300,000 by way of a private placement. Share issuance costs of $37,282 have been netted against share capital and $8,555 has been allocated to 70,000 warrants issued to agents in connection with the private placement (note 10).

(d) On September 26, 2014, 200,000 warrants were exercised at $0.25 per share for cash proceeds of $50,000. The fair value of $26,650 related to the warrant exercise was reclassified from warrants to share capital (note 10). The market value of the warrants on the date of exercise was $40,000 with a share price of $0.20 per share.

(e) The Company issued 2,609,166 shares at a price of $0.24 per share for gross proceeds of $626,200 by way of a private placement. Share issuance costs of $51,767 have been netted against share capital in connection with the private placement.

9. Share-Based Payments

Under the Company’s rolling stock option plan (the “Plan”), the Company is entitled to grant stock options to purchase up to 10% of the issued capital of the Company at the time of an applicable option grant.

The Plan was re-approved by the Company’s shareholders at the Annual Meeting of the Shareholders held on August 13, 2015.

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

9. Share-Based Payments (continued)

The Company had issued stock options to acquire common shares as follows:

	Weighted average exercise price	Outstanding options	Vested options	Weighted average remaining life (years)
Balance at December 31, 2013	$ 0.46	3,015,298	893,548	4.08
Granted	0.33	1,029,500		
Expired	1.09	(42,500)		
Forfeited	0.31	(266,000)		
Balance at December 31, 2014	$ 0.42	3,736,298	2,548,048	3.39
Granted	0.18	1,097,500		
Expired	1.00	(40,000)		
Forfeited	0.21	(51,750)		
Balance at December 31, 2015	**$ 0.37**	**4,742,048**	**4,000,798**	**2.79**

For the year ended December 31, 2015, the fair value of the options granted was $154,633 (2014 - $276,351).

The estimated fair value of the options is expensed over the vesting period. The options vest 10% on the date of grant, and the remaining 90% vest as to a third on each 6 month anniversary following the date of grant. The compensation expense and charge to contributed surplus relating to the stock options for the year ended December 31, 2015 was $203,425 (2014 - $395,358). The fair value of all the Company's stock options was estimated using the Black-Scholes option pricing model. Stock options granted during the year ended December 31, 2015 used the following assumptions:

	December 31 2015	December 31 2014
Volatility (based on historical share prices)	**109%**	117%
Risk-free interest rate	**0.79%**	1.62%
Expected life (years)	**5.00**	5.00
Dividend yield	**Nil**	Nil
Forfeiture rate	**10%**	10%
Underlying share price	**$0.18**	$0.33

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

9. Share-Based Payments (continued)

The Company had the following stock options outstanding at December 31, 2015:

Number of options	Number of non-vested options	Number of vested options	Exercise price	Expiry date
143,000	85,000	58,000	$1.00	February 11, 2016
186,026	-	186,026	$1.00	August 18, 2016
60,000	-	60,000	$1.00	December 13, 2017
276,828	-	276,828	$1.00	December 20, 2017
20,946	-	20,946	$1.00	December 21, 2017
1,745,000	-	1,745,000	$0.25	October 1, 2018
320,000	-	320,000	$0.35	October 15, 2016
7,500	-	7,500	$0.25	November 1, 2018
7,498	-	7,498	$0.25	November 18, 2016
752,500	-	752,500	$0.34	March 3, 2019
27,500	-	27,500	$0.30	May 28, 2019
27,000	-	27,000	$0.35	June 20, 2019
104,250	25,500	78,750	$0.28	September 2, 2019
2,500	750	1,750	$0.12	November 21, 2019
1,056,500	625,500	431,000	$0.18	January 26, 2020
2,500	2,250	250	$0.17	July 7, 2020
2,500	2,250	250	$0.18	September 17, 2020
4,742,048	**741,250**	**4,000,798**	**$0.37**	

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

10. Warrants

The Company had issued warrants to acquire common shares as follows:

	Number of warrants	Amount	Weighted average exercise price
Balance at December 31, 2013	12,897,055	$ 2,177,455	$ 0.44
Warrants issued (note 8)	534,567	86,931	0.30
Warrants issued (note 8)	283,734	52,281	0.30
Warrants issued (note 8)	70,000	8,555	0.30
Warrants expired	(167,200)	(68,318)	1.00
Warrants exercised (note 8)	(200,000)	(26,650)	0.25
Balance at December 31, 2014	13,418,156	$ 2,230,254	$ 0.47
Warrants expired	(687,565)	(151,264)	1.00
Warrants expired	(1,850,000)	(396,085)	1.00
Warrants expired	(630,000)	(178,290)	1.00
Balance at December 31, 2015	**10,250,591**	**$ 1,504,615**	**$ 0.32**

The Company had the following warrants outstanding and exercisable at December 31, 2015:

Number of warrants		Exercise price	Expiry date
6,200,000	(i)	$0.35	September 30, 2016
443,200	(ii)	$0.25	October 7, 2016
2,382,726	(iii)	$0.25	October 7, 2016
336,364	(iv)	$0.35	October 7, 2016
534,567	(v)	$0.30	May 30, 2016
283,734	(vi)	$0.30	June 11, 2016
70,000	(vii)	$0.30	August 25, 2016
10,250,591			

(i) These warrants were issued as part of the private placement of units. The fair value of the warrants issued were estimated at the date of grant using the Black-Scholes model with the following weighted average assumptions: (I) dividend yield of 0%; (II) expected volatility of 114%; (III) a risk free rate of 1.40%; and (IV) an expected life of 3 years.

(ii) These warrants were issued to agents as part of the private placement of units. The fair value of the warrants issued were estimated at the date of grant using the Black-Scholes model with the following weighted average assumptions: (I) dividend yield of 0%; (II) expected volatility of 114%; (III) a risk free interest rate of 1.40% and (IV) an expected life of 3 years.

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

10. Warrants (continued)

(iii) These warrants were issued as part of the amended debenture agreements. The fair value of the warrants issued were estimated at the date of grant using the Black-Scholes model with the following weighted average assumptions: (I) dividend yield of 0%; (II) expected volatility of 115%; (III) a risk free interest rate of 1.39% and (IV) an expected life of 3 years.

(iv) These warrants were issued to advisors in connection with the shares for debt transaction and debenture amendment. The fair value of the warrants issued was based on the advisory agreement with FMMC.

(v) These warrants were issued to agents as part of the private placement (note 8). The fair value of the warrants issued were estimated at the date of grant using the Black-Scholes model with the following weighted average assumptions: (I) dividend yield of 0%; (II) expected volatility of 98%; (III) a risk free interest rate of 1.05% and (IV) an expected life of 2 years.

(vi) These warrants were issued to agents as part of the private placement (note 8). The fair value of the warrants issued were estimated at the date of grant using the Black-Scholes model with the following weighted average assumptions: (I) dividend yield of 0%; (II) expected volatility of 97%; (III) a risk free interest rate of 1.07% and (IV) an expected life of 2 years.

(vii) These warrants were issued to agents as part of the private placement (note 8). The fair value of the warrants issued were estimated at the date of grant using the Black-Scholes model with the following weighted average assumptions: (I) dividend yield of 0%; (II) expected volatility of 95%; (III) a risk free interest rate of 1.09% and (IV) an expected life of 2 years.

Except where noted above, warrants issued to agents and related to financings were not measured at the fair value of the services received as the fair value of such services was not reliably measurable.

11. Basic and Diluted Loss per Share

	December 31 2015	December 31 2014
Numerator:		
Net loss and comprehensive loss for the year	**$ (797,214)**	$ (1,794,425)
Denominator:		
Weighted average number of common shares	**55,187,672**	47,635,582
Basic and diluted loss per share	**$ (0.014)**	$ (0.038)

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

11. Basic and Diluted Loss per Share (continued)

For the above-mentioned periods, the Company had securities outstanding which could potentially dilute basic loss per share in the future, but were excluded from the computation of dilutive net loss per share in the periods presented, as their effect would have been anti-dilutive. Such outstanding securities consist of the following:

	December 31 2015	December 31 2014
Options	**4,742,048**	3,736,298
Warrants	**10,250,591**	13,418,156

12. Commitments and Contingencies

(a) Litigation

In the ordinary course of business activities, the Company may be contingently liable for litigation and claims with customers, suppliers and former employees. Management believes that adequate provisions have been recorded in the accounts where required.

(b) Leases

Total future annual lease payments for the premises are as follows:

2016	$ 92,151
2017	69,113
	$ 161,264

13. Capital Risk Management

The Company includes equity comprised of share capital, warrant capital, contributed surplus, and deficit, in the definition of capital.

The Company's primary objective with respect to its capital management is to ensure that it has sufficient cash resources to further develop and market its digital media distribution systems, and to maintain its ongoing operations. To secure the additional capital necessary to pursue these plans, the Company may attempt to raise additional funds through the issuance of equity and warrants, debt or by securing strategic partners.

The Company is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements and there has been no change with respect to the overall capital risk management strategy during the year ended December 31, 2015.

14. Financial Instruments and Risk Management

The Company is exposed to a variety of financial risks by virtue of its activities: market risk (including currency risk and interest rate risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The overall risk management program focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimize potential adverse effects on financial performance.

Risk management is carried out by management under policies approved by the Board of Directors. Management is charged with the responsibility of establishing controls and procedures to ensure that financial risks are mitigated in accordance with the approved policies.

(a) Market risk:

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or the future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in the market prices. Market risk is comprised of two types of risk applicable to the Company:

(i) Currency risk:

The Company operates internationally and is exposed to foreign exchange risk from various currencies, primarily United States dollars and British pound sterling. Foreign exchange risk arises from purchase and sales transactions as well as recognized financial assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies. A 1% change in foreign exchange would result in an $8,592 impact on the statement of comprehensive loss.

Balances in foreign currencies at December 31, 2015 are as follows:

	USD	GBP
Accounts receivable	$ 859,156	$ -
Trade and other payables	$ 189,773	$ 1,000

(ii) Interest rate risk:

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. Interest rate risk is limited to potential decreases on the interest rate offered on cash and cash equivalents held with chartered Canadian financial institutions and potential increases on the prime rate applied on the line of credit available to the Company. The Company considers this risk to be immaterial.

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

14. Financial Instruments and Risk Management (continued)

(b) 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. Financial instruments which are potentially subject to credit risk for the Company consists primarily of non-payment of accounts receivable. The Company mitigates this risk by monitoring the credit worthiness of its customers and by offering an ecommerce service to smaller customers. As at December 31, 2015, approximately 13% (December 31, 2014 - 26%) of accounts receivable and 10% (December 31, 2014 - 19%) of revenue are from two customers (2014 - three customers). Aging of trade receivables that are past due, but not impaired are as follows:

	December 31 2015	December 31 2014
0 to 30 days past due	**$ 287,046**	$ 252,301
31 to 60 days	**264,208**	191,133
Over 60 days	**285,633**	188,351
Total past due	**$ 836,887**	$ 631,785

Continuity of allowance for doubtful accounts:

	December 31 2015	December 31 2014
Balance, beginning of year	**$ 48,000**	$ 28,000
Less: Accounts written off to impairment loss	**(11,775)**	-
Charge during the year	**11,775**	20,000
Balance, end of year	**$ 48,000**	$ 48,000

(c) Liquidity risk:

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they become due. The Company's policy is to ensure that it will always have sufficient cash to allow it to meet its liabilities when they become due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation. The key to success in managing liquidity is the degree of certainty in the cash flow projections. The Company manages its liquidity risk by forecasting cash flows from operations and anticipating investing and financing activities. Senior management is also actively involved in the review and approval of planned expenditures.

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

14. Financial Instruments and Risk Management (continued)

(c) Liquidity risk: (continued)

Typically, the Company ensures that it has sufficient cash on demand to meet expected operational expenses. To achieve this objective, the Company prepares annual capital expenditure budgets, which are regularly monitored and updated as considered necessary.

The Company monitors its risk of shortage of funds by monitoring the maturity dates of existing trade and other accounts payable.

As at December 31, 2015, the Company has trade and other payables of $581,823 (December 31, 2014 - $535,216), due within 12 months, and has cash and cash equivalents and accounts receivable of $1,778,749 (December 31, 2014 - $1,770,826) to meet its current obligations. As disclosed in note 2(c), the Company may have to raise additional capital to fund the shortfall from operations of $890,809 (note 20).

(d) Fair value:

The following table summarizes the carrying values of the Company's financial instruments. The fair values of financial instruments approximate their carrying values because of their current nature. The fair value of the Company's finance lease obligations are based on estimated market interest rates on similar borrowings. The carrying amount of the finance lease obligations is not materially different from the present value of the future cash flows to settle the liability.

	December 31 2015	December 31 2014
Fair value through profit or loss (i)	**$ 396,705**	$ 712,729
Loans and receivables (ii)	**$ 1,382,044**	$1,058,097
Other financial liabilities (iii)	**$ 737,248**	$ 651,283

(i) Cash and cash equivalents
(ii) Accounts receivable excluding HST
(iii) Trade and other payables, finance lease obligation

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

15. Income Taxes

(a) Income tax expense:

The following table reconciles income taxes calculated at combined Canadian federal/ provincial tax rates with the income tax expense in these financial statements:

	December 31 2015	December 31 2014
Loss before income taxes	**$ (781,800)**	$ (1,794,425)
Statutory rate	**26.5%**	26.5%
Expected income tax recovery	**$ (207,000)**	$ (476,000)
Amounts not deductible for tax and other	**(61,000)**	9,000
Share issue costs	**(93,000)**	(107,000)
Deferred tax assets not recognized	**(7,000)**	(123,000)
Expiry of non-capital losses	**368,000**	697,000
Income tax expense	**$ -**	$ -

(b) Deferred income taxes:

The temporary differences that give rise to deferred income tax assets and deferred income tax liabilities are presented below:

	December 31 2015	December 31 2014
Amounts related to tax loss and credit carryforwards	**$ 7,493,000**	$ 7,405,000
Share issuance costs	**145,000**	224,000
Capital and intangible assets	**883,000**	899,000
Net deferred tax asset	**$ 8,521,000**	$ 8,528,000
Deferred tax assets not recognized	**(8,521,000)**	(8,528,000)
	$ -	$ -

The Company has ITCs of approximately $1,208,000 and unused expenditures of approximately $4,246,000 related to scientific research and experimental development costs. The Company also has non-capital losses of approximately $20,733,000 available to apply against future taxable income. If not utilized, the non-capital losses will expire as follows:

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

15. Income Taxes (continued)

(b) Deferred income taxes: (continued)

2026	$ 1,861,000
2027	2,618,000
2028	2,885,000
2029	2,425,000
2030	2,998,000
2031	3,470,000
2032	1,369,000
2033	1,011,000
2034	1,025,000
2035	1,071,000
	$ 20,733,000

The potential tax benefit relating to these losses has not been reflected in these financial statements.

16. Related Party Transactions

Key management personnel are comprised of the Company's directors and executive officers. In addition to their salaries, key management personnel also participate in the Company's share option program (note 9).

Key management personnel compensation is as follows:

	December 31 2015	December 31 2014
Salaries and short-term employee benefits [i]	**$ 827,615**	$ 993,924
Share-based payments	**178,527**	338,792
	$ 1,006,142	$ 1,332,716

[i] Short-term employee benefits include bonuses and vacation pay

During the year ended December 31, 2015, legal fees of $84,759 (2014 - $152,630) were incurred to a law firm of which one partner is a Director of the Company.

17. Technology Development (Recovery)

Investment Tax Credits ("ITCs") earned as a result of incurring Scientific Research and Experimental Development ("SRED") expenditures are recorded as a reduction of the related current period expense. Management records ITCs when there is reasonable assurance of collection. In the year ended December 31, 2015, the Company incurred technology development expense of $187,335 (2014 - $152,621), recognized ITCs of $102,000 (2014 - $90,000), received refunds based on previous ITCs of $37,923 (2014 - $Nil), and adjusted for the reversal of other government funding of $1,421 (2014 - funding of $87,384), resulting in a net expense of $48,833 (2014 - net recovery of $24,763). Included in prepaid and sundry assets as at December 31, 2015, management had recorded $102,000 of ITCs accrued for fiscal 2015 and $90,000 of ITCs accrued and carried over from fiscal 2014.

During 2015, the Company received $Nil (2014 - $84,543) of funding for a Digital Technology Adoption Pilot Program initiated by the National Research Council Canada, Industrial Research Assistance Program (NRC-IRAP). The pilot program supports technology adoption to improve productivity. The funding was applied against expenses related to the Company’s accounting and business process automation solution.

18. Credit Facility Agreement

On December 14, 2015, the Company announced it had entered into a Credit Facility Agreement (the “Agreement”) with Espresso Capital Investment Fund IV Limited Partnership (“Espresso”), whereby Espresso will provide the Company with a revolving credit facility (the “Credit Facility”) of up to the lesser of $500,000 and the Authorized Credit Amount (as defined in the Agreement). The Credit Facility may be drawn down in one or more tranches in the Company’s discretion subject to a minimum amount to be drawn on or before January 31, 2016.

The Credit Facility will be used, if necessary, to fund working capital requirements. Amounts drawn down under the Credit Facility will bear interest at the rate of 1.5% per month from the date of each advance, with a minimum interest amount payable with respect to each advance. Further, a fee for each advance will be payable to Espresso. Subject to early termination, the Credit Facility will mature on December 31, 2017. A general security agreement (the “GSA”) was issued by the Company in favour of Espresso to secure the Credit Facility.

The Company did not withdraw any funds as of December 31, 2015 (note 20).

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

19. Segmented Information

The Company provides digital media distribution and data management solutions to customers across multiple geographic regions. It considers the basis on which it is organized, including geographic areas and service offerings, in identifying its reportable segments. Operating segments of the Company are defined as components of the Company for which separate financial information is available and is evaluated regularly by the chief operating decision maker in allocating resources and assessing performance. The chief operating decision maker is the CEO of the Company. The operating segments are based on the regional geographic areas. Specifically for revenues, the amounts included are from the originating country. Below is the breakdown of revenue by operating segment.

For the year ended December 31, 2015	**Canada**	**US**	**Other**	**Total revenue**
Advertising	**$ 419,916**	**$ 2,327,455**	**$ -**	**$ 2,747,371**
Entertainment				
Music[(i)]	**659,649**	**1,010,636**	**604**	**1,670,889**
Awards management	**200,075**	**746,620**	**-**	**946,695**
Licensing	**-**	**-**	**124,115**	**124,115**
	859,724	**1,757,256**	**124,719**	**2,741,699**
Total revenue	**$ 1,279,640**	**$ 4,084,711**	**$ 124,719**	**$ 5,489,070**

For the year ended December 31, 2014	Canada	US	Other	Total revenue
Advertising	$ 43,816	$ 1,575,925	$ -	$ 1,619,741
Entertainment				
Music[(i)]	707,204	891,892	49,827	1,648,923
Awards management	195,450	689,954	-	885,404
Licensing	-	-	112,182	112,182
	902,654	1,581,846	162,009	2,646,509
Total revenue	$ 946,470	$ 3,157,771	$ 162,009	$ 4,266,250

[(i)] Music includes audio/video delivery and subscription fees

20. Subsequent Events

On January 13, 2016, the Company announced a grant of stock options (the "Options") in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Company's stock option plan to certain officers, insiders, employees and consultants of the Company to purchase an aggregate of 312,500 common shares in the capital stock of the Company.

The Options are exercisable for a period of five years from the date of grant at a price of $0.15 per share. Following 10% of the Options vesting on the date of grant, the remaining 90% will vest as to a third on each 6 month anniversary following the date of grant.

On January 26, 2016, the Company withdrew $100,000 from the Credit Facility (note 18).

21. Comparative Figures

Certain comparative figures have been reclassified to conform to the current period's presentation.