EASY TECHNOLOGIES INC.
(FORMERLY EASYMED TECHNOLOGIES INC.)

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEARS ENDED OCTOBER 31, 2015 AND 2014

(EXPRESSED IN SWISS FRANCS)

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholders of Easy Technologies Inc.

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Easy Technologies Inc., which comprise the consolidated statements of financial position as at October 31, 2015 and 2014 and the consolidated statements of comprehensive income (loss), changes in shareholders' deficiency and cash flows for the years then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility for the Consolidated Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated 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 consolidated financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated 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 consolidated 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 consolidated financial statements.

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Easy Technologies Inc. as at October 31, 2015 and 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 modifying our opinion, we draw attention to Note 1 to the consolidated financial statements which describes matters and conditions that indicate the existence of a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt about Easy Technologies Inc.'s ability to continue as a going concern.

DMCL

DALE MATHESON CARR-HILTON LLP
CHARTERED PROFESSIONAL ACCOUNTANTS

Vancouver, Canada
February 22, 2016

Easy Technologies Inc. (Formerly Easymed Technologies Inc.)
Consolidated Statements of Financial Position
(Expressed in Swiss Francs)

	Note	October 31, 2015	October 31, 2014
		CHF	CHF
ASSETS			
Current			
Cash		887	7,575
GST receivable		5,528	-
		6,415	7,575
LIABILITIES			
Current			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	4	89,168	249,142
Loan payable		-	22,467
Loans payable to related parties	6	79,893	465,491
Deferred revenue		-	14,350
		169,061	751,450
SHAREHOLDERS' DEFICIENCY			
Capital stock	7	2,180,060	1,671,720
Reserves	7	2,437,732	2,415,533
Deficit		(4,780,438)	(4,831,128)
		(162,646)	(743,875)
Total liabilities and shareholders' deficiency		6,415	7,575

Approved for issuance on behalf of the Board of Directors on February 22, 2016

"Rajen Janda"	*"Charn Deol"*
Director	Director

Easy Technologies Inc. (Formerly Easymed Technologies Inc.)
Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income (Loss)
(Expressed in Swiss Francs)

	Note	Year ended October 31, 2015	2014
		CHF	CHF
Revenue		5,100	28,448
Operating Expenses			
Finance charges		656	3,347
Office and administration		54,804	132,386
Salaries and consultants	6	68,339	179,742
Loss before other items		(118,699)	(315,475)
Other items			
Gain on disposition of subsidiary	6	30,878	-
Gain on settlement of debt	6	219,067	150,318
Foreign exchange gain		1,020	-
Impairment of advance	5	(77,080)	-
Interest expense		(4,496)	(26,139)
Net Income (loss)		50,690	(162,848)
Translation gain		22,199	1,658
Comprehensive income (loss)		72,889	(161,190)
Earnings (loss) per share, basic and diluted		0.01	(0.15)
Weighted average number of shares outstanding, basic and diluted		3,914,137	1,112,548

Easy Technologies Inc. (Formerly Easymed Technologies Inc.)
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Shareholders' Deficiency
(Expressed in Swiss Francs)

	Capital Stock		Reserves				
	Number of Common Shares	Amount	Share-based payment	Loan	Foreign currency translation	Deficit	Total
		CHF	CHF	CHF	CHF	CHF	CHF
Balance, October 31, 2013	6,513,297	1,505,511	2,345,580	57,081	11,214	(4,905,782)	(986,396)
Shares issued on private placement	6,450,000	166,209	-	-	-	-	166,209
Net loss	-	-	-	-	-	(162,848)	(162,848)
Gain on settlement of debt	-	-	-	-	-	237,502	237,502
Translation adjustment	-	-	-	-	1,658	-	1,658
Balance, October 31, 2014	12,963,287	1,671,720	2,345,580	57,081	12,872	(4,831,128)	(743,875)
Shares issued on private placement	35,000,000	508,340	-	-	-	-	508,340
Net income	-	-	-	-	-	50,690	50,690
Translation adjustment	-	-	-	-	22,199	-	22,199
Balance, October 31, 2015	47,963,287	2,180,060	2,345,580	57,081	35,071	(4,780,438)	(162,646)

Easy Technologies Inc. (Formerly Easymed Technologies Inc.)
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows
(Expressed in Swiss Francs)

	Year ended October 31,	
	2015	**2014**
	CHF	CHF
Operating Activities		
Net income (loss)	50,690	(162,848)
Items not affecting cash:		
Accrued interest	4,496	-
Gain on disposition of subsidiary	(30,878)	-
Gain on settlement of debt	(219,067)	(150,318)
Foreign exchange gain on non-cash items	24,702	-
Change in working capital:		
GST receivable	(5,528)	-
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	41,529	234,114
Deferred revenue	-	14,350
Cash used in operating activities	(134,059)	(64,702)
Investing Activities		
Cash held in subsidiary disposed of	(7,745)	-
Cash used in investing activities	(7,745)	-
Financing Activities		
Proceeds from loans	77,080	-
Repayment of loans on settlement	(450,307)	-
Proceeds from loans from related parties	-	65,000
Proceeds from issuance of shares for cash	508,340	-
Cash provided by financing activities	135,113	65,000
Effect of foreign exchange on cash	-	1,658
Net increase (decrease) in cash	(6,688)	1,956
Cash, beginning	7,575	5,619
Cash, ending	887	7,575
Non-cash transactions:		
Issuance of 6,450,000 shares for debt	-	166,209

1. NATURE AND CONTINUANCE OF OPERATIONS

Easy Technologies Inc., formerly Easymed Technologies Inc., (the "Company") was incorporated under the Swiss law on March 2, 2005. The Company, through its wholly owned Swiss subsidiary, provided a range of medical and health technology services and applications based on an internet and mobile phone platform. During the second quarter of 2015, the Company disposed this Swiss subsidiary (Note 6) and is currently looking for new business opportunities. The Company shares are traded on the Canadian Securities Exchange ("CSE") under the symbol EZM. The Company's registered office is located at Suite 200- 8338 120th Street, Surrey, BC V3W 3N4.

Subsequent to the year ended October 31, 2015, the Company changed its name to Easy Technologies Inc..

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the assumption that the Company will continue as a going concern, meaning it will continue in operation for the foreseeable future and will be able to realize assets and discharge liabilities in the ordinary course of operations. As at October 31, 2015, the Company is not able to finance its day to day activities through operations. The Company's continuation as a going concern is dependent upon the identification of a new business and its ability to attain profitable operations and generate funds there from and/or raise equity capital or borrowings sufficient to meet current and future obligations.

Management intends to finance operating costs over the next twelve months with loans from directors and companies controlled by directors and through the issuance of its common shares. Should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern, the net realizable value of its assets may be materially less than the amounts on its consolidated statement of financial position.

2. STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE

The consolidated financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") and Interpretations of the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee ("IFRIC).

3. BASIS OF PREPARATION AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of Preparation
The consolidated financial statements of the Company have been prepared on an accrual basis and are based on historical costs, modified where applicable. The consolidated financial statements are presented in Swiss Francs unless otherwise noted.

Basis of Consolidation
These consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its wholly-owned subsidiary, EasyMed Services S.A. (incorporated in Switzerland) until its time of disposition.

Inter-company balances and transactions, including unrealized income and expenses arising from inter-company transactions, are eliminated on consolidation.

Significant Estimates and Assumptions
The preparation of these financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make certain estimates, judgments and assumptions concerning the future. The Company's management reviews these estimates and underlying assumptions on an ongoing basis, based on experience and other factors, including expectation of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Revisions to estimates are adjusted for prospectively in the period in which the estimates are revised.

3. BASIS OF PREPARATION AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Significant Estimates and Assumptions (continued)
Estimates and assumptions where there is significant risk of material adjustments to assets and liabilities in future accounting periods include the fair value measurement of equity-based payments, and recoverability of deferred tax assets.

Significant Judgments
The preparation of these financial statements in accordance with IFRS requires the Company to make judgments, apart from those involving estimates, in applying accounting policies. The most significant judgments in applying the Company's consolidated financial statements include the assessment of the Company's ability to continue as a going concern and whether there are events or conditions that may give rise to significant uncertainty; and

Foreign Currency Translation
The functional currency of each of the Company's entities is measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which that entity operates. The consolidated financial statements are presented in Swiss Francs which is the functional currency of the subsidiary.

Foreign currency transactions are translated into functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the date of the transaction. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the re-measurement of monetary items at year-end exchange rates are recognized in profit or loss.

Non-monetary items measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rates at the date of the transaction and are not retranslated. Non-monetary items measured at fair value are translated using the exchange rates at the date when fair value was determined.

Share-Based Payments
Share-based payments to employees are measured at the fair value of the instruments issued and amortized over the vesting periods. Share-based payments to non-employees are measured at fair value of goods or services received or the fair value of the equity instruments issued, if it is determined the fair value of the goods or services cannot be reliably measured and are recorded at the date the goods or services are received. The corresponding amount is recorded to the option reserve. The fair value of options is determined using a Black-Scholes pricing model. The number of shares and options expected to vest is reviewed and adjusted at the end of each reporting period such that the amount recognized for services received as consideration for the equity instruments granted shall be based on the number of equity instruments that eventually vest.

Earnings (loss) Per Share
Basic earnings (loss) per share is calculated by dividing the loss attributable to common shareholders by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding in the period. For all periods presented, the earnings attributable to common shareholders equals the reported earnings attributable to owners of the Company. Diluted earnings (loss) per share is calculated using the treasury stock method. Under the treasury stock method, the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the calculation of diluted earnings per share assumes that the proceeds to be received on the exercise of dilutive share options and warrants are used to repurchase common shares at the average market price during the period.

3. BASIS OF PREPARATION AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Financial Instruments

The Company classifies its financial instruments in the following categories:

a) fair value through profit or loss;
b) loans and receivables;
c) held-to-maturity;
d) available-for-sale financial assets, and
e) financial liabilities.

The classification depends on the purpose for which the financial instruments were acquired. Management determines the classification of its financial instruments at initial recognition.

Financial assets are classified at fair value through profit or loss when they are either held for trading for the purpose of short-term profit taking, derivatives not held for hedging purposes, or when they are designated as such to avoid an accounting mismatch or to enable performance evaluation where a group of financial assets is managed by key management personnel on a fair value basis in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy. Such assets are subsequently measured at fair value with changes in carrying value being included in profit or loss.

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market and are subsequently measured at amortized cost. They are included in current assets, except for maturities greater than 12 months after the end of the reporting period. These are classified as non-current assets.

Held-to-maturity investments are non-derivative financial assets that have fixed maturities and fixed or determinable payments, and it is the Company's intention to hold these investments to maturity. They are subsequently measured at amortized cost. Held-to-maturity investments are included in non-current assets, except for those which are expected to mature within 12 months after the end of the reporting period.

Available-for-sale financial assets are non-derivative financial assets that are designated as available-for-sale or are not suitable to be classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, loans and receivables or held-to-maturity investments and are subsequently measured at fair value. These are included in current assets to the extent they are expected to be realized within 12 months after the end of the reporting period. Unrealized gains and losses are recognized in other comprehensive income, except for the impairment losses and foreign exchange gains and losses on monetary financial assets.

Non-derivative financial liabilities (excluding financial guarantees) are subsequently measured at amortized cost. Regular purchases and sales of financial assets are recognized on the trade date, the date on which the Company commits to purchase the asset.

At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether there is objective evidence that a financial instrument has been impaired. In the case of available-for-sale financial instruments, a significant prolonged decline in the value of the instrument is considered to determine whether an impairment has arisen.

The Company does not have any derivative financial assets and liabilities.

(Expressed in Swiss Francs)

3. BASIS OF PREPARATION AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Income Taxes

Current Income Tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities for the current period are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from and paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date, in the countries where the Company operates and generates taxable income.

Current income tax relating to items recognized directly in other comprehensive loss or equity is recognized in other comprehensive loss or equity and not in profit or loss. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

Deferred Tax

Deferred tax is recorded by providing for temporary differences at the reporting date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes. The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and recognized only to the extent that it is probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilized.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the year when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset, if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current income tax liabilities and the deferred income taxes related to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

New Accounting Standards and Interpretations

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments (“IFRS9”) was issued by the IASB in October 2010 and will replace IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement (“IAS 39”). IFRS 9 uses a single approach to determine whether a financial asset is measured at amortized cost or fair value, replacing the multiple rules in IAS 39. The approach in IFRS 9 is based on how an entity manages its financial instruments in the context of its business model and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets. Most of the requirements in IAS 39 for classification and measurement of financial liabilities were carried forward unchanged to IFRS 9. The new standard also requires a single impairment method to be used, replacing the multiple impairment methods in IAS 39. IFRS 9 will be effective January 1, 2018. Earlier adoption is permitted. The Company is in the process of assessing the impact of this standard on its consolidated financial statements.

Other accounting standards or amendments to existing accounting standards that have been issued but have future effective dates are either not applicable or not expected to have a significant impact on the Company’s consolidated financial statements.

4. ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND ACCRUED LIABILITIES

	October 31, 2015	October 31, 2014
	CHF	CHF
Accounts payable (Note 6)	81,242	163,800
Accrued liabilities	7,926	27,032
Interest payable (Notes 5 and 6)	-	58,310
	89,168	249,142

(Expressed in Swiss Francs)

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5. IMPAIRMENT OF ADVANCE

In March 2015, the Company entered into a memorandum of understanding with Infinia IT GmbH (“Infinia”) a private Swiss Company that develops technologies in the renewable energy. The Company advanced CAD$100,000 (CHF 77,080) for the exclusive worldwide distribution rights for all of Infinia’s technology and an option to purchase 50% of Infinia for CAD$1,900,000. As at October 31, 2015, the Company decided not to proceed with the agreement and has requested repayment of this prepayment. As at the date of this report, this advance has not been repaid and the Company recorded an impairment in full due to uncertainty of recoverability.

6. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Key Management Compensation:

Year ended October 31,	2015	2014
	CHF	CHF
Management and consulting fees	-	32,742

Included in the Company’s accounts payable as at October 31, 2015 was CHF Nil (October 31, 2014 – CHF 81,868) (Note 4) owing to the Company’s Chief Financial Officer. The amount is non-interest bearing, unsecured and due on demand.

Settlement of Debt

a) Settlement - On January 31, 2015 various debtors, including related party debtors assigned their debt to a company related to a shareholder (the “Related Party”).

In total, loans of CHF 489,154 (2014 – CHF 465,491) and accrued interest of CHF 63,502, accounts payable of CHF 46,277 and accounts payable to the CFO of the Company of CHF 70,441 were assigned to the Related Party. On January 30, 2015, the Company paid the Related Party CAD $620,087 (CHF 450,307) in full settlement of the above. As a result, the Company recorded a gain of CHF 217,817.

b) On March 19, 2015, the Company borrowed CAD $100,000 (CHF 77,080) (the “Loan”) from a Company that has a common director with the Company. The Loan was due April 19, 2015, has an interest of 10% per annum, and unsecured.

The loan and the accrued interest were not repaid on April 19, 2015 and is currently in default. As at October 31, 2015 the Company’s loan payable to related parties comprised of principal of CHF 75,490 (CAD $100,000) and accrued interest of CHF 4,403 (CAD $5,833).

Disposition of assets

On March 5, 2015, the Company decided to end its operations in Switzerland and sold its Swiss subsidiary EasyMed Services S.A., to a company controlled by a director of the Company at CAD $1. Details are as follows:

	Amount
Assets sold (cash)	CHF 7,745
Liabilities assumed by the buyer	(38,622)
Net liabilities transferred	30,877
Proceeds received	1
Gain recognized	30,878

(Expressed in Swiss Francs)

7. CAPITAL STOCK

Authorized – An unlimited number of common and preferred shares without par value.

On February 5, 2016, the Company consolidated its outstanding shares on 10 to 1 basis. The earnings / loss per share in these consolidated financial statements has been adjusted retrospectively. Other share and per shares amounts have not been restated.

Private Placement
On January 30, 2015, the Company closed a non-brokered private placement for the issuance of 35,000,000 units at CAD $0.02 per unit for gross proceeds of CAD $700,000 (CHF 508,340). Each unit consists of one common share and one share purchase warrant, which can be converted into one common share at CAD $0.05 per share for a period of five years.

Warrants

	Number of warrants	Weighted average exercise price
Outstanding, October 31, 2014	294,113	CHF5.21
Expiry	(294,113)	CHF5.21
Issuance	35,000,000	CAD0.05
Outstanding, October 31, 2015	35,000,000	CAD0.05

Warrants outstanding on October 31, 2015 expire on January 30, 2020.

Options

Under the Company's stock option plan, the Board of Directors may grant options for the purchase of up to 10% of the total number of issued and outstanding common shares of the Company. Options granted under the plan vest over time at the discretion of the board of directors and expire no later than five years from the date of issuance. Exercise prices on options granted under the plan cannot be lower than the market price of one share on the last trading day immediately preceding the day on which the option is granted, less the maximum applicable discount permitted by the CSE.

	Number of options	**Weighted average exercise price (CHF)**
Outstanding, October 31, 2013	160,000	6.51
Cancellation	(50,000)	6.51
Outstanding, October 31, 2014	110,000	6.51
Cancellation	(60,000)	6.51
Outstanding, October 31, 2015	50,000	6.51

Options outstanding on October 31, 2015 expire on May 24, 2016.

Share base payment reserve
The share-based payment reserve records items recognized as stock-based compensation expense and other share-based payments until such time that the stock options or warrants are exercised, at which time the corresponding amount will be transferred to share capital.

8. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT AND CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Company is exposed in varying degrees to a variety of financial instrument related risks. The Board of Directors approves and monitors the risk management processes, inclusive of documented investment policies, counterparty limits, and controlling and reporting structures. The type of risk exposure and the way in which such exposure is managed is provided as follows:

Credit risk
Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will fail to discharge an obligation and cause the other party to incur a financial loss. The Company's primary exposure to credit risk is on its cash held in bank accounts and its trade receivables. Cash is deposited in bank accounts held with major banks in Canada. As most of the Company's cash is held by one bank there is a concentration of credit risk. This risk is managed by using major banks that are high credit quality financial institutions as determined by rating agencies.

Liquidity risk
Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Company has a planning and budgeting process in place to help determine the funds required to support the Company's normal operating requirements on an ongoing basis. The Company ensures that there are sufficient funds to meet its short-term business requirements, taking into account its anticipated cash flows from operations and its holdings of cash.

Historically, the Company's sole source of funding has been the issuance of equity securities for cash, primarily through private placements. The Company's access to financing is always uncertain. There can be no assurance of continued access to significant equity funding.

Foreign exchange risk
Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair values of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because they are denominated in currencies that differ from the respective functional currency. The Company is not exposed to foreign exchange risk.

Interest rate risk
Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company's exposure to interest rate risk is minimal.

Capital management
The Company's policy is to maintain a strong capital base so as to maintain investor and creditor confidence and to sustain future development of the business. The capital structure of the Company consists of equity, comprising share capital, net of accumulated deficit.

There were no changes in the Company's approach to capital management during the year. The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

Classification of financial instruments
Financial assets included in the statement of financial position are as follows:

	October 31, 2015	October 31, 2014
	CHF	CHF
Loans and receivables:		
Cash	887	7,575
	887	7,575

(Expressed in Swiss Francs)

8. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT AND CAPITAL MANAGEMENT (continued)

Financial liabilities included in the statement of financial position are as follows:

	October 31, 2015	**October 31, 2014**
	CHF	CHF
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	89,168	249,142
Loans payable to related parties	79,893	465,491
Loans payable	-	22,467
	169,061	737,100

Fair value

The fair values of the Company's financial assets and liabilities approximates the carrying amounts either due to their short-term nature or because the interest rates applied to measure their carrying amount approximate current market rates.

9. INCOME TAXES

A reconciliation of income taxes for the years ended October 31, 2015 and 2014 at statutory rates is as follows:

	2015	2014
	CHF	CHF
Loss before income taxes	50,690	(162,848)
Combined Canadian federal and provincial statutory rate	26%	26%
Expected income tax expense (recovery) at statutory tax rates	13,179	(42,340)
Permanent differences	(55,867)	(39,083)
Change in unrecognized deductible temporary differences	42,688	81,423
Deferred tax recovery	-	-

As at October 31, 2015, the Company has non capital losses of approximately $769,000. The Company has not recognized any future benefit of these tax losses, as it is not considered likely that they will be utilized.