Mentor Minds Solutions & Services Inc

Consolidated Financial Statements March 31, 2016



CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Board of Directors and Stockholders of Mentor Minds Solutions & Services Inc.

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheet of Mentor Minds Solutions & Services Inc., and its subsidiaries as of March 31, 2016 and the related consolidated statement of Comprehensive Income, Financial Position, Statement of Cash Flows, and Statement of changes Equity for the year then ended. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Mentor Minds Solutions & Services Inc. and its subsidiary as of March 31, 2016 and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Also in our opinion, the Company maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of March 31, 2016, based on criteria established in internal Control – integrated Framework (2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO).

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

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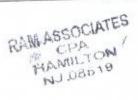
Hamilton NJ 08619 May 5, 2016

Mentor Minds Solutions & Services Inc

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Consolidated Statement of Financial Position Mentor Minds Solutions & Services Inc and its subsidiary

in USD Dollars)	Notes		2016		2015
At March 31:	Hotes				
Assets					-17.4
Current Assets	C	Ś	912,459	\$	673,321
Cash and Cash equivalants			2,413,606		867,408
Notes and accounts receivable - trade	D		1,187,727		315,645
Prepaid expenses and other current assets			4,513,792		1,856,374
Total Current assets			78,074		113,718
Property, plant and equipment-Net	E	-	443,805		1,021,855
Intangible Assets			742,569		261,461
In-Process		Sals:			3,253,408
Total Assets		\$	5,778,240	\$	3,233,400
Liabilities and equity Current liabilities			644.471		256,666
			614,471	_	101,340
Taxes Due to related party	G				16,350
Other accrued expenses and payable	н		81,128		
			695,599		374,356
Total Current liabilities					-
Long term debt		VI			
Other long term liabilities		Ś	695,599	Ś	374,356
Total liabilities		>	033,333	*	
Contingencies and commitments					
Equity			1,000		1,000
Common stock - 0.001 par value					1 - 1 - 2yan
Shares authorized :1,000,000			1,249,000	- 47	1,249,000
Share premium/additional capital			3,832,641	_	1,629,052
Retained earnings			5,082,641		2,879,057
Total equity		\$	5,778,240	10	3,253,40
Total liabilities and equity		3	3,110,210		
					1.00



Consolidated Statement of Earnings Mentor Minds Solutions & Services Inc and its subsidiary

in USD Dollars)	Notes	2016	2015
11 03D 55110157	Hotes		
Revenue		\$ 8,284,692	\$ 3,549,700
Sales and Services			and and the g
	1	8,284,692	3,549,700
otal Revenue			
Cost		4,288,040	1,724,450
Sales and Services		4,288,040	1,724,450
Total Cost			1,825,250
Gross Profit	- Hans-	3,996,652	1,023,250
Expense and other (Income)	1	569,875	337,483
Selling, General and administrative		G-	8 = 3
interest expense		569,875	337,483
Total Expense and other (income)	E	35,644	
Depreciation expenses	F	578,050	208,525
Amortization expenses		2,813,083	1,269,702
Income from continuing operations before income taxes		614,471	256,666
Provision for income taxes		2,198,612	1,013,036
Income from continuing operations		-	-
Loss from discontinued operations		2,198,61	2 1,013,036



Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows Mentor Minds Solutions & Services Inc and its subsidiary

Notes		2016		2015
Hotes				
	\$	2,198,612 \$	1,0	13,036
	1		_	2,585
		The second secon	_	9,540
		The second secon	_	08,525
		THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE	_	233,686
		2,817,283	1,4	233,000
		(1.546,198)	(310,654)
				101,238
		A Committee of the Comm		57,651
			(151,765
		- Companyon	- 1	,081,921
- /-		720,246	-	002,522
				(110,300
		-		(590,000
EUE		(481,108)	_	(590,000
		(481,108)		(700,300
		500		
		90		- 24
	_	239 138		381,62
				291,70
		2.000000		
HILE STORY OF THE STORY		\$ 912,459	\$	673,32
	Notes	\$	\$ 2,198,612 \$ 4,977 35,644 578,050 2,817,283 (1,546,198) (872,082) 321,243 (2,097,037) 720,246 (481,108) (481,108)	\$ 2,198,612 \$ 1,00 4,977 35,644 578,050 2 2,817,283 1,2 (1,546,198) (3,672,082) 321,243 (2,097,037) (720,246 1, (481,108) (481,108)



Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity Mentor Minds Solutions & Services Inc and its subsidiary

n USD Dollars)			Share			19500.44	100	Total
	and ad	ditional	premium (Additional		tained	Other Compre Income	hensive	Total Stockholders' Equity
	Pald-ir	ı-Capital	Capital)	Ear	rnings	medine		
2014		+ 000	1,249,000	_	387,878		(6,442)	1,631,436
As at April 1, 2013		1,000	1,245,000		-		(1,120)	(1,120)
Foreign exchange (loss)/gain		-		_	233,115			233,115
ncome for the year		4 000	\$ 1,249,000	Ś		\$	(7,562)	\$ 1,863,431
Equity, March 31, 2014	\$	1,000	\$ 1,245,000					
2015			4 240 000	_	620,993	8	(7,562)	1,863,431
2015	A Property of the second	1,000	1,249,000	_	020,000		2,585	
As at April 1, 2014		*		_	1,013,036			1,013,036
Foreign exchange (loss)/gain				2 6	1,634,029		(4,977	\$ 2,879,052
Income for the year	\$	1,000	\$ 1,249,00	0 7	1,034,023	-		
Equity, March 31, 2015								
****				0	1,634,029	9	(4,977	2,879,052
2016		1,00	1,249,00	U	1,034,02.		4,977	4.095
Ac at April 1 /1115			-	_	2,198,61	2	-	2,198,612
As at April 1, 2015			-					\$ 5,082,64
Foreign exchange (loss)/gain Income for the year		1,00	0 \$ 1,249,00		\$ 3,832,64	1 \$		5 5,082,04



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Organization and Description of Business

Mentor Minds Solutions & Services Inc., ("the Company") was incorporated in New Jersey, USA.

The Company is a leading business solutions and technology provider specializing in software design and development, systems integration, web services and enterprise mobilization development. Mentor Minds offers flexible delivery models with the most optimal combination of people, process and technology. The Company has acquired all the 100 common shares of "SRM Tech Canada Inc., pursuant to a stock purchase and sale agreement during 2007. In January 2011, pursuant to stock purchase agreement, the Shareholders transferred all of its common stocks to 8K Miles Software Services Limited (Incorported under Indian Company Law) The Company offers a diverse range of business solutions and technology services to customers in various domains such E-Commerce and Media, Banking and insurance, Life Science and Healthcare.

The Company has a perfect blend of Technologists and domain experts that are capable of effectively addressing customer's challenges and converting their business requirements into technical solutions. The Company deploys different delivery models such as onsite, offshore and hybrid based on the complexity of the project, timeline and other parameters.

NOTE A

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of Presentation

The accompanying Consolidated Financial Statements and footnotes of Mentor Minds Solutions and Services Inc (Mentor Minds or the Company) have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP)

Within the financial statements and tables presented, certain columns and rows may not add due to the use of rounded numbers for disclosure purposes. Percentages presented are calculated from the underlying whole-dollar amounts. Certain prior year amounts have been reclassified to conform to the current year presentation. This annotated where applicable.

Principles of consolidation

The Consolidated Financial Statements include the accounts of Mentor Minds and its controlled subsidiaries given below which are fully owned. The intercompany transactions and accounts have been eliminated in consolidation

Mentor Minds Solutions & Services Inc., a New Jersey Corporation, USA & Mentor Minds Solutions & Services Inc., Canada

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts of assets, liabilities, revenue, costs, expenses and other comprehensive income /(loss) (OCI) that are reported in the Consolidated Financial Statements and accompanying disclosures where applicable. These estimates are based on management's best knowledge of current events, historical experience actions that the company may undertake in the future and on various other assumptions that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

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As a result, the actual results may be different from these estimates. See "Critical Accounting Estimates" for a discussion of the company's critical accounting estimates.

Revenue

The company recognizes revenue when it is realized or realizable and earned. The company considers revenue realized or realizable and earned when it has persuasive evidence of an arrangement, delivery has occurred, the sales price is fixed or determinable and collectability is reasonably assured. Delivery does not occur until products have been shipped or services have been provided to the client, risk of loss has transferred to the client, and either client acceptance has been obtained, client acceptance provisions have lapsed, or the company has objective evidence that the criteria specified in the client acceptance provisions have been satisfied. The sales price is not considered to be fixed or determinable until all contingencies related to the sale have been resolved.

The company bases its estimates on historical results taking into consideration the type of client, the type of transaction and the specifics of each arrangement. If the company does not receive an identifiable benefit sufficiently separable from the product sale whose fair value can be reasonably estimated, such payments are recorded as a reduction of revenue. Revenue from sales of third-party vendor products or services is recorded net of costs when the company is acting as an agent between the client and the vendor, and gross when the company is a principal to the transaction. Several factors are considered to determine whether the company is an agent or principal, most notably whether the company is the primary obligator to the client, or has inventory risk, consideration is also given to whether the company adds meaningful value to the vendor's product or service, was involved in the selection of the vendor's product or service, has latitude establishing the sales price or has credit risk. The company reports revenue net of any revenue-based taxes assessed by government authorities that are imposed on and concurrent with specific revenue-producing transactions. In addition to the aforementioned general policies, the following are the specific revenue recognition policies for multiple-deliverable arrangements and for each major category of revenue.

Services

The company's primary services offerings include information technology (IT), application management services, consulting and systems integration, technology infrastructure, hosting and the design and development of complex IT systems to a client's specifications (design and build). These services are provided on a time-and-material basis, as a fixed-price contract or as a fixed-price per measure of output contract and the contract terms range from less than one year to over 3 years. Revenue from application management services, technology infrastructure and system maintenance and hosting contracts is recognized on a straight-line basis over the terms of the contracts. Revenue from time-and-material contracts is recognized as labor hours are delivered and direct expenses are incurred.

Revenue from fixed-price design and build contracts is recognized under the percentage-of-completion (POC) method. Under the POC method, revenue is recognized based on the labor costs incurred to date as a percentage of the total estimated labor costs to fulfill the contract. If circumstances arise that change the original estimates of revenue, costs, or extent of progress toward completion, revision to the estimates are made. These revisions may result in increase or decrease in estimated revenues or costs and such revisions are reflected in income in the period in which the circumstances that gave rise to the revision become known by the company.

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The Company performs ongoing profitability analyses of its services contracts accounted for under the POC method in order to determine whether the latest estimates of revenues, costs and profits require updating. For non-POC method services contracts, any losses are recorded as incurred. Billings usually occur in the month after the company performs the services or in accordance with the specific contractual provisions.

Software

Revenue from perpetual (one-time charge) license software is recognized at the inception of the license term if all revenue recognition criteria have been met. Revenue from term (recurring license charge) license software is recognized on a straight-line basis over a period that the client is entitled to use the license. Revenue from post-contract-support, which may include unspecified upgrades on a when-and-if-available basis, is recognized on a straight-line basis over the period such items are delivered. Revenue from software hosting or software-as-a-service arrangements is recognized as the service is delivered, generally on a straight-line basis, over the longer of the term of the arrangement or the expected period of the customer relationship. In Software hosting arrangements, the rights provided to the customer (e.g., ownership of a license, contract termination provisions and the feasibility of the customer to operate the software) are considered in determining whether the arrangement includes a license. In arrangements, which include a software license, the associated revenue is recognized according to whether the license is perpetual or term, subject to guidance above.

In multiple-deliverable arrangement that include software that is more than incidental to the products or services as a whole (software multiple-deliverable arrangements), software and software-related elements are accounted for in accordance with software revenue recognition guidance. Software-related elements include software products and services for which software deliverable is essential to its functionality. Tangible products containing software components and non-software components that function together to deliver the tangible product's essential functionality are not within the scope of software revenue recognition guidance and are accounted for based on other applicable revenue recognition guidance.

Services Costs

Recurring operating costs for services contracts, including costs related to bid and proposal activities, are recognized as incurred. For fixed-price design and built contracts, the costs for external hardware and software accounted for under POC method are deferred and recognized based on the labor costs incurred to date, as a percentage of the total estimated labor costs to fulfill the contract. Certain eligible, non-recurring costs incurred in the initial phases of outsourcing contracts are deferred and subsequently amortized. These costs consist of transition and set up costs related to the installation of systems and processes and are amortized on a straight-line basis over the expected period of benefit, not to exceed the term of the contract.

Software Costs

Costs that are related to the conceptual formulation and design of licensed software programs are expensed as incurred to research, development and engineering expense; costs that are incurred to produce the finished product after technological feasibility has been established are capitalized as an intangible asset. Capitalized amounts are amortized on a straight-line basis over periods ranging up to three years and are recorded in software cost within cost of sales. The company performs periodic

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reviews to ensure that unamortized program costs remain recoverable from future revenue. Costs to support or service licensed programs are charged to software cost within cost of sales as incurred.

The company capitalizes certain costs that are incurred to purchase or to create an implement internal-use software programs, including software coding installation, testing and certain data conversions. These capitalized costs are amortized on a straight-line basis over periods ranging upto two years and are recorded in selling, general and administrative expenses.

Expense and Other Income

Selling, General and Administrative

Selling, general and administrative (SG&A) expense is charged to income as incurred. Expenses of promoting and selling products and services are classified as selling expense and include such items as compensation, advertising, sales commissions and travel. General and administrative expense includes such items as compensation, legal costs, office supplies, non-income taxes, insurance and office rental. In addition, general and administrative expense includes other operating items such as allowance for credit losses, workforce rebalancing charges for contractually obligated payments to employees terminated in the ongoing course of business, acquisition costs related to business combinations, amortization of certain intangible assets and environmental remediation costs.

Research, Development and Engineering

Research, development and engineering (RD&E) costs are expensed as incurred. Software costs that are incurred to produce the finished product after technological feasibility has been established are capitalized as an intangible asset.

Intellectual Property and Custom Development Income

The company licenses and sells the rights to certain of its intellectual property (IP) including internally developed patents, trade secrets and technological know-how. Certain IP transactions to third parties are licensing/royalty-based and other are transaction-based sales and other transfers. Licensing/royalty-based fees involve transfers in which the company earns and income over time, or the amount of income is not fixed or determinable until the licensee sells future related products (i.e., variable royalty, based upon licensee's revenue) Sales and other transfers typically include transfers of IP whereby the company has fulfilled its obligations and the fee received is fixed or determinable at the transfer date. The company also enters into cross-licensing arrangements of patents, and income from these arrangements is recorded when earned. In addition, the company earns income from certain custom development projects for strategic technology partners and specific clients. The company records the income from these projects when the fee is realized and earned, is not refundable and is not dependent upon the success of the project.

Business Combinations and Intangible Assets Including Goodwill

The company accounts for business combinations using the acquisition method and accordingly, the identifiable assets acquired, the liabilities assumed, and any non-controlling interest in the acquire-e are recorded at their acquisition date fair values. Goodwill represents the excess of the purchase price over the fair value of net assets, including the amount assigned to identifiable intangible assets. The primary drivers that generate goodwill are the value of synergies between the acquired entities and

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the company and the acquired assembled workforce, neither of which qualifies as a separately identifiable intangible asset. Goodwill recorded in an acquisition is assigned to applicable reporting units based on expected revenues. Identifiable intangible assets with finite lives are amortized over their useful lives. Amortization of completed technology is recorded in Cost, and amortization of all other intangible assets is recorded in SG & A expense. Acquisition related costs, including advisory, legal accounting valuation and other costs are expensed in the period in which the costs are incurred. The results of operations of acquired businesses are included in the Consolidated Financial Statements from the acquisition date.

Impairment

Long-lived assets, other than goodwill and indefinite-lived intangible assets, are tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. The impairment test is based on undiscounted cash flows and, if impaired, the asset is written down to fair value based on either discounted cash flows or appraised values. Goodwill and indefinite-lived intangible assets are tested annually, in the fourth quarter, for impairment and whenever changes in circumstances indicate impairment may exist. Goodwill is tested at the reporting unit level which is the operating segment, or a business, which is one level below that operating segment (the "component" level) if discrete financial information is prepared and regularly reviewed by management at the segment level. Components are aggregated as a single reporting unit if they have similar economic characteristics.

Depreciation and Amortization

Property, plant and equipment are carried at cost and depreciated over their estimated useful lives using the straight-line method. The estimated useful lives of certain depreciable assets are as follows: - Furniture, fixtures – 2-10 years; computer equipment 1.5 to 5 years.

Capitalized software costs incurred or acquired after technological feasibility has been established are amortized over period ranging from 3 to 10 years. Capitalized costs for internal use software are amortized on a straight-line basis over periods ranging up to 5 years. Other intangible assets are amortized over period between 1 to 10 years.

Cash Equivalents

All highly liquid investments with maturities of three months or less at the date of purchase are considered to be cash equivalents.

Notes and Accounts Receivable - Trade

The Company determines the allowance for doubtful accounts based on assessed customers' ability to pay, historical write-off experience, and economic trends. Such allowance for doubtful accounts is the company's best estimate of the amount of probable credit losses in the Company's existing accounts receivable. At March 31, 2016 the allowance for bad debts was \$ Nil (previous year \$ Nil)

Income tax

Income taxes have been provided for using an assets and liability approach in which deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the differences between the financial statement and tax basis

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of assets and liabilities using enacted tax rates in effect for the year in which the differences are expected to reverse. A valuation allowance is provided for the portion of deferred tax assets when, based on available, it is not "more-likely-than-not" that a portion of the deferred tax assets will not be realized.

Deferred income taxes reflect the net tax effects of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for income tax purposes.

The Company's effective tax was 29.50% for the year ended March 31, 2016. The future effective income tax rate depends on various factors, such as the Company's income (loss) before taxes, tax legislation and the geographic composition of pre-tax income.

Lease Commitments

The Company has entered into an operating lease for its office facility for a period of two years expiring through October 31, 2015. The future minimum rental payments under the lease for the year ended 2016 is \$ 27000

Limitations and contingencies

The Company does not have any knowledge of any involvement in legal proceedings, either of which the Company has initiated or has been brought against it. The Company's liabilities have been reported on the balance sheet and have no knowledge of any further liabilities or contingencies.

NOTE B

ACCOUNTING CHANGES

New Standards to be implemented

In May 2014, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued guidance on the recognition of revenue from contracts with customers. Revenue recognition will depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. The guidance also requires disclosures regarding the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from contracts with customers. The guidance permits two methods of adoption: retrospectively to each prior reporting period presented, or retrospectively with the cumulative effect of initially applying the guidance recognized at the date of initial application. The guidance is effective January 1, 2017 and early adoption is not permitted. The company is currently evaluating the impact of the new guidance and the method of adoption.

In April 2014, the FASB issued guidance that changed the criteria for reporting a discontinued operation. Only disposals of a component that represents a strategic shift that has (or will have) a major effect ton an entity's operations and financial results is a discontinued operation. The guidance also requires expanded disclosures about discontinued operations and disposals of a significant part of an entity that does not qualify for discontinued operations reporting. The guidance is effective January 1, 2015 with early adoption permitted, but only for disposals (or classifications as held for sale) that have not been reported in previously issued financial statements. The company will adopt

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the new guidance on January 1, 2015. The impact to the company will be dependent on any potential transaction that is within the scope of the new guidance.

Standards implemented

In July 2013, the FASB issued guidance regarding the presentation of an unrecognized tax benefit when a new operating loss, carry forward a similar tax loss, or a tax credit carry forward exists. Under certain circumstances, unrecognized tax benefits should be presented in the financial statements as a reduction to a deferred tax asset for a net operating loss carry forward, a similar tax loss, or a tax credit carry forward. The guidance was effective January 1, 2014. The guidance was a change in financial statement presentation only and did not have a material impact in the consolidated financial results.

In March 2013, the FASB issued guidance on when foreign currency translation adjustments should be released to net income. When a parent entity ceases to have a controlling financial interest in a subsidiary or a group of assets that is a business within a foreign entity, the parent is required to release any related cumulative translation adjustment into net income. Accordingly, the cumulative translation adjustment should be released into net income only if the sale or transfer results in the complete or substantially complete liquidation of the foreign entity in which the subsidiary or group of assets had resided.

In February 2013, the FASB issued guidance for the recognition, measurement and disclosure of obligations resulting from joint and several liability arrangements for which the total amount of the obligation within the scope of the guidance is fixed at the reporting date. Examples include debt arrangements, other contractual obligations and settled litigation matters. The guidance requires an entity to measure such obligations as the sum of the amount that the reporting entity agreed to pay on the basis of its arrangement amount to co-obligators. The guidance was effective January 1, 2014 and did not have a material impact in the consolidated financial results.

In February 2013, the FASB issued additional guidance regarding reclassifications out of AOCI. The guidance requires entities to report the effect of significant reclassifications out of AOCI on the respective line items in net income unless the amounts are not reclassified in their entirely to net income. For amounts that are not required to be reclassified in their entirety to net income in the same reporting period entities are required to cross refer other disclosures that provide additional detail about those amounts. For the company, the guidance was effective on a prospective basis for all interim and annual periods beginning January 1, 2013 with early adoption permitted. The company adopted the guidance in its December 31, 2012 financial statements. There was no impact in the consolidated financial results as the guidance related only to additional disclosures.

In July 2012, the FASB issued amended guidance that simplifies how entities test indefinite-lived intangible assets other than goodwill for impairment. After an assessment of certain qualitative factors, if it is determined to be more likely than not that an indefinite-lived intangible asset is impaired, entities must perform the quantitative impairment test. Otherwise, the quantitative test is optional. The amended guidance was effective for annual and interim impairment tests performed for fiscal years beginning after September 15, 2012, with early adoption permitted. The company adopted this guidance for its 2012 impairment testing of indefinite lived intangible assets performed in the fourth quarter. There was no impact in the consolidated financial results.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements Mentor Minds Solutions & Services Inc and its subsidiary

NOTEC

Cash and Cash equivalents

(in USD Dollars)			
At March 31:		2016	2015
Cash in hand	196	5,105	4,850
Bank Balances		907,354	668,471
TOTAL	\$	912,459	\$ 673,321

NOTE D

Prepaid expenses and other current assets

(in USD Dollars)		
At March 31:	2016	2015
Staff advances	750	1,020
Prepayments	187,247	72,475
Others	999,730	242,150
TOTAL	\$ 1,187,727 \$	315,645

NOTE E

Property, plant and equipment

The following table detals the company's Property, plant and equipment balances by major class

(in USD Dollars)

	Period of Years	Balance as at April 1, 2015	Additions	Balance as at March 31, 2016			Accumulated Depreciation upto March 31, 2016	Net carrying amount March 31, 2016
Furniture, Fixtures	5	16,883	-	16,883	16,754	129	16,883	-
Computer and accessories	5	135,883		135,883	23,838	33,971	57,809	78,074
Office equipment	5	8,000	(4)	8,000	8,000	+:	8,000	
Motor vehicle	5	13,982		13,982	12,438	1,544	13,962	
otal		\$ 174,748	s -	\$ 174,748	\$ 61,030	\$ 35,644	\$ 96,674	\$ 78,074

NOTE F

INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Intangible Assets

The following table detals the company's intangible asset balances by major asset class

(in USD Dollars)

	Period of Years	Balance as at April 1, 2015			Accumulated Amortization upto March 31, 2015		Accumulated Amortization upto March 31, 2016	amoun
Capitalized software	6	689,409	-	689,409	452,435	229,803	682,238	7,171
Completed Technology	6	1,392,989		1,392,989	608,108	348,247	956,355	436,634
Total		\$ 2.082.398	s -	\$ 2,082,398	\$ 1,060,543	\$ 578,050	\$ 1,638,593	\$ 443,805



Amounts may not add due to rounding

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements Mentor Minds Solutions & Services Inc and its subsidiary

NOTE G

Due to Related Party

(in USD Dollars)		201	6	2015
As Admirch 21:				101,340
Mentor Minds Solutions & Services Private Limited, India	Ś		\$	101,340
TOTAL				

NOTE H

Other accrued expenses and payable

Office accessor			
(in USD Dollars)		2016	2015
At March 31:	The second second second	21,678	16,350
Accrued expense payable		59,450	170
Other payable	\$	81,128	\$ 16,350
TOTAL			

NOTE!

The following tables reflect the results of continuing operations of the Company's revenue consistent with the management and measurement system utilized within the company. Performance measurement is based on pre-tax income from continuing ooperations. These results are used, in part, by senior management, both in evaluating the performance of, and in allocating resources to, each of segments.

Segment view

Segment view		
(in USD Dollars)	2016	2015
At March 31:	2,319,714	532,455
Managed services	1,159,857	1,242,395
Security solutions	4,805,121	1,774,850
Consulting		3,549,700
TOTAL		

Domain view

Domain view		
'in USD Dollars)	2016	2015
At March 31:	384,410	425,964
Life science and healthcare	1,822,632	780,934
E-commerce and media	2,485,408	638,946
Banking and insurance	2,899,642	1,242,395
Manufacturing	692,600	461,461
Others	\$ 8,284,692 \$	3,549,700
TOTAL		

NOTEJ

Selling, General and Administrative expense

(in USD Dollars)	2016	2015
At March 31:	47,950	42,500
Rent, Rates and other operational	89,350	25,750
Sales, marketing	92,540	62,500
Cloud hosting, communication	63,585	32,500
Research and Development	84,520	53,348
Traveling, logistics	73,585	38,650
Business promotion and related	36,000	24,000
Professional, consultancy	45,480	26,500
Immigration	•	-
Professional consultancy - Mergers & Acquisitions	24,000	24,000
Audit fee	12,865	7,735
Other expense	\$ 569,875 \$	337,483
TOTAL	CLATES	