

Acceleware Ltd.

**Financial Statements
December 31, 2015 and 2014**

(in Canadian dollars)

Acceleware Ltd.

Financial Statements For the Years Ended December 31, 2015 and 2014 (in Canadian dollars)

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Acceleware Ltd.

Management's Report to Shareholders

The accompanying financial statements of Acceleware Ltd. (the "Company" or "Acceleware") have been prepared by management in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"). The financial statements and other financial information have been prepared using the accounting policies described in Note 4 to the financial statements and reflect management's best estimates and judgements based on available information.

The Company's accounting procedures and related systems of internal control are designed to provide reasonable assurance that its assets are safeguarded and its financial records are reliable. Management is satisfied that these financial statements have been prepared accordingly and within reasonable limits of materiality.

MNP, LLP, an independent firm of Chartered Professional Accountants, was engaged to audit the financial statements and their independent professional opinion is provided herein.

The Audit Committee, consisting of independent members of the Board of Directors, has reviewed these financial statements with management and the auditors and has reported the results of this review to the Board of Directors. The Board of Directors has approved the financial statements.

(Signed)
Geoff Clark
Chief Executive Officer
April 20, 2016

(Signed)
Michal Okoniewski
Chief Scientific Officer

Acceleware Ltd.

Independent Auditors' Report

To the Shareholders of Acceleware Ltd.:

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Acceleware Ltd., which comprise the statements of financial position as at December 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014, the statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the years then ended, and notes, comprising 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.

Auditors' 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 auditors' judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, 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 Acceleware Ltd. as at December 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014, and its financial performance 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 3 in the financial statements which indicates that Acceleware Ltd. has a comprehensive loss and an accumulated deficit balance as at December 31, 2015. These conditions indicate the existence of a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt on Acceleware Ltd.'s ability to continue as a going concern.

April 20, 2016
Calgary, Alberta


Chartered Professional Accountants

Acceleware Ltd.

Statements of Financial Position (in Canadian dollars)

As at December 31,

	2015	2014
Assets		
Current		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 361,957	\$ 630,322
Trade and other receivables (note 6)	381,299	756,909
Work in process (note 12)	604,678	—
Alberta SR&ED tax credits receivable (note 7)	120,618	135,307
Inventory	—	29,624
Deposits and prepaid expenses	54,085	73,125
	1,522,637	1,625,287
Non-current		
Property and equipment (note 8)	96,304	131,532
Total assets	\$ 1,618,941	\$ 1,756,819
Liabilities and Equity		
Current		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities (note 9)	\$ 756,272	\$ 701,998
Deferred revenue	162,170	181,371
Finance lease (note 10)	19,078	28,833
	937,520	912,202
Non-current		
Finance lease (note 10)	18,082	18,335
Total liabilities	955,602	930,537
Going concern (note 3)		
Commitments (note 20)		
Shareholders' Equity		
Share capital (note 11a)	17,056,812	17,056,812
Contributed surplus (note 11c)	6,180,534	6,124,204
Deficit	(22,574,007)	(22,354,734)
Total shareholders' equity	663,339	826,282
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$ 1,618,941	\$ 1,756,819

Approved on behalf of the Board:

(signed) "Bohdan Romaniuk"

Director

(signed) "Dennis Nerland"

Director

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Acceleware Ltd.

Statements of Comprehensive Loss (in Canadian dollars)

For the years ended December 31,

	2015	2014
Revenue (note 12)	\$ 2,816,686	\$ 2,656,282
Expenses		
Cost of revenue (note 13)	539,743	334,655
General and administrative (note 14)	1,220,176	1,294,749
Research and development (note 15)	1,276,480	1,186,297
	3,036,399	2,815,701
Loss from operations	(219,713)	(159,419)
Finance income	440	521
Total comprehensive loss for the year attributable to shareholders	\$ (219,273)	\$ (158,898)
Loss per share		
Basic and diluted	\$ (0.003)	\$ (0.003)
Weighted average shares outstanding – basic and diluted	66,190,266	59,849,882

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Acceleware Ltd.

Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity (in Canadian dollars)

	Share Capital	Contributed Surplus	Deficit	Total Shareholders' Equity
Balance at December 31, 2013	\$ 16,544,812	\$ 6,033,864	\$ (22,195,836)	\$ 382,840
Net comprehensive loss	—	—	(158,898)	(158,898)
Share-based payments	—	90,340	—	90,340
Share issuances	512,000	—	—	512,000
Balance at December 31, 2014	\$ 17,056,812	\$ 6,124,204	\$ (22,354,734)	\$ 826,282
Balance at December 31, 2014	\$ 17,056,812	\$ 6,124,204	\$ (22,354,734)	\$ 826,282
Net comprehensive loss	—	—	(219,273)	(219,273)
Share-based payments	—	56,330	—	56,330
Balance at December 31, 2015	\$ 17,056,812	\$ 6,180,534	\$ (22,574,007)	\$ 663,339

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Acceleware Ltd.

Statements of Cash Flows (in Canadian dollars)

For the years ended December 31,

	2015		2014
Cash flows from (used for) operating activities			
Comprehensive loss	\$ (219,273)	\$	(158,898)
Adjustments for:			
Amortization (note 8)	82,966		88,212
Share-based payments (note 11c)	56,330		90,340
Bad debt expense (net) (note 6)	—		(10,092)
Rent inducement (note 20)	21,056		21,056
Changes in non-cash working capital items			
Trade and other receivables	375,610		(434,460)
Work in progress	(604,678)		—
Alberta SR&ED tax credit receivable	14,689		31,111
Deposits and prepaid expenses	19,040		(18,701)
Inventory	29,624		(29,624)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	33,218		113,889
Deferred revenue	(19,201)		53,116
	(210,619)		(254,051)
Cash flows from (used for) financing activities			
Issuance of common shares (note 11a)	—		512,000
Repayment of finance lease	(38,210)		(28,437)
	(38,210)		483,563
Cash flows from (used for) investing activities			
Purchase of property and equipment (note 8)	(19,536)		—
(Decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents	(268,365)		229,512
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	630,322		400,810
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	\$ 361,957	\$	630,322
Comprised of:			
Cash on deposit	\$ 321,478	\$	589,843
Cash equivalents	40,479		40,479
	\$ 361,957	\$	630,322
Interest received	\$ 440	\$	480
Interest paid	\$ 3,031	\$	3,778

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Acceleware Ltd.

Notes to Financial Statements

December 31, 2015 and 2014

(in Canadian dollars)

1. General information

Acceleware Ltd. (the “Company” or “Acceleware”) is a technology company based in Calgary, Alberta, that specializes in the development and marketing of special purpose software accelerators used to reduce engineering design simulation and data processing run times. The Company also provides specialized software development consulting services and training programs in the field of high performance computing. The Company is incorporated under the Alberta Business Corporations Act, has its registered offices at 2800 715 fifth avenue SW, Calgary, Alberta, Canada, and trades on the TSX Venture Exchange under the symbol AXE.

2. Basis of presentation

(a) Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”), as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (“IASB”) and in effect as of December 31, 2015.

These financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on April 20, 2016.

(b) Functional and presentation currency

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

(c) Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for financial instruments classified as fair value through profit or loss which are measured at fair value with changes in fair value recorded in earnings, and share based payment transactions. The method used to measure fair values is discussed in note 4(i) and 4(k).

Acceleware Ltd.

Notes to Financial Statements

December 31, 2015 and 2014

(in Canadian dollars)

2. Basis of Presentation (cont'd)

(d) Significant accounting assumptions, estimates and judgements

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make estimates and judgements that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements. Judgement is used in situations where there is a choice or assessment required by management. Estimates and underlying assumptions are required on an ongoing basis and revisions are recognized in the year in which such estimates are revised.

The determination of the amount of the Alberta Scientific Research and Experimental Development tax credit receivable requires management to make calculations based on its interpretation of eligible expenditures in accordance with the terms of the programs. The reimbursement claims submitted by the Company are subject to review by the relevant government agencies. Although the Company has used its best judgment and understanding of the related program agreements in determining the receivable amount, it is possible that the amounts could increase or decrease by a material amount in the near term dependent on the review and audit by the government agency.

Estimates are used when accounting for revenue recognition both in terms of contracts with multiple deliverables, and in consulting contracts recognized using percentage of completion. The Company evaluates each element of a contract with multiple elements in order to estimate the fair value of each separable component of the transaction. The Company's Management ("Management") applies judgement when assessing whether certain deliverables in a customer arrangement should be included or excluded from a unit of account to which contract accounting is applied. The judgement is typically related to the sale and inclusion of software, maintenance, and consulting services in a customer arrangement and involves an assessment that principally addresses whether the deliverable has stand-alone value to the customer that is not dependent upon other components of the arrangement. The percentage of completion is calculated based on the labour hours incurred to date on each contract at the end of the respective accounting period divided by the total estimated hours for the contract and then multiplied by the estimated contracted revenue expected to be earned. Judgement and estimates are required to evaluate the estimated hours to complete. Due to the nature of the contracts, estimates may change significantly from one accounting period to the next.

Management operates under the assumption that its carefully budgeted expenditures, coupled with expected revenue and cash flow will be sufficient to fund future operations as a going concern.

The Company makes use of estimates when making allowances for uncollectible trade and other receivables. The Company evaluates each receivable at year end using factors such as age of receivable, payment history, and credit risk to estimate when determining if an allowance is required, and the amount of the allowance.

The Company must make use of estimates in calculating the fair value of share-based payments. Amounts recorded for share-based payments are subject to the inputs used in the Black-Scholes option pricing model, including assumptions such as volatility, dividend yield, risk-free interest rates, forfeiture rate estimates, and expected option life.

Other estimates employed are related to taxes and related provisions (note 4 (f) and note 4 (h)) and other provisions and contingencies. Actual results could differ from these and other estimates. The recognition of deferred tax assets is based on forecasts of future taxable profit. The measurement of future taxable profit for the purposes of determining whether or not to recognize deferred tax assets depends on many factors, including the Company's ability to generate such profits and the implementation of effective tax planning strategies. The occurrence or non-occurrence of such events in the future may lead to significant changes in the measurement of deferred tax assets.

Acceleware Ltd.

Notes to Financial Statements

December 31, 2015 and 2014

(in Canadian dollars)

3. Going concern

These financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, which assumes that the Company will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business. The Company has accumulated losses amounting to \$22,574,007 (December 31, 2014 - \$22,354,734), including the loss of \$219,273 in the year ended December 31, 2015, largely due to investments in new product development and in the penetration of new markets.

The Company actively manages its cash flow and investment in new products to match its cash requirements to cash generated from operations. In order to maximize cash generated from operations, the Company plans to continue to focus on high gross margin revenue streams such as software products, consulting services and training; focus on selected core vertical markets; minimize operating expenses where possible; and limit capital expenditure. Management believes that successful execution of its business plan will result in sufficient cash flow to fund projected operational and investment requirements. However, no assurances can be given that the Company will be able to achieve all or part of the objectives discussed above, or that sufficient financing from outside sources will be available. Further, if the Company's operations are unable to generate cash flow levels at or above current projections, the Company may not have sufficient funds to meet its obligations over the next twelve months.

Should such events occur, management is committed to implementing all or a portion of its contingency plan. This plan has been developed and designed to provide additional cash flow, and includes, but is not limited to, deferring certain additional product development initiatives, and further reducing sales, marketing and general and administrative expenses, and seeking outside financing.

The failure of the Company to achieve one or all of the above items may have a material adverse impact on the Company's financial position, results of financial performance and cash flows.

These factors indicate the existence of material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

The ability of the Company to continue as a going concern is dependent upon successful execution of its plans noted above. The outcome of these initiatives cannot be predicted at this time. These financial statements do not include any adjustments relating to the recoverability and classification of recorded asset amounts or the amounts and classification of liabilities that might be necessary should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

Acceleware Ltd.

Notes to Financial Statements December 31, 2015 and 2014 (in Canadian dollars)

4. Significant Accounting Policies

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all years presented in these financial statements, unless otherwise indicated.

(a) Foreign currency translation

Transactions denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency of the Company at exchange rates prevailing at the transaction dates (spot exchange rates). Monetary assets and liabilities are retranslated at the exchange rates at the reporting date.

Non-monetary items that are measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rates at the date of the transaction and non-monetary items that are measured at fair value are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the items' fair value was determined.

Exchange gains and losses on translation or settlement are recognized in the statement of comprehensive loss for the current year.

(b) Revenue recognition

Revenue from product sales is recognized when persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, the product has been shipped, the price is fixed and determinable, and collection is reasonably assured.

Revenue from consulting work is recognized when services have been completed.

Software leases and software maintenance revenue is deferred and recognized on a pro-rata basis over the term of the lease or maintenance contract, typically 12 months.

Revenues from interest are recognized when earned and recorded in other income.

Contracts with multiple-element arrangements, such as those including both product sales and maintenance contracts, are accounted as separate units of accounting and are recognized as each element is earned based on the relative fair value of each element and only when there are no undelivered elements that are essential to the functionality of the delivered elements.

The Company occasionally provided goods and service to its customers under long-term contracts. The Company recognized revenue on long-term contracts on the percentage of completion basis, based on labour hours incurred relative to the estimated total hours. Work in progress represents the gross unbilled amount expected to be collected from customers for contract work performed to date. Contract billings received in excess of recognized revenue are included in current liabilities as deferred revenue. Losses on such contracts are accrued when the estimate of total costs indicates that a loss will be realized.

(c) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and guaranteed investment certificates which are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value and that have an original maturity at date of purchase of three months or less.

Acceleware Ltd.

Notes to Financial Statements

December 31, 2015 and 2014

(in Canadian dollars)

4. Significant Accounting Policies (cont'd)

(d) Property and equipment

Property and equipment are recorded at cost less accumulated amortization and impairment or write-down, if applicable. Cost is determined as the expenditure directly attributable to the asset at acquisition, only when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the Company and the cost can be reliably measured. All repairs and maintenance costs are charged to the statement of comprehensive loss during the financial period in which they are incurred. Amortization over the estimated useful life of assets is provided on the following bases and annual rates:

Furniture and fixtures	20% declining balance
Computer software	100% declining balance
Leasehold improvements	five years straight-line
Computer hardware	three years straight-line

The Company allocates the amount initially recognized in respect of an item of property and equipment to its significant components and depreciates separately each such component, where applicable. The estimated useful lives of property and equipment are reviewed at the end of each reporting period and adjusted if required.

Gains and losses on disposals of property and equipment are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount of the asset and are included in the statement of comprehensive loss.

(e) Impairment of assets

i. Financial assets

Financial assets carried at amortized cost are assessed for impairment at each reporting date. A financial asset is impaired if objective evidence indicates that a loss event has occurred after the initial recognition of the asset. For financial assets measured at amortized cost, the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows, discounted at the original effective interest rate. If impairment has occurred, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced, with the amount of the loss recognized in the statement of comprehensive loss. Impairment losses on financial assets carried at amortized cost are reversed in subsequent periods if the amount of the loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognized.

Acceleware Ltd.

Notes to Financial Statements

December 31, 2015 and 2014

(in Canadian dollars)

4. Significant Accounting Policies (cont'd)

(e) Impairment of assets (cont'd)

ii. *Non-financial assets*

The carrying amounts of the Company's property and equipment are assessed for impairment indicators on at least an annual basis to determine whether there is any indication that these assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss, if any.

An impairment loss is recognized for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or group of assets' estimated fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable independent cash inflows (a cash generating unit or "CGU").

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or CGU) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but limited to the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset (or CGU) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognized immediately in the statement of comprehensive loss. The Company has one CGU and has determined that no impairment is required.

(f) SR&ED Investment tax credits

The Company claims federal investment tax credits as a result of incurring scientific research and experimental development ("SR&ED") expenditures. Federal investment tax credits are recognized when the related expenditures are incurred and there is reasonable assurance of their realization. Federal investment tax credits are accounted for as a reduction of research and development expense for items of a period expense nature or as a reduction of property and equipment for items of a capital nature. Management has made a number of estimates and assumptions in determining the expenditures eligible for the federal investment tax credit claim. It is possible that the allowed amount of the federal investment tax credit claim could be materially different from the recorded amount upon assessment by Canada Revenue Agency.

The Company claims provincial (Alberta) investment tax credits as a result of incurring SR&ED expenditures. Provincial investment tax credits are recognized when the related expenditures are incurred and there is reasonable assurance of their realization. Management has made a number of estimates and assumptions in determining the expenditures eligible for the provincial investment tax credit claim. The provincial investment tax credits are refundable and have been recorded as Alberta SR&ED tax credit receivable, and as a reduction in research and development expenses on the statement of comprehensive loss. It is possible that the allowed amount of the provincial investment tax credit claim could be materially different from the recorded amount upon assessment by Canada Revenue Agency and the Alberta Tax and Revenue Administration.

Acceleware Ltd.

Notes to Financial Statements

December 31, 2015 and 2014

(in Canadian dollars)

4. Significant Accounting Policies (cont'd)

(g) Research and development costs and government assistance

Research costs are expensed in the period incurred. Development costs are expensed in the period incurred unless the Company believes a development project meets generally accepted criteria for deferral and amortization. Research and development costs comprise salaries, share-based payments, lab supplies, and an allocation of office costs and amortization. No development costs have been deferred as at December 31, 2015 (December 31, 2014 - \$nil).

Reimbursements of eligible costs pursuant to government assistance programs are recorded as a reduction of research and development costs when the related costs are incurred. Claims not settled by the reporting date are recorded as trade and other receivables on the statement of financial position when there is reasonable assurance of recovery. As at December 31, 2015, there was \$nil (December 31, 2014 - \$32,922) included in trade and other receivables pursuant to government assistance programs.

(h) Taxes

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

i. Current tax

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

ii. Deferred tax

Deferred taxes are the taxes expected to be payable or recoverable on differences between the carrying amounts of assets in the statement of financial position and their corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit, and are accounted for using the liability method. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognized for all taxable temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and their corresponding tax bases based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which deductible temporary differences can be utilized. Such assets and liabilities are not recognized if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of other assets in a transaction that affects neither the taxable income nor the accounting income.

(i) Share-based payments

The Company uses the fair value method to account for options to be granted to employees, directors and officers. All options and similar instruments that are granted to non-employees are also accounted at the fair value of the goods or services received unless the fair value of the goods or services cannot be estimated reliably. The fair value method consists of recording share-based payments to the statement of comprehensive loss over the vesting period of each tranche of options granted. At the time of exercise, the consideration and the related contributed surplus recognized to the exercise date are credited to share capital.

Acceleware Ltd.

Notes to Financial Statements

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(in Canadian dollars)

4. Significant accounting policies (cont'd)

(j) Loss per share

Basic loss per share is computed by dividing the total comprehensive loss attributable to shareholders by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the year. The Company uses the treasury stock method to determine the dilutive effect of stock options and warrants. The treasury stock method assumes the notional exercise of all in-the-money stock options and warrants and that all notional proceeds to the Company are used to repurchase the Company's stock at the average market price during the year. No adjustment to diluted loss per share is made if the result of this calculation is anti-dilutive or if the Company is in a loss position.

(k) Financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are recognized when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial assets are derecognized when the rights to receive cash flows from the assets have expired or have been transferred and the Company has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership. Financial liabilities are derecognized when the Company's obligations are discharged, cancelled or expire. Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the statement of financial position when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. At initial recognition, the Company classifies its financial instruments in the following categories depending on the purpose for which the instruments were acquired:

(i) Financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL"): A financial asset or liability is classified in this category if acquired principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the short-term. Derivatives are also included in this category unless they are designated as hedges. Financial instruments in this category are recognized initially and subsequently at fair value. Transaction costs are expensed in the statement of comprehensive loss. Gains and losses arising from changes in fair value are presented in the statement of comprehensive loss within other gains and losses in the year in which they arise. Financial assets and liabilities that are FVTPL are classified as current except for the portion expected to be realized or paid beyond twelve months of the reporting date, which is classified as non-current. The Company's financial assets that are classified as FVTPL are its cash and cash equivalents.

(ii) Loans and receivables: Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. The Company's trade and other receivables are classified as loans and receivables and are included in current assets due to their short-term nature. Loans and receivables are initially recognized at the amount expected to be received less, when material, a discount to reduce the loans and receivables to fair value. Subsequently, loans and receivables are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method less a provision for impairment.

(iii) Financial liabilities at amortized cost: Financial liabilities at amortized cost include accounts payable and accrued liabilities. Financial liabilities are initially recognized at the amount required to be paid less, when material, a discount to reduce the payables to fair value. Subsequently, financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Financial liabilities are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within twelve months. Otherwise, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

Acceleware Ltd.

Notes to Financial Statements

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(in Canadian dollars)

4. Significant accounting policies (cont'd)

(k) Financial instruments (cont'd)

All non-monetary transactions are measured at the fair value of the asset surrendered or the asset received, whichever is more reliable, unless the transaction lacks commercial substance or the fair value cannot be reliably established. The commercial substance requirement is met when the future cash flows are expected to change significantly as a result of the transaction. When the fair value of a non-monetary transaction cannot be reliably measured, it is recorded at the carrying amount (after reduction, when appropriate, for impairment) of the asset given up adjusted by the fair value of any monetary consideration received or given. When the asset received or the consideration given up is shares in an actively traded market, the value of those shares will be considered fair value.

(l) Leases

At inception of an arrangement, the Company determines whether the arrangement is or contains a lease. At inception or on re-assessment of an arrangement that contains a lease, the Company separates payments and other consideration required by the arrangement into those for the lease and those for other elements on the basis of their relative fair values. If the Company concludes for a finance lease that it is impractical to separate the payments reliably, then an asset and a liability are recognized at an amount equal to the fair value of the underlying asset; subsequently, the liability is reduced as payments are made and an imputed finance cost on the liability is recognized using the Company's incremental borrowing rate.

Assets held by the Company under leases that transfer to the Company substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as finance leases. The leased assets are measured initially at an amount equal to the lower of their fair value and the present value of the minimum lease payments. Subsequent to initial recognition, the assets are accounted for in accordance with the accounting policy applicable to that asset. Assets held under other leases are classified as operating leases and are not recognized in the Company's statement of financial position.

Payments made under operating leases are recognized in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease. Lease inducements received are recognized as an integral part of the total lease expense, over the term of the lease. Minimum lease payments made under finance leases are apportioned between the finance expense and the reduction of the outstanding liability. The finance expense is allocated to each period during the lease term so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

(m) Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realizable value. The cost of inventories is based on the first-in first-out principle, and includes expenditures incurred in acquiring the inventories, production and other costs incurred in bringing them to their existing location and condition. Inventories are written down to net realizable value when the cost of inventories is estimated not to be recoverable due to declining selling prices. When circumstances that previously caused inventories to be written down below cost no longer exist, the amount of the write-down previously recorded is reversed. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs of completion and selling expenses.

Acceleware Ltd.

Notes to Financial Statements

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(in Canadian dollars)

5. Recent Accounting Pronouncements Issued and not yet Effective

Certain new standards, interpretations, amendments and improvements to existing standards were issued by the IASB or International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (“IFRIC”) that are mandatory for accounting periods beginning after January 1, 2016 or later periods. The standards affected are as follows:

(a) IFRS 9 Financial instruments

The Company will be required to adopt IFRS 9, Financial Instruments (“IFRS 9”) effective for fiscal years ending on or after January 1, 2018 with earlier application permitted. This is a result of the first phase of the IASB’s project to replace IAS 39, Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement (“IAS 39”). The new standard replaces the current multiple classification and measurement models for financial assets and liabilities with a single model that has only two classification categories: amortized cost and fair value. IFRS 9 has also been amended not to require the restatement of comparative period financial statements for the initial application of the classification and measuring requirements of IFRS 9, but instead requires modified disclosures on transition to IFRS 9. The Company is analyzing the new standard to determine its impact on the Company’s financial statements.

(b) IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers

On May 28, 2014, the IASB issued the final revenue standard, IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers, which will replace IAS 11 Construction Contracts, IAS 18 Revenue, IFRIC 13 Customer Loyalty Programmes, IFRIC 15 Agreements for the Construction of Real Estate, IFRIC 18 Transfer of Assets from Customers, and SIC 31 Revenue - Barter Transactions Involving Advertising Services. The new standard will be mandatorily effective for fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2018, and interim periods within that year. Earlier application is permitted. The Company is analyzing the new standard to determine its impact on the Company’s financial statements.

(c) IFRS 16 Leases

On January 13 2016, the IASB has developed a new Leases Standard, IFRS 16, which supersedes IAS 17 Leases. The new standard will be mandatorily effective for fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2019. A company assesses whether to apply the requirements in IFRS 16 by identifying whether a contract is (or contains) a lease. IFRS 16 defines a lease and includes application guidance to help companies make this assessment. The definition applies to both parties to a contract, ie the customer (‘lessee’) and the supplier (‘lessor’). Most significantly, IFRS 16 changes significantly how a company accounts for leases that were off balance sheet applying IAS 17, other than short-term leases (leases of 12 months or less) and leases of low-value assets (such as personal computers and office furniture). Applying IFRS 16, in essence for all leases, a company is required to:

- (i) recognize lease assets and lease liabilities in the balance sheet, initially measured at the present value of unavoidable future lease payments;
- (ii) recognize depreciation of lease assets and interest on lease liabilities in the income statement over the lease term; and
- (iii) separate the total amount of cash paid into a principal portion (presented within financing activities) and interest (typically presented within either operating or financing activities) in the cash flow statement.

The Company is analyzing the new standard to determine its impact on the Company’s financial statements.

Acceleware Ltd.

Notes to Financial Statements December 31, 2015 and 2014 (in Canadian dollars)

6. Trade and other receivables

	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
Trade receivables	\$ 359,710	\$ 723,220
Goods and services tax and other receivables	21,589	40,231
Allowance for doubtful accounts	—	(6,542)
	\$ 381,299	\$ 756,909

The following is the continuity of the allowance for doubtful accounts:

	2015	2014
Balance, beginning of the year	\$ 6,542	\$ 16,634
Recovery of bad debts	—	(10,241)
Amounts written off	(6,542)	—
Adjustments	—	149
Balance, end of year	\$ —	\$ 6,542

Trade receivables are unsecured and non-interest bearing and are generally collect on 30 day terms.

7. Alberta SR&ED tax credit receivables

The benefit of investment tax credits for scientific research and experimental development expenses are recognized in the year the qualifying expenditure is made provided there is reasonable assurance of recovery. This benefit is presented as a reduction of the related research and development costs. The Company recorded \$120,618 in refundable Alberta SR&ED tax credits for the year ended December 31, 2015 (2014 - \$135,307).

Acceleware Ltd.

Notes to Financial Statements December 31, 2015 and 2014 (in Canadian dollars)

8. Property and equipment

Cost:	Furniture and fixtures	Computer hardware	Computer software	Leasehold improvements	Total
Opening balance at January 1, 2015	\$ 91,398	\$ 906,307	\$ 86,598	\$ 107,661	\$ 1,191,964
Additions	—	39,030	8,708	—	47,738
Closing balance at December 31, 2015	\$ 91,398	\$ 945,337	\$ 95,306	\$ 107,661	\$ 1,239,702

Accumulated amortization and impairment:	Furniture and fixtures	Computer hardware	Computer software	Leasehold improvements	Total
Opening balance at January 1, 2015	\$ 70,274	\$ 849,528	\$ 86,598	\$ 54,032	\$ 1,060,432
Amortization	4,224	55,034	2,177	21,531	82,966
Closing balance at December 31, 2015	\$ 74,498	\$ 904,562	\$ 88,775	\$ 75,563	\$ 1,143,398
Net book value at December 31, 2015	\$ 16,900	\$ 40,775	\$ 6,531	\$ 32,098	\$ 96,304

Cost:	Furniture and fixtures	Computer hardware	Computer software	Leasehold improvements	Total
Opening balance at January 1, 2014	\$ 91,398	\$ 877,113	\$ 86,598	\$ 107,661	\$ 1,162,770
Additions	—	29,194	—	—	29,194
Closing balance at December 31, 2014	\$ 91,398	\$ 906,307	\$ 86,598	\$ 107,661	\$ 1,191,964

Accumulated amortization and impairment:	Furniture and fixtures	Computer hardware	Computer software	Leasehold improvements	Total
Opening balance at January 1, 2014	\$ 65,514	\$ 791,022	\$ 83,183	\$ 32,501	\$ 972,220
Amortization	4,760	58,506	3,415	21,531	88,212
Closing balance at December 31, 2014	\$ 70,274	\$ 849,528	\$ 86,598	\$ 54,032	\$ 1,060,432
Net book value at December 31, 2014	\$ 21,124	\$ 56,779	\$ —	\$ 53,629	\$ 131,532

50% of amortization expense is allocated to research and development expense and 50% is allocated to general and administrative expense. For the year ended December 31, 2015, \$41,483 (2014 – \$44,106) in amortization is included in each of general and administrative and research and development expense on the statement of comprehensive loss. Property and equipment under finance lease as at December 31, 2015 had a cost of \$67,320 (December 31, 2014 - \$106,933), and a carrying amount of \$34,038 (December 31, 2014 - \$43,361) net of amortization.

Acceleware Ltd.

Notes to Financial Statements

December 31, 2015 and 2014

(in Canadian dollars)

9. Accounts payable and accrued liabilities

The Company's accounts payable and accrued liabilities are non-interest bearing and detailed below:

	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
Trade accounts payable	\$ 167,955	\$ 186,263
Deferred employee salaries (<i>note 21(c)</i>)	315,106	283,383
Other payroll liabilities	189,299	118,709
Customer deposits	—	22,050
Accrued liabilities and other payables	83,912	91,593
	\$ 756,272	\$ 701,998

10. Finance Leases

The Company has certain computer equipment under financial lease expiring in 2016 through 2018. The leases carry a weighted average annual interest rate of 5.25%. Estimated lease payments are as follows:

	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
2015	\$ —	\$ 30,350
2016	20,469	11,286
2017	17,029	7,883
2018	1,506	—
Minimum lease payments	39,004	49,519
Less: interest portion at a rate of 5.25% (2014 - 4.51%)	1,844	2,351
Net minimum lease payments	37,160	47,168
Less: current portion	19,078	28,833
	\$ 18,082	\$ 18,335

The equipment under finance lease has been recognized in property and equipment at the present value of minimum lease payments. Interest charges on leased equipment during the year were approximately \$2,471 (2014 – \$1,469). Other than interest, no costs were incurred relating to this lease. The lease is secured by the assets under lease. At year end, the net book value of equipment pledged as security for finance leases is \$34,038 (2014 – \$43,361) which is included in computer hardware.

Acceleware Ltd.

Notes to Financial Statements

December 31, 2015 and 2014

(in Canadian dollars)

11. Share capital and other components of shareholders' equity

(a) Share capital

The authorized share capital of the Company consists of an unlimited number of common shares, and unlimited number of first preferred shares, of which conditions are to be determined; and an unlimited number of second preferred shares, of which conditions are to be determined.

Common shares issued	Number	Amount
Balance, December 31, 2013	55,950,266	\$ 16,544,812
Issued	10,240,000	512,000
Balance, December 31, 2014 and December 31, 2015	66,190,266	\$ 17,056,812

In 2014, Acceleware issued 10,240,000 common shares at a price per share of \$0.05, for gross proceeds of \$512,000.

(b) Share-based payments

At December 31, 2015, the Company had one equity-settled share-based compensation plan. The Company accounts for options granted under this plan in accordance with the fair value method of accounting for share-based compensation. The estimated fair value of the options that are ultimately expected to vest is recorded over the option's vesting period and charged to share-based compensation expenses.

During 2015, the Company granted to certain employees, contractors, officers, and directors options to purchase a total of 1,668,422 Common Shares at an exercise price of \$0.05 per share. Of the total, 1,360,000 options vest over three years, such that 453,322 of the options will vest one year from the date of grant, 453,322 will vest two years from the date of grant and 453,356 will vest three years from the date of grant. A further 100,000 options vested six months after the grant date. The remaining options vest based on the market price of the Company's common shares. 104,211 options will vest when the closing market price of the Company's common shares exceeds \$0.0625 for ten consecutive trading days. 104,211 options will vest when the closing market price of the Company's common shares exceeds \$0.075 for ten consecutive trading days. All options granted expire 5 years from the date of grant. The weighted average grant date fair value of the stock options granted during 2015 was estimated to be \$0.026 per option using the Black-Scholes option pricing model based on the following weighted average assumptions: expected volatility of 153%, a risk-free interest rate of 0.85%, expected dividend yield of nil%, expected forfeiture rate of 3.0% and expected life of 5 years. The expected volatility was determined by calculating the historical volatility of the Company's common share price from the date of grant back to the date one year prior to the date of grant. The estimated fair value of each tranche of options not immediately vesting is amortized to share-based payments over the option vesting period on a straight line basis. Total share-based payment expenses for the year ended December 31, 2015 were \$30,443 relating to general and administrative and \$25,887 relating to research and development for a total of \$56,330.

Acceleware Ltd.

Notes to Financial Statements

December 31, 2015 and 2014

(in Canadian dollars)

11. Share capital and other components of shareholders' equity (cont'd)

(b) Share-based payments (cont'd)

During 2014, the Company granted to certain employees, officers, and directors options to purchase a total of 1,696,984 Common Shares at an exercise price of \$0.05 per share. Of the total, 1,345,000 options vest over three years, such that 448,335 of the options will vest one year from the date of grant, 448,335 will vest two years from the date of grant and 448,330 will vest three years from the date of grant. 200,000 options vest one year from the grant date. The remaining options vest based on the market price of the Company's common shares. 75,992 options will vest when the closing market price of the Company's common shares exceeds \$0.0625 for ten consecutive trading days. The remaining 75,992 options will vest when the closing market price of the Company's common shares exceeds \$0.075 for ten consecutive trading days. All options granted expire 5 years from the date of grant. The weighted average grant date fair value of the stock options granted during 2014 was estimated to be \$0.044 per option using the Black-Scholes option pricing model based on the following weighted average assumptions: expected volatility of 184%, a risk-free interest rate of 1.44%, expected dividend yield of nil%, expected forfeiture rate of 6% and expected life of 5 years. The expected volatility was determined by calculating the historical volatility of the Company's common share price from the date of grant back to the date one year prior to the date of grant. The estimated fair value of each tranche of options not immediately vesting is amortized to share-based payments over the option vesting period on a straight line basis. Total share-based payment expenses for the year ended December 31, 2014 were \$60,639 relating to general and administrative and \$29,701 relating to research and development for a total of \$90,340.

The changes to the number of options granted by Acceleware Ltd. and their weighted average exercise price are as follows:

	Number	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Balance, December 31, 2013	5,425,464	0.092
Granted	1,696,984	0.050
Forfeited	(1,117,500)	0.086
Expired	(1,065,000)	0.100
Balance, December 31, 2014	4,939,948	0.077
Granted	1,668,422	0.050
Forfeited	(18,000)	0.080
Expired	(781,000)	0.100
Balance, December 31, 2015	5,809,370	0.067

Acceleware Ltd.

Notes to Financial Statements

December 31, 2015 and 2014

(in Canadian dollars)

11. Share capital and other components of shareholders' equity (cont'd)

(b) Share-based payments (cont'd)

Summary of options outstanding and exercisable as at December 31, 2015 are as follows:

Exercise price outstanding	Number outstanding	Weighted average remaining contractual life (years)	Weighted average exercise price	Number exercisable
\$0.05	3,871,870	3.42	\$0.050	1,149,401
\$0.10	1,937,500	0.97	0.100	1,861,549
	5,809,370	2.60	\$0.067	3,010,950

(c) Contributed surplus

Balance, December 31, 2013	\$	6,033,864
Share-based payments		90,340
Balance, December 31, 2014	\$	6,124,204
Share-based payments		56,330
Balance, December 31, 2015	\$	6,180,534

Acceleware Ltd.

Notes to Financial Statements

December 31, 2015 and 2014

(in Canadian dollars)

12. Revenue

The Company sub-classifies revenue within the following components: product revenue, maintenance revenue, and consulting revenue. Product revenue comprises license fees charged for the use of software products licensed under multiple-year or perpetual arrangements in which the fair value of maintenance and/or professional service fees are determinable. Product revenue also includes the resale of third party hardware as part of customized solutions, as well as sales of hardware assembled internally. Consulting revenue consists of fees charged for implementation services, custom programming, training and simulation consulting. Maintenance revenue primarily consists of fees charged for customer support on software products post-delivery and also includes recurring fees derived from software leases.

	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
Product sales	\$ 1,681,809	\$ 811,702
Consulting	712,631	1,413,029
Maintenance	422,246	431,551
	\$ 2,816,686	\$ 2,656,282

Revenue from the application of contract accounting are typically allocated to product revenue and consulting revenue based on their relative fair values when the amount recognized in the period is determined using the percentage of completion method under contract accounting. Contract revenue recognized in the period:

	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
Contract revenue recognized in year	\$ 1,332,547	\$ —
Billed to date	727,869	—
Work in progress	\$ 604,678	\$ —

The Company operates in an international market within one reportable industry segment. Geographic revenue segmentation is as follows:

	Canada	USA	Total
December 31, 2015	\$ 212,812	2,603,874	\$ 2,816,686
December 31, 2014	\$ 42,550	2,613,732	\$ 2,656,282

The Company derives significant revenues from major customers each of whom exceed 10% of total revenues for either the year ended December 31, 2015 or 2014.

	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
Customer A	\$ 1,246,386	\$ 209,924
Customer B	271,517	363,371
Customer C	169,452	627,263
Customer D	686	385,607
	\$ 1,688,041	\$ 1,586,165

Acceleware Ltd.

Notes to Financial Statements

December 31, 2015 and 2014

(in Canadian dollars)

13. Cost of revenue

The Company incurs costs directly related to the provision of its products and services. These costs relate to direct salaries, contractors, benefits, hardware and software, travel, freight and other expenses.

	December 31, 2015		December 31, 2014
Salaries and contractors	\$ 432,169	\$	250,568
Cost of hardware and software	45,046		31,652
Travel, freight and other	62,528		52,435
	\$ 539,743	\$	334,655

14. General and administrative

The Company incurs costs related to marketing and selling its products and services as well as costs related to general and administrative activities. These costs include salaries, marketing, travel, share-based payments, a proportionate share of rent, supplies, public company fees, amortization, professional fees and bad debt expense.

	December 31, 2015		December 31, 2014
Salaries	\$ 740,150	\$	668,197
Marketing	115,775		169,334
Travel	50,195		52,748
Share-based payments (<i>note 11b</i>)	30,443		60,639
Foreign exchange gain	(87,794)		(58,402)
Rent, supplies and public company fees	246,298		280,771
Amortization (<i>note 8</i>)	41,483		44,106
Professional fees	83,626		87,011
Bad debt (recovery) expense	—		(9,655)
	\$ 1,220,176	\$	1,294,749

Acceleware Ltd.

Notes to Financial Statements

December 31, 2015 and 2014

(in Canadian dollars)

15. Research and development

The Company incurs costs related to its research and development activities. To date, all of the costs relating to the Company's projects under development have been expensed as incurred. These costs include a portion of salaries, share-based payments, R&D lab supplies, a proportionate share of rent and office supplies, and amortization and other expenses. Research and development costs incurred during the year are as follows:

	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
Salaries	\$ 1,009,506	\$ 1,052,536
Consultants	233,260	174,886
R&D lab supplies and other	123,723	59,349
Share-based payments (<i>note 11b</i>)	25,887	29,701
Rent and overhead allocation	79,925	88,678
Amortization (<i>note 8</i>)	41,483	44,106
Non-refundable government assistance	(116,348)	(127,652)
Alberta SR&ED tax credits (<i>note 7</i>)	(120,956)	(135,307)
	\$ 1,276,480	\$ 1,186,297

The Company's assistance from Alberta Innovates Technology Futures and NRC-IRAP, \$116,348 for the year ended December 31, 2015 (\$127,652– December 31, 2014), is non-refundable.

16. Income taxes

The provision for income taxes differs from the result which would be obtained by applying the combined Canadian federal and provincial statutory tax rate of 26.0% (December 31, 2014 – 25.0%) to loss before taxes. The difference results from the following:

	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
Loss before income tax	\$ 219,273	\$ 158,898
Computed expected recovery	57,011	39,725
Non-deductible expenses	(16,364)	(24,263)
SR&ED investment tax credits	118,105	137,231
Change in deferred tax assets not recognized	(158,752)	(152,693)
Deferred tax recovery	\$ —	\$ —

The statutory tax rate increased from 25% to 26% due to an increase in the Alberta provincial tax rate on July 1, 2015.

Acceleware Ltd.

Notes to Financial Statements

December 31, 2015 and 2014

(in Canadian dollars)

16. Income taxes (cont'd)

The components of the deferred tax asset are as follows:

	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
Deferred tax assets:		
SR&ED tax pools	\$ 301,150	\$ 237,716
SR&ED investment tax credits	(301,150)	(237,613)
Property and equipment and other	—	(103)
Net deferred tax asset	\$ —	\$ —

The components of the unrecognized deductible temporary differences are as follows:

	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
SR&ED expenditure pool	\$ 119,176	\$ 133,744
SR&ED investment tax credits	1,115,369	950,451
Property and equipment	4,778	—
	\$ 1,239,323	\$ 1,084,195

The Company has \$1,234,545 (December 31, 2014 - \$1,084,605) in deductible SR&ED expenditures and \$1,115,369 (December 31, 2014 - \$950,451) of SR&ED investment tax credits available to claim against future taxable income or income taxes. The investment tax credits begin to expire in 2031.

17. Financial Instruments

(a) Fair Value

The carrying value of cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables, accounts payable and accrued liabilities approximates their fair values due to the immediate or short-term maturity of these financial instruments. The Company uses three input levels to measure fair value:

Level 1 - unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities. An active market for the asset or liability is a market in which transactions for the asset or liability occur with sufficient frequency and volume to provide pricing information on an ongoing basis;

Acceleware Ltd.

Notes to Financial Statements December 31, 2015 and 2014 (in Canadian dollars)

17. Financial Instruments (cont'd)

(a) Fair Value (cont'd)

Level 2 - quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities; quoted prices in markets that are not active; or other inputs that are observable or can be corroborated by observable market data for substantially the full term of the assets or liabilities;

Level 3 - unobservable inputs that are supported by little or no market activity and that are significant to the fair value of the assets or liabilities.

The Company's cash and cash equivalent is measured based on Level 1. There were no transfers between levels 1, 2 and 3 inputs during the year.

(b) Interest Rate Risk

The Company is exposed to interest rate risk in that changes in market interest rates will cause fluctuations in the fair value of or future cash flows from its cash equivalents. The short term nature of these instruments, a maturity within three months of their purchase date and the highly liquid nature of these investments significantly mitigate the Company's interest rate risk.

(c) Currency Risk

A significant portion of the Company's revenues is made from sales to customers in foreign countries, and is denominated in United States dollars ("USD"). Accordingly, the Company is exposed to related foreign currency risk arising from fluctuations in USD exchange rates. The Company does not engage in any foreign currency hedging at this time.

The USD working capital exposure as at year end is as follows:

	December 31, 2015		December 31, 2014
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 163,715	\$	339,788
Trade and other receivables	328,975		716,678
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(38,376)		(41,857)
Net exposure	\$ 454,314	\$	1,014,609

The USD denominated revenue and expenses for the year are as follows:

	December 31, 2015		December 31, 2014
Revenue	\$ 2,603,874	\$	2,613,733
Expenses	(91,138)		(98,937)
Net exposure	\$ 2,512,736	\$	2,514,796

Acceleware Ltd.

Notes to Financial Statements December 31, 2015 and 2014 (in Canadian dollars)

17. Financial Instruments (cont'd)

(c) Currency Risk (cont'd)

The table below depicts the average and ending USD to Canadian dollar exchange rates for the year.

	Average exchange rate for the year ended December 31, 2015	Average exchange rate for the year ended December 31, 2014	Exchange rate as at December 31, 2015	Exchange rate as at December 31, 2014
USD per one Canadian dollar	1.2787	1.1048	1.3840	1.1601

The table below depicts the annual impact to net and comprehensive loss of varying the above USD to Canadian dollar exchange rate by one cent.

	decrease/(increase) in comprehensive loss for the year ended December 31, 2015	decrease/(increase) in comprehensive loss for the year ended December 31, 2014
1 cent strengthening in the Canadian dollar	\$ (22,933)	\$ (31,508)
1 cent weakening in the Canadian dollar	\$ 22,933	\$ 31,508

(d) Credit Risk

Credit risk reflects the risk that the Company may be unable to recover its trade and other receivables. The Company is exposed to credit risk as a substantial portion of its revenue is predominately generated from a small number of customers. The Company manages its credit risk by closely monitoring the granting of credit. Trade and other receivables that are greater than 30 days are considered past due but not impaired. Based on the status of trade and other receivables, an allowance for doubtful accounts of \$nil has been recorded as at December 31, 2015 (December 31, 2014 - \$6,542).

The aging of trade and other receivables as at year end is as follows:

	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
1 – 30 days	\$ 171,036	\$ 413,295
31 - 60 days	194,619	83,147
61 – 90 days	—	34,545
91 – 120 days	—	147
Over 120 days	15,644	232,317
Allowance for doubtful accounts	—	(6,542)
	\$ 381,299	\$ 756,909

Acceleware Ltd.

Notes to Financial Statements December 31, 2015 and 2014 (in Canadian dollars)

17. Financial Instruments (cont'd)

(d) Credit Risk (cont'd)

The following table shows the customers whose trade receivables exceed 15% of the total trade and other receivables at December 31, 2015:

	December 31, 2015		December 31, 2014
Customer V	\$	192,132	151,469
	\$	192,132	\$ 151,469

(e) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is defined as the risk that an entity will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities. Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company is not able to meet its financial obligations as they become due or that it can only do so at an abnormally high cost.

The Company plans to manage its cash flow and investment in new products to match the cash requirements to cash generated from operations. Management believes that successful execution of its business plan will result in sufficient cash flow to fund projected operational and investment requirements. However, no assurances can be given that the Company will be able to achieve all or part of the objectives discussed above, or that sufficient financing from outside sources will be available.

Management strives to maintain an optimum level of liquidity by actively managing assets, liabilities and cash flows. Management prepares regular budgets and cash flow forecasts to help predict future changes in liquidity. Based on the Company's aggregate liquid assets as compared to its liabilities and commitments, management assesses liquidity risk to be low, subject to the ability to generate positive cash flows from operations.

Acceleware's financial liabilities are all due within one year, with the exception of finance leases (see *note 10*).

Acceleware Ltd.

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(in Canadian dollars)

18. Capital Risk Management

Capital disclosures provide information about (i) the Company's objectives, policies, and processes for managing capital, (ii) quantitative data about what the Company regards as capital, (iii) whether the Company has complied with any capital requirements, and (iv) if it has not complied, the consequences of such non-compliance.

The Company's objectives for managing capital are:

- i. To safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, so that it can provide adequate returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders.
- ii. To ensure sufficient liquidity to enable the internal financing of capital thereby facilitating its ability to continue operations and eventually achieve profitable operations.
- iii. To maintain a strong capital base so as to maintain investor, creditor and market confidence.

The Company considers the items included in capital to include shareholders' equity, and non-current debt. The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it in light of changes in economic and business conditions, financing environment and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. In order to maintain or adjust its capital structure, the Company may issue new shares, new debt, draw on lines of credit, or scale back the size and nature of its operations. The Company's management of its capital is dependent upon cost containment and on its ongoing efforts to focus on core vertical markets and achieve profitable operations. The Company is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements. As at December 31, 2015, shareholders' equity was \$663,339 (December 31, 2014 - \$826,282) and the Company had \$18,082 in non-current debt in the form of finance leases (December 31, 2014 - \$18,335).

19. Indemnifications

(a) Directors and Officers

Under the terms of certain agreements and Acceleware's by-laws, the individuals who have acted at the Company's request as directors and/or officers are indemnified to the extent permitted by law, against any and all damages, liabilities, costs, charges or expenses suffered by or incurred by the individuals as a result of their service. The claims covered by such indemnifications are subject to statutory and other legal limitation periods. The nature of the indemnification agreements prevents the Company from making a reasonable estimate of the maximum potential amount it could be required to pay to beneficiaries of such indemnification agreements. The Company has mitigated this risk by obtaining directors' and officers' liability insurance.

(b) Other

In the ordinary course of business, the Company enters contracts which contain indemnification provisions such as loan agreements, purchase contracts, service agreements, licensing agreements, asset purchase and sale agreements, operating agreements, leasing agreements, asset use agreements etc. In such contracts, the Company may indemnify counterparties to the contracts if certain events occur. These indemnification provisions vary on an agreement by agreement basis. In some cases, there are no pre-determined amounts or limits included in the indemnification provisions and the occurrence of contingent events that will trigger payment under them is difficult to predict. Therefore, the maximum potential future amount that the Company could be required to pay cannot be estimated.

Acceleware Ltd.

Notes to Financial Statements

December 31, 2015 and 2014

(in Canadian dollars)

20. Commitments

On February 29, 2012, Acceleware entered into a premise lease agreement to lease 5,244 square feet of office space commencing August 1, 2012 and ending July 31, 2017, a period of five years. A rent inducement of \$103,420 was received and included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities. It will be amortized over the term of the lease and recorded as a reduction to rent expense. At December 31, 2015, \$31,756 of the rent inducement remains (December 31, 2014 - \$51,812). Effective August 1, 2015 the lease was renegotiated and extended to July 31, 2020.

In addition to the basic monthly rents, the Company must pay a proportionate share of property taxes, operating costs, utilities and additional services.

The minimum annual basic rent commitments are as follows:

2016	\$	91,770
2017		91,770
2018		91,770
2019		91,770
2020		53,533
	\$	420,613

Acceleware Ltd.

Notes to Financial Statements

December 31, 2015 and 2014

(in Canadian dollars)

21. Related Party Transactions

- (a) For the year ended December 31, 2015, the Company incurred expenses in the amount of \$175,599 (2014 - \$167,284) with a company controlled by an officer of the Company as fees for duties performed in managing operations, and is included in research and development. Of the total, \$39,161 was included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities as at December 31, 2015 (December 31, 2014 - \$24,607). These fees occurred in the normal course of operations and in the opinion of management represent fair value for services rendered.
- (b) For the year ended December 31, 2015, the Company incurred expenses in the amount of \$11,407 (2014 - \$11,265) with a company controlled by a director of the Company for legal fees, and is included in general and administrative. Of the total, \$4,644 was included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities as at December 31, 2015 (December 31, 2014 - \$10,829). These fees occurred in the normal course of operations and in the opinion of management approximates fair value for services rendered.
- (c) Four officers of the Company have advanced \$315,105 (December 31, 2014 - \$283,383) to the Company in the form of deferred salaries and consulting fees. These amounts are non-interest bearing, unsecured and are to be repaid no later than December 31, 2016. These amounts are recorded in accounts payable and accrued liabilities.
- (d) Key management includes the Company's directors and members of the executive management team. Compensation awarded to key management included:

		2015		2014
Salaries and short-term employee benefits	\$	754,077	\$	704,471
Share-based payments		21,636		40,426
	\$	775,713	\$	744,897