

**UpSnap, Inc.**  
**Condensed Interim Consolidated Financial Statements**  
**For the three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015**  
**(unaudited – prepared by Management)**

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**NOTICE TO READER OF THE CONDENSED INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

The condensed interim consolidated statement of financial position of UpSnap, Inc. as at March 31, 2016 and the condensed interim consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive loss, changes in shareholders' deficiency and cash flows for the three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015 are the responsibility of the Company's management.

These condensed interim consolidated financial statements have not been reviewed on behalf of the shareholders by the independent external auditors of the company, Collins Barrow Toronto LLP.

The condensed interim consolidated financial statements have been prepared by management and include the selection of appropriate accounting principles, judgments and estimates necessary to prepare these financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

“ signed ”

Bruce Howard  
Chief Executive Officer  
Toronto, Canada  
May 27, 2016

“ signed ”

A. Alex Pekurar  
Chief Financial Officer  
Toronto, Canada  
May 27, 2016

**Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Loss**

(In thousands of Canadian dollars, except share data)(unaudited)

<b>For the three months ended March 31,</b>	Note	<b>2016</b>	2015
<b>Operating revenue</b>		<b>1,250</b>	1,388
<b>Operating expenses</b>			
Network and publisher costs		<b>(789)</b>	(758)
Labour costs	5(c)	<b>(523)</b>	(648)
Other operating costs and foreign exchange		<b>(241)</b>	(308)
Amortization		<b>(3)</b>	(1)
<b>Operating loss</b>		<b>(306)</b>	(327)
Interest and accretion on debentures	4	<b>(6)</b>	(35)
<b>Loss before income taxes</b>		<b>(312)</b>	(362)
Income taxes		-	-
<b>Net loss and comprehensive loss</b>		<b>(312)</b>	(362)
<b>Loss per share</b>			
<b>Basic and diluted loss per share</b>		<b>(0.00)</b>	(0.00)
<b>Weighted average number of shares outstanding – basic and diluted</b>		<b>235,642,191</b>	168,642,191

**UpSnap, Inc.**  
**Consolidated Statements of Financial Position**

(In thousands of Canadian dollars, except share data)(unaudited)  
(See Going Concern – Note 1)

As at	Note	March 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
<b>Assets</b>			
<b>Current assets:</b>			
Cash and cash equivalents	3	560	1,038
Accounts receivable	6	522	579
Prepaid expenses and deposits		156	68
		<u>1,238</u>	<u>1,685</u>
<b>Non-current assets:</b>			
Property and equipment		27	27
		<u>1,265</u>	<u>1,712</u>
<b>Liabilities</b>			
<b>Current liabilities:</b>			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	6	1,327	1,456
Current portion of debentures	4	91	-
Deferred revenue		165	178
Income taxes payable		295	295
		<u>1,878</u>	<u>1,929</u>
<b>Non-current liabilities:</b>			
Debentures	4	-	88
		<u>1,878</u>	<u>2,352</u>
<b>Shareholders' deficiency:</b>			
Share capital		88,149	88,149
Contributed surplus		19,600	19,596
Deficit and translation reserve		(108,362)	(108,050)
		<u>(613)</u>	<u>(1,197)</u>
		<u>1,265</u>	<u>1,712</u>

These consolidated financial statements are authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on May 27, 2016. They are signed on the Company's behalf by:

\_\_\_\_\_  
"signed" Director  
Micky Tsui

\_\_\_\_\_  
"signed" Director  
S. Graeme Ross

**Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Deficiency**

(In thousands of Canadian dollars, except share data)(unaudited)

	Note	Number of common shares	Share capital	Contributed surplus	Deficit and translation reserve	Shareholders' deficiency
<b>Balance at January 1, 2016</b>		<b>235,642,191</b>	<b>88,149</b>	<b>19,596</b>	<b>(108,050)</b>	<b>(305)</b>
Net loss		-	-	-	(312)	(312)
Stock-based compensation	5(c)	-	-	4	-	4
<b>Balance at March 31, 2016</b>		<b>235,642,191</b>	<b>88,149</b>	<b>19,600</b>	<b>(108,362)</b>	<b>(613)</b>

	Note	Number of common shares	Share capital	Contributed surplus	Deficit and translation reserve	Shareholders' equity
Balance at January 1, 2015		168,642,191	86,961	18,898	(106,753)	(894)
Net loss		-	-	-	(362)	(362)
Stock-based compensation	5(c)	-	-	59	-	59
Balance at March 31, 2015		168,642,191	86,961	18,957	(107,115)	(1,197)

**UpSnap, Inc.**  
**Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows**

(In thousands of Canadian dollars, except share data)(unaudited)

<b>For the three months ended March 31,</b>	Note	<b>2016</b>	2015
<b>Cash flows from operating activities:</b>			
Loss before income taxes for the period		<b>(312)</b>	(362)
Adjustments for:			
Stock-based compensation	5(c)	<b>4</b>	59
Amortization of property, equipment and intangible assets		<b>3</b>	1
Interest on debentures		<b>3</b>	22
Accretion on debentures		<b>3</b>	13
		<b>(299)</b>	(267)
Changes in non-cash working capital balances:			
Accounts receivable		<b>(57)</b>	(18)
Prepaid expenses and deposits		<b>(88)</b>	(75)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		<b>132</b>	247
Deferred revenue		<b>(13)</b>	18
		<b>(475)</b>	(95)
<b>Cash flows from investing activities:</b>			
Purchase of property and equipment		<b>3</b>	-
		<b>3</b>	-
<b>Cash flows from financing activities:</b>			
Interest paid on debentures		-	(19)
		-	(19)
<b>Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents</b>		<b>(478)</b>	(114)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period		<b>1,038</b>	670
<b>Cash and cash equivalents, end of period</b>		<b>560</b>	556

**1. Nature of Operations and Going Concern**

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UpSnap, Inc. (the "Company" or "UpSnap") was incorporated under the laws of Canada on October 17, 2000 and was continued into Alberta on February 5, 2003. The Company is domiciled in Canada and the head office is located at 100 Consilium Place, Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

UpSnap provides highly-targeted, data-driven mobile advertising to attract the ideal audience for brands big and small. Combining first-party proprietary data and real-time analytics, UpSnap goes beyond location to deliver site agnostic and results-driven campaigns that produce qualified, engaged customers. UpSnap tailors each campaign to align with unique business goals, delivering the right customers for more meaningful exposure and better business results.

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis which presumes the realization of assets and discharge of liabilities in the normal course of business for the foreseeable future. The Company began commercial operations on October 17, 2000 and, to March 31, 2016, has accumulated a deficit amounting to \$108,436. The Company had a working capital deficit of \$640 at March 31, 2016.

The Company's future operations are dependent upon its ability to secure additional funds or secure sales contracts (or both) or achieve profitable operations, which provide the Company with adequate funds to cover the cash flows projected for the next year. If the Company does not secure such contracts, or if it cannot secure additional financing, the Company will have to consider additional strategic alternatives which may include, among other strategies, modification of planned operating expenditures or sale of the Company. It is not possible to predict whether the Company will be successful in securing new contracts or securing additional financing. These factors raise significant doubt as to the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. These consolidated financial statements do not include adjustments to the amounts and classification of assets and liabilities that might be necessary should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern. Such adjustments could be material.

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**2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies**

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(a) Statement of compliance to International Financial Reporting Standards

These interim condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") under International Accounting Standard ("IAS") 34, Interim Financial Reporting, as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") and on a basis consistent with the accounting policies disclosed in the annual audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2015.

(b) Basis of preparation

The Company prepares its financial statements on a historical cost basis, except for certain financial instruments measured at fair value as described in the accounting policies below. Share-based payments are measured at fair value at the transaction date. The notes presented in these unaudited interim condensed consolidated financial statements include in general only significant changes and transactions occurring since the Company's last year end, and are not fully inclusive of all disclosures required by IFRS for annual financial statements. These unaudited interim condensed consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the annual audited consolidated financial statements, including the notes thereto, for the year ended December 31, 2015.

The accounting policies below have been applied consistently by the Company, and its subsidiaries, unless otherwise stated.

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**2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)**

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**(a) Use of estimates and key judgments**

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with IFRS requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the consolidated financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting periods. Actual results could differ from these estimates in the future. The most significant judgments and estimates include but are not limited to the following:

**(i) Judgments****Arrangements with multiple deliverables**

In revenue arrangements including more than one deliverable, the deliverables are assigned to one or more separate units of accounting and the arrangement consideration is allocated to each unit of accounting based on its relative fair value. Determining the fair value of each deliverable can require complex estimates due to the nature of the services provided. The Company generally determines the fair value of individual elements based on prices at which the deliverable is regularly sold on a standalone basis after considering volume discounts where appropriate.

**Functional currency**

Judgment is used in the determination of the Company's functional currency and the functional currency of its subsidiaries.

**Gross versus net revenue**

In revenue arrangements where the Company acts as an intermediary in executing transactions with third parties, judgment is required to determine if the Company is acting as the principal or an agent in order to determine if revenue should be recognized on a gross or net basis.

**Allowance for doubtful accounts**

Judgment is used in assessing the collectability of account receivables and determining the allowance for doubtful accounts. The Company has allowed for all balances over 90 days past due.

**(ii) Estimates****Long-term asset impairment**

The process of testing for impairment begins with the identification of the appropriate asset or cash-generating unit ("CGU") for purposes of impairment testing. Identification and measurement of impairment is based on the asset's recoverable amount, which is the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. Value in use is generally based on an estimate of discounted future cash flows using an appropriate discount rate. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The Company is considered a single CGU. The Company did not identify any indicators of impairment.

**Income taxes**

Deferred tax assets and liabilities require management's judgment in determining the amounts to be recognized. In particular, judgment is required when assessing the timing of reversal of temporary differences to which future income tax rates are applied. Further, the amount of deferred tax assets, which is limited to the amount that is probable to be realized, is estimated with consideration given to the timing, sources and amounts of future taxable profit.

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**2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)**

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**Stock-based compensation**

Determining the fair value of equity-settled stock-based compensation awards at the grant date requires judgment, including estimating the expected term of stock options, the expected volatility of the Company's stock and expected dividends. In addition, judgment is required to estimate the number of stock-based awards that are expected to be forfeited.

**(b) Translation of foreign currencies****Functional Currency and Change in Functional Currency**

Items included in the consolidated financial statements of the Company and each of its subsidiaries are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the individual entity operates (the "functional currency"). The consolidated financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars, which is the functional currency of the Company and the following subsidiaries: (i) Call Genie (Ontario) Inc., (ii) Call Genie Europe B.V., (iii) VoodooVox Limited, and (iv) BTS Logic Europe ApS. The functional currency of UpSnap USA Holdings, Inc. and UpSnap USA, Inc. U.S. dollars.

Foreign currency transactions are initially recorded in the functional currency at the transaction date exchange rate. At the balance sheet date, monetary assets and liabilities denominated in a foreign currency are translated into the functional currency at the reporting date exchange rate. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the remeasurement of monetary items at year-end exchange rates are recognized in the income statement. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost are translated using the historical exchange rate. Non-monetary items measured at fair value are translated using the exchange rates at the date when fair value was determined.

Financial statements of subsidiaries for which the functional currency is not the Canadian dollar are translated into Canadian dollar as follows: all asset and liability accounts are translated at the balance sheet exchange rate and all earnings and expense accounts and cash flow statement items are translated at average exchange rates for the period. The resulting translation gains and losses are recorded as foreign currency translation adjustments in other comprehensive income and recorded in the currency translation reserve in equity. On disposal of a foreign operation the cumulative translation differences recognized in equity are reclassified to the income statement and recognized as part of the gain or loss on disposal.

Foreign exchange gains or losses arising from a monetary item receivable from or payable to a foreign operation, the settlement of which is neither planned nor likely to occur in the foreseeable future and which in substance is considered to form part of the net investment in the foreign operation, are recognized in other comprehensive income in the translation reserve.

**(c) Classification of financial instruments**

Financial instruments are classified into one of the following five categories: fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL"), held-to-maturity, loans and receivables, available-for-sale financial assets and other financial liabilities. Financial instruments that are purchased and incurred with the intention of generating profits in the near term are classified as held-for-trading. Transaction costs are incremental costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, issue or disposal of a financial instrument. Transaction costs on financial instruments classified as FVTPL are expensed as incurred. Transaction costs related to loans and receivables, available-for-sale financial assets and other financial liabilities are included in the carrying amounts of the financial instruments and amortized over the life of the instrument by the effective interest rate method.

**2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)**

Upon initial recognition, all financial instruments are recorded on the statements of consolidated financial position at their fair value. After initial recognition, the financial instruments are measured at their fair value, except for held-to-maturity investments, loans and receivables and other financial liabilities, which are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method and available for sale instruments whose fair value cannot be measured reliably are held at cost. Changes in the fair value of FVTPL financial instruments are recognized in operations for the year. The Company does not hold any held-to-maturity investments or available for sale instruments.

(d) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand and short-term deposits that are readily convertible into a known amount of cash.

(e) Leases

Leases are classified as either finance or operating. Leases that transfer substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of a property to the Company are accounted for as finance leases. Finance leases are capitalized at the commencement of the lease at the lower of the fair value of the leased equipment and the present value of the minimum lease payments. Equipment acquired under a finance lease is amortized over the shorter of the period of expected use on the same basis as other similar property and equipment and the lease term.

Leases in which a significant portion of the risks and rewards of ownership is retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases. Rental payments under operating leases are expensed to operations on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

(f) Intangible assets

Intangible assets are recorded at cost less accumulated amortization and less any recognized impairment loss. The Company reviews the estimated useful lives on an annual basis and adjusts amortization on a prospective basis, if needed. Amortization is provided on a straight-line basis over the following estimated useful lives of the assets:

Acquired technology	5-7 years
Software licenses	1 year

(g) Impairment of long-lived assets

Property and equipment and intangible assets subject to amortization are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. If any such indications exist, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment, if any. Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the CGU to which the asset belongs. The recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. In assessing value in use, the estimated pre-tax future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset.

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**2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)**

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(h) Goodwill

Goodwill, being the excess of the purchase price over the assigned values of the net assets acquired, is stated at cost. The Company's goodwill is not amortized, but is tested for impairment at least annually in the fourth quarter. Goodwill is tested for impairment between annual tests when an event or circumstance occurs that more likely than not reduces the fair value of a reporting unit below its carrying amount. Goodwill is allocated to a CGU or group of CGUs for the purpose of impairment testing based on the level at which it is monitored by management, and not at a level higher than an operating segment. The allocation is made to those CGUs or groups of CGUs that are expected to benefit from the business combination in which the goodwill arose. Goodwill impairment is assessed based on the comparison of the recoverable amount of the asset to its carrying value. The recoverable amount is the higher of a CGU's or group of CGUs' fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated pre-tax future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the CGU for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

(i) Income taxes

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred taxes. Income tax expense is recognized in the consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in equity, in which case the tax is recognized in equity. An income tax asset or liability is the estimated tax receivable or payable on taxable earnings for the current and past periods, inclusive of any possible effect that could arise from a review by the tax authorities.

A deferred tax asset or liability is tax recoverable or payable in future periods as a result of past transactions or events. The Company uses the liability method to account for deferred tax assets or liabilities, which arise from temporary differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities recognized in the consolidated statements of financial position and their corresponding tax basis, or from the carryforward of unused tax losses and credits. Deferred income tax assets are recognized only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilized. Deferred income tax assets are reviewed at each consolidated statement of financial position date and amended to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized.

(j) 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 that obligation.

(k) Issuance of units consisting of shares and warrants

When common shares are distributed in conjunction with warrants, the fair value of the warrants is estimated using the Black-Scholes option valuation model.

(l) Loss per share

Basic loss per share is computed by dividing net loss by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the period. Diluted loss per share considers the dilutive effect of the exercise of outstanding stock options, warrants and the conversion of convertible debentures, as if the events had occurred at the beginning of the year or at a time of issuance, if later. The dilutive effect on loss per share is recognized on the use of proceeds that would be obtained upon exercise of stock options and warrants. It assumes that proceeds would be used to purchase common shares at the average market price during the period. As the effect of all outstanding stock options and warrants is anti-dilutive during a year when the Company incurs a loss, diluted earnings per share do not differ from basic loss per share.

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**2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)**

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**(m) Revenue recognition****Mobile Advertising**

Revenue based on the activity of mobile users viewing ads through developer applications and mobile websites is recognized when advertising services are delivered based on the specific terms of the advertising contract, which are commonly based on the number of ads delivered, or views, clicks or actions by users on mobile advertisements. At that time, the services have been provided, the fees charged are fixed or determinable, persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, and collectability is reasonably assured.

In the normal course of business, the Company acts as an intermediary in executing transactions with third parties. The determination of whether revenue should be reported on a gross or net basis is based on an assessment of whether the Company is acting as the principal or an agent in these transactions with advertisers and involves judgment based on an evaluation of the terms of each arrangement. While none of the factors individually are considered presumptive or determinative, in reaching conclusions on gross versus net revenue recognition, management places the most weight on the analysis of whether or not the Company is the primary obligor in the arrangement.

For advertising arrangements made directly with advertisers or their agents, including mobile advertising services offered for a monthly subscription fee, management has determined that the Company is the primary obligor because the Company is responsible for identifying and contracting with third-party advertisers, establishing the selling prices of the advertisements sold, and performing all billing and collection activities, including retaining credit risk, and bearing sole responsibility for fulfillment of the advertising. The Company also offers mobile advertising services through a reseller network. Where the reseller is the primary obligor responsible for contracting with the advertiser, the Company recognizes revenue net of the reseller's fees.

**Voice and Data Search**

The Company enters into software license arrangements which may involve the delivery of multiple services and products, such as license fees, implementation fees and maintenance fees, occurring at different points in time and/or over different periods of time. Revenue recognition for these arrangements is determined based on an evaluation of the individual elements of the arrangements. Revenue from these arrangements is recognized when earned, specifically when all the following conditions are met: software licenses are delivered and services are provided, there is clear evidence that an arrangement exists, amounts can be measured reliably and it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the Company.

The Company also enters into annual standalone renewals of maintenance and support after the initial contract has been completed. The Company recognizes these revenues ratably over the term of the contract.

**Mobile Platforms**

The Company enters into hosting arrangements under which the underlying software is maintained and operated in Company data centre facilities. The Company earns transaction automation fees, system maintenance fees, hosting fees and, in some cases, a share of customer advertising revenue from the service provided to the customer. The Company may also earn advertising revenue directly from advertising partners. Revenues for the fixed portion of these fees are recognized ratably over the contract period, while revenues for the variable portion of these fees are recognized as earned. In addition, the Company may charge fees for implementation or set-up in connection with the service provided. These fees are recognized ratably over the term of the contract, commencing upon completed delivery of the implementation and integration services.

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**2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)**

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The timing of revenue recognition sometimes differs from the contract payment schedule, resulting in revenues that have been earned but not billed. These amounts are recorded as accounts receivable. Amounts billed in accordance with customer contracts, yet not earned, are recorded as deferred revenue.

(n) Stock-based compensation

The Company accounts for its stock-based compensation programs using the fair value method, based on the number of stock options that are expected to vest. Under this method, stock-based compensation expense related to these programs is charged to operations with the corresponding amount increasing contributed surplus over the vesting period. On the exercise of options, consideration received and the related accumulated contributed surplus is credited to share capital. Compensation expense is adjusted for subsequent changes in management's estimate of the number of stock options that are expected to vest.

For equity-settled share-based payment transactions, the Company measures the goods or services received, and the corresponding increase in equity, directly, at the fair value of the goods or services received, unless that fair value cannot be estimated reliably, in which cases, the Company measures their value, and the corresponding increase in equity, indirectly, by reference to the fair value of the equity instruments granted.

(o) Segment reporting

The Company operates a single reportable operating segment, conducting business in two geographic areas of operations.

(p) Contributed surplus

Contributed surplus represents the fair value attributable to all unexercised and outstanding or expired stock options, warrants and equity component of convertible debentures.

(q) Future Accounting Pronouncements

IFRS 15, Revenue from Contracts with Customers, was issued by the IASB in May 2014 and supersedes existing standards and interpretations including IAS 18, Revenue, and IFRIC 13, Customer Loyalty Programmes. IFRS 15 introduces a single model for recognizing revenue from contracts with customers with the exception of certain contracts under other IFRSs such as IAS 17, Leases. The standard requires revenue to be recognized in a manner that depicts the transfer of promised goods or services to a customer and at an amount that reflects the expected consideration receivable in exchange for transferring those goods or services. This is achieved by applying the following five steps:

1. Identify the contract with a customer;
2. Identify the performance obligations in the contract;
3. Determine the transaction price;
4. Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract; and
5. Recognize revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation.

IFRS 15 also provides guidance relating to the treatment of contract acquisition and contract fulfillment costs. The standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018.

**2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)**

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IFRS 9, Financial Instruments, was issued by the IASB in July 2014 and supersedes the current IAS 39, Financial Instruments: recognition and measurement standard. IFRS 9 includes revised guidance on the classification and measurement of financial instruments, including a new expected credit loss model for calculating impairment on financial assets, and the new general hedge accounting requirements. It also carries forward the guidance on recognition and derecognition of financial instruments from IAS 39. The standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018, with early adoption permitted.

Management is currently assessing the impact of these future accounting pronouncements.

March 31, 2016 and 2015

## Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(In thousands of Canadian dollars, except share data)(unaudited)

**3. Cash and Cash Equivalents**

As at	<b>March 31, 2016</b>	December 31, 2015
Business and savings accounts	511	987
Cashable guaranteed investment certificates and bank deposits	49	51
	<b>560</b>	1,038

**4. Debentures**

As at	Principal Amount	Rate of Interest	<b>Mar 31, 2016</b>	Dec 31, 2015
Feb 2017 Debenture	100	13.5%	91	88
Current portion			<b>(91)</b>	-
			-	88

The Company's debentures grant a security interest in and to all of the Company's present and future property as collateral for the debt.

On February 6, 2014, the Company issued a debenture for gross proceeds of \$100 concurrently with an equity private placement (the "Feb 2017 Debenture"). The debenture bears interest at a rate of 13.5% per annum and matures on February 6, 2017. No interest is payable in the first year. Subsequently, interest is payable quarterly and, at the debenture holder's option, interest payments may be made in common shares rather than cash. The Company incurred financing costs of \$25 in connection with this debenture, of which \$18 was paid in cash and \$7 on the issuance of 160,000 warrants to a broker. The Company determined the fair value of the broker warrants of \$7 using the Black-Scholes option valuation model assuming a share price of \$0.05, a risk-free interest rate of 1.0%, an expected volatility of 214% and an expected life of 2.0 years. The warrants have an exercise price of \$0.05 and expired on February 6, 2016.

March 31, 2016 and 2015

## Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(In thousands of Canadian dollars, except share data)(unaudited)

## 5. Equity Instruments

- (a) Authorized  
 Unlimited common shares without par value  
 Unlimited preferred shares without par value, non cumulative, redeemable and non-voting

There are no issued and outstanding preferred shares.

- (b) Issued and outstanding warrants

	Weighted Average Exercise Price (\$/share)	Number
<b>Outstanding, January 1, 2016</b>	0.05	41,376,500
Expired	0.05	(7,876,500)
<b>Outstanding, March 31, 2016</b>	0.05	33,500,000

Warrants outstanding as of March 31, 2016 have an exercise price of \$0.05 and a weighted average remaining contractual life of 2.51 years.

- (c) Options

Under the Company's current Stock Option Plan (the "Plan"), the Company's directors may approve the issuance of stock options to directors, officers, employees and consultants of the Company and its affiliates. The aggregate number of shares reserved for issuance under the Plan is up to 15% of the number of outstanding common shares. As at March 31, 2016, 9,050,000 stock options remain outstanding at exercise prices ranging from \$0.05 to \$4.75 per share. Options for the Company's directors vest immediately, while options for employees generally vest ratably over a period of three years. All options have a life of five years and have expiry dates ranging from January 2017 to November 2019.

The Company measures compensation costs associated with stock-based compensation using the fair value method and the cost is recognized over the vesting period of the underlying security. Expected volatilities are based on the historical volatility of UpSnap's share price. The fair value of each option is determined at the grant date using the Black-Scholes option valuation model.

During the three month period ended March 31, 2016, a total of \$4 (2015 - \$59) was included in labour costs as stock-based compensation related to options with the corresponding amount charged to contributed surplus.

The following table sets out information concerning stock options issued to employees, consultants, directors and officers that were outstanding at March 31, 2016:

March 31, 2016 and 2015

## Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(In thousands of Canadian dollars, except share data)(unaudited)

## 5. Equity Instruments (continued)

	Weighted Average Exercise Price (\$/share)	Number of Options
<b>Outstanding, January 1, 2016</b>	0.09	10,320,600
Expired	0.15	(1,270,600)
<b>Outstanding, March 31, 2016</b>	<b>0.08</b>	<b>9,050,000</b>

The following table summarizes information about the stock options outstanding at March 31, 2016:

Range of Exercise Prices per Share (\$)	Number of Options Outstanding	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life in Years	Weighted Average Exercise Price (\$)	Number of Options Vested/ Exercisable	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life in Years	Weighted Average Exercise Price (\$)
0 to 0.05	5,500,000	3.6	0.05	2,444,650	3.6	0.05
0.05 to 0.10	3,400,000	2.6	0.10	3,400,000	2.6	0.10
0.10 to 1.00	110,000	1.6	0.50	110,000	1.6	0.50
1.00 to 10.00	40,000	1.2	2.44	40,000	1.2	2.44
	<b>9,050,000</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>0.08</b>	<b>5,994,649</b>	<b>2.99</b>	<b>0.10</b>

## 6. Related Party Transactions

User Friendly Media (“UFM”), a private media company, owns approximately 43% of UpSnap’s issued and outstanding common shares. UpSnap bills UFM under a reseller agreement for small business mobile advertising subscriptions. For the three months ended March 31, 2016, UpSnap recorded \$195 (2015 - \$176) in revenue under this agreement. Included in accounts receivable at March 31, 2016, are \$61 in receivables from UFM.

UFM bills UpSnap under a shared services agreement for management and support services. For the three months ended March 31, 2016, total amounts billed under this agreement, excluding disbursements, totalled \$4. Included in accounts payable at March 31, 2016, are \$438 in payables to UFM for fees and disbursements.

All related party transactions are measured at the exchange amounts, which are the amounts agreed upon between the related parties.

## Key management compensation

Compensation	March 31, 2016	March 31, 2015
Salaries	99	144
Stock-based compensation	7	29
	<b>105</b>	<b>173</b>

The key management includes the senior officers of the Company and directors.

March 31, 2016 and 2015

## Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(In thousands of Canadian dollars, except share data)(unaudited)

**7. Financial Instruments and Risk Management****Classification of financial instruments**

The Company holds various forms of financial instruments as follows:

	Designation	Measurement	March 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Cash and cash equivalents	FVTPL	Fair value	560	1,038
Accounts receivable (excluding commodity tax)	Loans and receivables	Amortized cost	562	559
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	Other financial liabilities	Amortized cost	1,327	1,456
Debentures	Other financial liabilities	Amortized cost	91	88

**Financial risk management**

The nature of these financial instruments and the Company's operations expose the Company to a number of financial risks, including credit risk, liquidity risk, foreign currency risk and interest rate risk. The Company manages its exposure to these risks by operating in a manner that minimizes its exposure to the extent practical.

*Credit risk*

The Company's financial assets that are exposed to credit risk consist primarily of cash and cash equivalents and accounts receivable.

At March 31, 2016, primarily all of the Company's cash and cash equivalents were held at two major banks.

The Company, in the normal course of business, is exposed to credit risk from its customers. The accounts receivable are subject to normal credit risks. Any amounts not provided for are considered fully collectible.

March 31, 2016 and 2015

## Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(In thousands of Canadian dollars, except share data)(unaudited)

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

The following table provides the details of the aged receivables (excluding commodity tax) and the related allowance for doubtful accounts:

	<b>March 31, 2016</b>	December 31, 2015
Current	<b>358</b>	232
31 to 60 days	<b>152</b>	269
61 to 90 days	<b>30</b>	58
Over 90 days	<b>22</b>	-
Past due and impaired:		
Over 90 days	<b>68</b>	69
Less: allowance for doubtful accounts	<b>(68)</b>	(69)
Total accounts receivable, net	<b>562</b>	559

*Liquidity risk*

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will be unable to meet its financial obligations as they become due. The Company manages liquidity risk through cash flow forecasting including anticipated investing and financing activities. Further discussion with regard to the Company's liquidity management is described in Note 1 to the consolidated financial statements.

The contractual cash flows of the Company's financial liabilities, as at March 31, 2016, are as follows:

	2016	2017
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	1,327	-
Debentures and notes	-	100
	<b>1,327</b>	<b>100</b>

*Foreign currency risk*

The Company operates internationally and is exposed to risk from changes in foreign currency rates. Foreign currency risk arises from the fluctuation of foreign exchange rates and the degree of volatility of these rates relative to the Canadian dollar. The Company sells software and services in both Canadian and foreign currencies. The sale of software and services in foreign currencies gives rise to the risk that the Company's income and cash flows may be adversely impacted by fluctuations in foreign exchange rates. Certain purchases of services and equipment are also made in non-Canadian currencies. The Company does not actively manage this risk and uses its natural hedge to mitigate, to the extent possible, the impact of foreign exchange fluctuations.

The Company is exposed to foreign exchange risk from transactions in U.S. dollars, British pounds, Euros and Danish kroner. The sensitivity analysis of its exposure to currency risk has been determined based on a hypothetical change in the foreign exchange rates taking place at the reporting date. Fluctuations of 10% in the exchange rates for these currencies, when compared to the Canadian dollar, are not expected to individually have a material effect on the Company's results of financial performance.

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

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**Fair values of financial instruments**

The carrying values of cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable and accounts payable and accrued liabilities approximate their fair values due to the immediate or short-term maturity of these financial instruments.

The fair value of the debentures, which is estimated by discounting their future cash flows at a rate of 22%, is \$85.

Financial assets and liabilities that are carried at fair value are measured using a fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements. The hierarchy of inputs is summarized below.

Level 1 – Fair value is based on unadjusted quoted prices for identical assets or liabilities in an active market.

Level 2 – Fair value is based on inputs, other than quoted prices included in Level 1, that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e., as prices) or indirectly (i.e., derived from prices).

Level 3 – Fair value is based on inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

Cash and cash equivalents carried on the consolidated statements of financial position at fair value are classified as Level 1. Debentures are not carried at fair value, however their fair value has been estimated using Level 3 inputs.

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**8. Capital Management**

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The Company's objective when managing capital is to ensure that it has adequate financial resources to maintain liquidity necessary to fund its operations and provide returns for shareholders and benefits to other stakeholders. The capital structure of the Company consists of share capital and debentures. At March 31, 2016, the Company has share capital of \$88,149 and debentures of \$91.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it based on the level of funds available to the Company to manage its operations. Upon approval of the Board of Directors, the Company balances its overall capital through new share, debenture, and warrant issuances or by undertaking other activities as deemed appropriate in the circumstances. The Company is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements.

There have been no changes in the Company's approach to capital management during the period.

March 31, 2016 and 2015

## Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(In thousands of Canadian dollars, except share data)(unaudited)

**9. Segmented Information****Operating segment**

The Company operates in the sale and service of software and hosting solutions segment and all sales are made in this segment. Management assesses performance and makes decisions about allocating resources based on the one operating segment.

**Product category information**

The Company earned revenue attributed to the following product categories based on the main product or service sold to the customer:

Period ended March 31,	<b>2016</b>	2015
Mobile Advertising	<b>1,024</b>	1,182
Software Licensing and Support	<b>226</b>	206
Total	<b>1,250</b>	1,388

For the period ended March 31, 2016, the Company earned 16% of its revenue from a related party (Note 6).

**Geographic information**

The Company earned revenue attributed to the following regions based on the geographical location of the customer:

Period ended March 31,	<b>2016</b>	2015
United States	<b>1,024</b>	1,182
Rest of world	<b>226</b>	206
Total	<b>1,250</b>	1,388

Substantially all of the Company's non-current assets are located in the United States.