iLOOKABOUT Corp.

Unaudited Condensed Interim Consolidated Financial Statements

For the three months ended March 31, 2018 and 2017

iLOOKABOUT Corp.
Unaudited Condensed Interim Consolidated Statements of Financial Position
(in Canadian dollars)

As at	Note	March 31, 2018	December 31, 2017 (Restated - Note 3a)	January 1, 2017 (Restated - Note 3a)
Assets				
Current Assets:				
Cash		$ 7,546,483	$ 7,139,614	$ 2,221,432
Trade and other receivables, net		1,078,845	798,130	677,125
Contract assets	*4*	274,498	306,240	266,606
Prepaid expenses and other current assets		170,949	184,755	143,501
		9,070,775	8,428,739	3,308,664
Non-current Assets:				
Contract assets	*4*	48,042	91,253	268,885
Equipment		447,950	355,564	429,736
Intangible assets		1,569,984	1,628,484	1,851,643
		2,065,976	2,075,301	2,550,264
Total Assets		$ 11,136,751	$ 10,504,040	$ 5,858,928
Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity				
Current Liabilities:				
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		$ 1,623,551	$ 1,566,660	$ 1,205,631
Unearned revenue		1,384,823	1,196,988	1,325,213
Current portion of long-term debt	*5*	11,798	11,523	10,947
		3,020,172	2,775,171	2,541,791
Non-current Liabilities:				
Unearned revenue		381,994	344,628	933,822
Long-term debt	*5*	3,427	6,543	18,066
		385,421	351,171	951,888
Shareholders' Equity		7,731,158	7,377,698	2,365,249
Subsequent events	*15*			
Total Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity		$ 11,136,751	$ 10,504,040	$ 5,858,928

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements.

iLOOKABOUT Corp.

Unaudited Condensed Interim Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income (Loss)

(in Canadian dollars)

	Note		Three months ended March 31, 2018		March 31, 2017 (Restated Note 3a)
Revenue	*8, 9*	$	2,391,938	$	1,974,319
Direct operating expenses			747,356		602,771
Gross margin			1,644,582		1,371,548
Other operating expenses:					
Technology			459,443		439,265
Selling and business development			209,835		213,196
General and administration			906,885		764,024
			1,576,163		1,416,485
Income (loss) from operations			68,419		(44,937)
Finance income (costs)			14,573		(259)
Foreign exchange gain (loss)			63,526		(13,075)
Income (loss) for the period		$	146,518	$	(58,271)
Other comprehensive income (loss):					
Items that will not be reclassified to income (loss) for the period:					
Foreign exchange gain (loss) on the translation of foreign operations			(29,912)		5,882
Comprehensive income (loss) for the period		**$**	**116,606**	**$**	**(52,389)**
Weighted average number of common shares					
Basic	*11*		84,602,117		62,376,117
Diluted	*11*		87,511,826		62,376,117
Income per share					
Basic	*11*	$	-	$	-
Diluted	*11*	$	-	$	-

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements.

iLOOKABOUT Corp.
Unaudited Condensed Interim Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity
(in Canadian dollars)

Three months ended March 31, 2018

	Note	Common share capital	Warrant capital	Contributed surplus	Deficit	Translation reserve	Total Equity
Balance at December 31, 2017		$ 18,068,624	$ 305,902	$ 5,877,554	$ (16,578,981)	$ (259,734)	$ 7,413,365
IFRS 15 implementation adjustment (note 3a)		-	-	-	(17,667)	(18,000)	(35,667)
Balance, December 31, 2017, restated		18,068,624	305,902	5,877,554	(16,596,648)	(277,734)	7,377,698
Income for the period		-	-	-	146,518	-	146,518
Other comprehensive loss:							
Foreign exchange loss on the translation of foreign operations		-	-	-	-	(29,912)	(29,912)
Comprehensive income for the period		-	-	-	146,518	(29,912)	116,606
Warrants exercised	*6 (a)*	298,310	(76,160)	-	-	-	222,150
Share-based compensation	*10*	-	-	14,704	-	-	14,704
Balance at March 31, 2018		$ 18,366,934	$ 229,742	$ 5,892,258	$ (16,450,130)	$ (307,646)	$ 7,731,158

Three months ended March 31, 2017

	Note	Common share capital	Warrant capital	Contributed surplus	Deficit	Translation reserve	Total Equity
Balance at December 31, 2016		$ 13,302,626	$ 338,077	$ 5,424,757	$ (16,144,245)	$ (323,660)	$ 2,597,555
IFRS 15 implementation adjustment (note 3a)		-	-	-	(214,306)	(18,000)	(232,306)
Balance, January 1, 2017, restated		13,302,626	338,077	5,424,757	(16,358,551)	(341,660)	2,365,249
Loss for the period		-	-	-	(58,271)	-	(58,271)
Other comprehensive income:							
Foreign exchange gain on the translation of foreign operations		-	-	-	-	5,882	5,882
Comprehensive loss for the period		-	-	-	(58,271)	5,882	(52,389)
Warrants exercised		290,194	(68,044)	-	-	-	222,150
Warrants expired		-	(97,554)	97,554	-	-	-
Options exercised		11,563		(5,563)	-	-	6,000
Share-based compensation		-	-	46,998	-	-	46,998
Balance at March 31, 2017		$ 13,604,383	$ 172,479	$ 5,563,746	$ (16,416,822)	$ (335,778)	$ 2,588,008

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements.

iLOOKABOUT Corp.
Unaudited Condensed Interim Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
(in Canadian dollars)

	Note	Three months ended March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017 (Restated Note 3a)
Cash flows from operating activities			
Income (loss) for the year		$ 146,518	$ (58,271)
Adjustments for:			
Loss on disposal of equipment		1,580	23,305
Amortization of equipment		22,458	34,891
Amortization of intangible assets		58,500	58,175
Unrealized foreign exchange (gain) loss		(70,247)	14,290
Finance (income) costs		(14,573)	259
Share-based compensation expense	*10*	14,704	46,998
		158,940	119,647
Changes in non-cash operating assets and liabilities	*12*	90,136	(118,247)
Interest paid		(257)	(422)
Interest received		14,830	48
Tax credits received		-	848
Cash provided by operating activities		263,649	1,874
Cash flows from financing activities			
Repayment of debt financing of vehicles	*5*	(2,841)	(2,676)
Proceeds from warrants exercised	*6 (a)*	222,150	222,150
Proceeds from options exercised		-	6,000
Cash provided by financing activities		219,309	225,474
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of equipment		(120,314)	(16,628)
Proceeds on disposal of equipment		3,890	-
Purchase of intangible asset		-	(912)
Cash used in investing activities		(116,424)	(17,540)
Increase in cash for the period		366,534	209,808
Effect of exchange rate fluctuations on cash		40,335	(8,408)
Cash - beginning of period		7,139,614	2,221,432
Cash - end of period		$ 7,546,483	$ 2,422,832

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements.

(in Canadian dollars)

1. Corporate Information

iLOOKABOUT (the ñCompanyò) is a software, data analytics, and visual intelligence company focused on real property, serving primarily the property assessment, property taxation, municipal, insurance, and appraisal sectors, both public and private, in Canada and the United States (ñUSò).

The Companyôs principle place of business is located at 383 Richmond Street, Suite 408, London, Ontario, Canada.

The Companyôs shares are traded in Canada on the TSX Venture Exchange (ñTSX-Vò) under the symbol ILA.

The consolidated financial statements comprise the subsidiaries presented below.

Subsidiary[1]	Voting Securities	Jurisdiction of Incorporation	Year End
iLOOKABOUT Inc.	100%	Ontario	December 31
iLOOKABOUT (US) Inc.	100%	Delaware	December 31
Municipal Tax Advisory Group Inc.	100%	Ontario	December 31
MTAG Paralegal Professional Corporation[2]	0%	Ontario	December 31

Note:
1. Subsidiaries are legal entities controlled by the Company. Control exists when the Company has power to direct the relevant activities of an entity and is exposed to or has rights to variable returns from its involvement with the entity. In certain circumstances, the Company may have control over an entity in which it does not own more than 50% voting interest. In making this determination, the Company considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether it has power over the entity including rights arising from contractual arrangements that allow the Company to direct the relevant activities and be exposed to variable returns of the entity, among other considerations.
2. As required under the Law Society Act (Ontario) and applicable regulations, MTAG Paralegal Professional Corporation is a separate professional corporation. While the Company does not have any voting rights in this entity, the Company controls the entity through contractual arrangements.

2. Statement of compliance

These interim financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IAS 34, Interim Financial Reporting as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (ñIASBò). The notes presented in these interim financial statements include only significant changes and transactions occurring since the Companyôs last year end and are not fully inclusive of all disclosures required by International Financial Reporting Standards (ñIFRSò) for annual financial statements. These interim financial statements should be read in conjunction with the Companyôs annual audited consolidated financial statements as at and for the year ended December 31, 2017, which are available on SEDAR. This is the first set of financial statements where IFRS 15 and IFRS 9 have been applied. Changes to significant accounting policies are described in Note 3.

These interim financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on May 30, 2018.

3. Significant Accounting Policies

Except for the adoption of IFRS 9 and IFRS 15, these interim financial statements follow the same accounting policies and methods of application as the consolidated financial statements as at and for the year ended December 31, 2017.

The accounting policies have been consistently applied by the Companyǿs subsidiaries.

(a) ***New accounting pronouncements adopted***

IFRS 9 - Financial Instruments

Effective January 1, 2018, the Company adopted IFRS 9, which sets out requirements for recognition and measurement, impairment, derecognition and general hedge accounting. This standard simplifies the classification of a financial asset as either at amortized cost or at fair value as opposed to the multiple classifications which were permitted under IAS 39. This standard also requires the use of a single impairment method as opposed to the multiple methods 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. The standard also adds guidance on the classification and measurement of financial liabilities.

Cash and trade and other receivables that were classified as loans and receivables under IAS 39 are classified as financial assets measured at amortized cost. There is no change to the initial measurement of the Companyǿs financial assets. Impairment of financial assets is based on an expected credit loss (ñECLò) model under IFRS 9, rather than the incurred loss model under IAS 39. ECLs are a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses. The Company calculated ECLs based on consideration of customer-specific factors and actual credit loss experience. As a percentage of revenue, the Companyǿs actual credit loss experience has not been significant.

The adoption of IFRS 9 has not had an effect on the Companyǿs accounting policies related to financial liabilities.

There was no material impact of transition to IFRS 9 on the Companyǿs statement of financial position at January 1, 2018.

IFRS 15 - Revenue from Contracts with Customers

Effective January 1, 2018, the Company adopted IFRS 15 which introduces a single model for recognizing revenue from contracts with customers. Under the standard, revenue is recognized when a customer obtains control of promised goods or services in an amount that reflects the consideration the entity expects to receive in exchange for those goods or services. In addition, the standard requires disclosure of the nature, amount, timing, and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from contracts with customers. IFRS 15 also provides guidance relating to the treatment of contract acquisition and contract fulfillment costs.

Upon initial adoption, the Company has applied IFRS 15 with full retrospective application, subject to certain practical expedients. Therefore, the comparative information has been restated as if IFRS 15 had been in effect since January 1, 2017.

(Note 3 - continued)

The Company used the practical expedients on adoption of IFRS 15 as follows:

- Did not restate completed contracts, including completed contracts at the beginning of the earliest period presented and those that commenced and ended within the same annual reporting period;
- Did not recognize the incremental costs of obtaining contracts as an asset if the amortization period of the assets would have been one year or less;
- Did not adjust the total consideration over the contract term for effects of a financing component, if the period between the transfer a promised good or service to the customer and the customerọs payment for the good or service would be one year or less; and
- Did not disclose the amount of consideration allocated to the remaining performance obligations and an explanation of when the Company expects to recognize that amount as revenue for all reporting periods presented before the date of initial application.

The Companyọs revenue recognition accounting policy in accordance with IFRS 15 is as follows:

Revenue is recognized in a manner that depicts the transfer of promised goods or services to a customer and at an amount that reflects the expected consideration receivable in exchange for transferring those goods or services. This is achieved by applying the following five steps:

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

Revenue from contracts with customers:

The Company earns revenue primarily from providing access to real property related data and imagery, access to real property related web-based applications and other related services, on either a subscription or usage basis. The Company also generates revenue from the provision of professional and other services on either a time and materials or fixed fee basis.

Subscription-based revenue is recognized ratably over the contract period commencing on the date an executed contract exists and the customer has the right and ability to access the application. Billing terms of such subscriptions are typically in advance of service on a monthly, quarterly or annual basis. Revenue from subscription-based arrangements that involve complex implementation or customization that is not distinct, is recognized as a combined performance obligation and recognized ratably over the remaining contract term, including any expected renewal periods.

Usage-based revenue is recorded at a point in time, being when the buyer takes control of the asset (i.e. the point at which the Company has no current or future obligations to the buyer). Generally, usage-based revenue is billed monthly in arrears.

Professional and other services revenue is typically billed monthly in arrears of services provided on a time and material basis, and revenue is recognized over time as the services are performed. For professional and other services contracts billed on a fixed price basis, revenue is recognized over time based on the proportion of services performed.

(Note 3 - continued)

The services and products offered by the Company can be sold on a stand-alone basis or in a sales arrangement containing multiple performance obligations. Revenue from sales arrangements that include multiple performance obligations is allocated based on an estimated stand-alone selling price of each performance obligation in the contract. The best evidence of a stand-alone selling price is the observable price of a service or product when it is sold separately in similar circumstances and to similar customers. If a stand-alone selling price is not directly observable, the stand-alone selling price is estimated taking into account reasonably available information relating to market conditions and entity-specific factors.

At each reporting period, there are unfulfilled performance obligations for which the Company has collected funds and deposits. These amounts relate to various licenses and services and are recorded as current and non-current unearned revenues.

Contract acquisition and fulfillment costs:

Acquisition costs that are incremental to obtaining the contract and contract fulfillment costs that are directly attributable to a sales contract, that enhance the resources of the Company to satisfy performance obligations of the sales contract in the future, and that are expected to be recovered are recorded as a contract asset. Contract assets are recognized as an expense on a systematic basis that is consistent with the transfer to the customer of the goods and services to which the asset relates.

Such contract acquisitions assets of the Company are typically comprised of royalties and commissions, and such contract fulfillment assets are typically comprised of imagery capture and processing costs.

Critical estimates and judgements in applying IFRS 15:

The initial adoption and ongoing application of IFRS 15 requires management to make estimates and judgements. These estimates and judgements can have an effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements.

Management is required to make judgements as to whether multiple products or services sold in a contract are considered distinct and should be accounted as separate performance obligations, or together as a combined performance obligation.

Revenue from sales arrangements that include multiple performance obligations is allocated based on an estimated stand-alone selling price of each performance obligation in the contract. Stand-alone selling price is established based on observable prices for the same or similar service when sold separately, or estimated using a cost plus margin approach.

For arrangements recognized over a period of time, management uses judgement as to the pattern of recording the revenue and expected renewal options in the contract.

In certain sales arrangements, Management must also use judgement in determining whether the Company is acting as an agent or principal in a transaction based on an evaluation of which party controls the asset before it is transferred to the buyer. Judgement is required in each applicable sales arrangement and all relevant facts and circumstances must be considered.

(Note 3 - continued)

Primary changes on adoption of IFRS 15:

A. Bundled products and services

IAS 15 allows for judgement in establishing a suitable method for estimating the stand-alone selling price of elements (i.e. performance obligations) within multiple element arrangements when the stand-alone selling price is not directly observable. Typical multiple element arrangements of the Company include a combination of the licensing of a web-based application, web-based access for a period of time to the Company's StreetScape imagery database for a defined geographic area, and selection of preferred property images for each property in the defined geographic area. For these arrangements, the Company's methodology for allocating the transaction price under IFRS 15 will result in less revenue being allocated to delivery of the preferred property images, which is at a point in time, and more revenue being recognized over time, being the term of access to the street level imagery database and the web-based application.

B. Costs to obtain and fulfill a sales contract

Prior to adopting IFRS 15, contract acquisition and fulfillment costs were expensed as they were incurred. Under IFRS 15, contract acquisition and fulfillment costs, that meet certain criteria, are capitalized as contract assets and are recognized as an expense on a systematic basis that is consistent with the transfer to the customer of the goods and services to which the asset relates. Such contract assets of the Company are typically comprised of image capture costs, sub-contractor fees, royalties and commissions. The nature of some of the Company's sales agreements is that a substantial amount of costs are incurred at the outset of the arrangement over a period of a few months, while a portion of the related revenue is recognized over a period of years. Adoption of IFRS 15 will provide for greater alignment between the periods in which revenues and directly attributable expenses are recorded.

C. Principal and agent assessment

Prior to adopting IFRS 15, the evaluation of whether an entity is performing as a principal or an agent was focused on assessing the transfer of risks and rewards. IFRS 15 focuses the evaluation on which party controls the asset before it is transferred to the customer. As a result of applying IFRS 15, the Company has concluded it is performing as the agent, whereas under previous IFRS it was acting as a principal, which results in the reporting of revenue at the net amount as opposed to the gross amount.

(in Canadian dollars)

(Note 3 - continued)

The following tables summarize the impacts of adopting IFRS 15 on the Companyǿs previously reported Condensed Interim Consolidated Financial Statements for the three months ended March 31, 2017 and as at December 31, 2017.

	As at January 1, 2017			As at December 31, 2017		
	As previously reported	Adjustments	Restated	As previously reported	Adjustments	Restated
Assets						
Current Assets:						
Cash	$ 2,221,432	-	$ 2,221,432	$ 7,139,614	$ -	$ 7,139,614
Trade and other receivables, net	677,125	-	677,125	798,130	-	798,130
Contract assets	-	266,606	266,606	-	306,240	306,240
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	163,575	(20,074)	143,501	204,829	(20,074)	184,755
	3,062,132	246,532	3,308,664	8,142,573	286,166	8,428,739
Non-current Assets:						
Contract assets	-	268,885	268,885	-	91,253	91,253
Equipment	429,736	-	429,736	355,564	-	355,564
Intangible assets	1,851,643	-	1,851,643	1,628,484	-	1,628,484
	2,281,379	268,885	2,550,264	1,984,048	91,253	2,075,301
Total Assets	$ 5,343,511	$ 515,417	$ 5,858,928	$ 10,126,621	$ 377,419	$ 10,504,040
Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity						
Current Liabilities:						
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	$ 1,205,631	-	$ 1,205,631	$ 1,566,660	$ -	$ 1,566,660
Unearned revenue	980,084	345,129	1,325,213	844,838	352,150	1,196,988
Current portion of long-term debt	10,947	-	10,947	11,523	-	11,523
	2,196,662	345,129	2,541,791	2,423,021	352,150	2,775,171
Non-current Liabilities:						
Unearned revenue	531,228	402,594	933,822	283,692	60,936	344,628
Long-term debt	18,066	-	18,066	6,543	-	6,543
	549,294	402,594	951,888	290,235	60,936	351,171
Shareholders' Equity	2,597,555	(232,306)	2,365,249	7,413,365	(35,667)	7,377,698
Total Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity	$ 5,343,511	$ 515,417	$ 5,858,928	$ 10,126,621	$ 377,419	$ 10,504,040

(in Canadian dollars)

(Note 3 - continued)

	Three months ended March 31, 2017				
		As previously reported	Adjustments		Restated
Revenue	$	2,080,615	(106,296)	$	1,974,319
Direct operating expenses		726,993	(124,222)		602,771
Gross margin		1,353,622	17,926		1,371,548
Other operating expenses:					
Technology		439,265	-		439,265
Selling and business development		213,196	-		213,196
General and administration		764,024	-		764,024
		1,416,485	-		1,416,485
Loss from operations		(62,863)	17,926		(44,937)
Finance costs		(259)	-		(259)
Foreign exchange loss		(13,075)	-		(13,075)
Loss for the period	$	(76,197)	17,926	$	(58,271)
Other comprehensive income (loss):					
Items that will not be reclassified to loss for the period:					
Foreign exchange loss on the translation of foreign operations		5,882	-		5,882
Comprehensive loss for the period	$	(70,315)	17,926	$	(52,389)
Weighted average number of common shares					
Basic and diluted		62,376,117			62,376,117
Loss per share					
Basic and diluted	$	-		$	-

(b) ***Accounting pronouncements not yet adopted***

The IASB has issued new standards and amendments to existing standards. These changes in accounting were not yet effective at December 31, 2017 and could have an impact on future periods.

IFRS 16 - Leases

In January 2016, the IASB issued the final publication of the IFRS 16 - Leases standard, which will supersede the current IAS 17 - Leases standard. IFRS 16 introduces a single accounting model for lessees and for all leases with a term of more than 12 months, unless the underlying asset is of low value. A lessee will be required to recognize a right-of-use asset, representing its right to use the underlying asset, and a lease liability, representing its obligation to make lease payments. The accounting treatment for lessors will remain largely the same as under IAS 17.

(in Canadian dollars)

(Note 3 - continued)

The standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019, with early adoption permitted, but only if the entity is also applying IFRS 15. The Company will have the option to either:

- apply IFRS 16 with full retrospective effect; or
- recognize the cumulative effect of initially applying IFRS 16 as an adjustment to opening equity at the date of initial application.

Management is assessing the impact of this standard on the consolidated financial statements.

4. Contract assets

The components of contract assets are as follows:

	March 31, 2018	December 31, 2017 (Restated Note 3a)	January 1, 2017 (Restated Note 3a)
Acquisition costs	$ 136,357	$ 124,138	$ 205,567
Fulfillment costs	186,183	273,355	329,924
Contract assets, total	**$ 322,540**	**$ 397,493**	**$ 535,491**
To be amortized within 1 year	274,498	306,240	266,606
Thereafter	48,042	91,253	268,885
Contract assets, total	**$ 322,540**	**$ 397,493**	**$ 535,491**

Acquisition costs consist of commissions and royalty payments incurred upon initiation of a contract with a customer:

	Three months ended March 31, 2018	Year ended December 31, 2017 (Restated Note 3a)	As at January 1, 2017 (Restated Note 3a)
Balance, beginning of period	$ 124,138	$ 205,567	$ -
Transitional amount	-	-	205,567
Adjusted opening balance	124,138	205,567	205,567
Additions from new contracts with customers	58,292	64,205	-
Amortization of contract assets to direct operating expenses	(46,073)	(145,634)	-
Balance, end of period	**$ 136,357**	**$ 124,138**	**$ 205,567**
To be amortized within 1 year	122,556	91,504	108,741
Thereafter	13,801	32,634	96,826
Contract assets, acquisition costs	**$ 136,357**	**$ 124,138**	**$ 205,567**

(in Canadian dollars)

(Note 4 - continued)

Fulfillment costs are comprised of image capture costs and sub-contractor fees:

	Three months ended March 31, 2018	Year ended December 31, 2017 (Restated Note 3a)	As at January 1, 2017 (Restated Note 3a)
Balance, beginning of period	$ 273,355	$ 329,924	$ -
Transitional amount	-	-	329,924
Adjusted opening balance	273,355	329,924	329,924
Additions from new contracts with customers	33,332	113,890	-
Amortization of contract assets to direct operating expenses	(120,504)	(170,459)	-
Balance, end of period	**$ 186,183**	**$ 273,355**	**$ 329,924**
To be amortized within 1 year	151,942	214,736	157,865
Thereafter	34,241	58,619	172,059
Contract assets, fulfillment costs	**$ 186,183**	**$ 273,355**	**$ 329,924**

5. Long-term debt

	March 31, 2018	December 31, 2017
Due within 1 year	$ 11,798	$ 11,523
Due between 1 and 5 years	3,427	6,543
	$ 15,225	**$ 18,066**

	Carrying Value
Balance, December 31, 2017	$ 18,066
Repayment of financing	(2,841)
Balance, March 31, 2018	**$ 15,225**

6. Common Share and Warrant Capital

			March 31, 2018		December 31, 2017	
	Expiry date	Exercise price	Issued	Amount	Issued	Amount
Issued and outstanding:						
Common shares			85,095,784	$ 18,366,934	83,614,784	$ 18,068,624
Share purchase warrants:						
Series J warrants	January 24, 2018	0.15	-	-	1,481,000	76,160
Series L warrants	October 24, 2021	0.40	1,000,000	96,319	1,000,000	96,319
Series M warrants	June 16, 2019	0.25	1,044,000	133,423	1,044,000	133,423
Share capital and warrant capital			87,139,784	$ 18,596,676	87,139,784	$ 18,374,526

(in Canadian dollars)

(Note 6 - continued)

The authorized capital is an unlimited number of common shares and an unlimited number of preference shares, issuable in series. The common shares have no par value and are each entitled to one vote. All issued common shares are fully paid.

The following table presents changes in common shares:

		Number of shares		Amount
Balance, December 31, 2017		**83,614,784**	**$**	**18,068,624**
Shares issued, warrants exercised	(a)	1,481,000		298,310
Balance, March 31, 2018		**85,095,784**	**$**	**18,366,934**

The following table presents changes in warrant capital:

		Number of warrants		Amount
Balance, December 31, 2017		**3,525,000**	**$**	**305,902**
Warrants exercised	(a)	(1,481,000)		(76,160)
Balance, March 31, 2018		**2,044,000**	**$**	**229,742**

(a) ***Warrant exercise***

In January 2018, 1,481,000 Series J purchase warrants previously issued under a private placement to the Executive Chair of the Company, were exercised for 1,481,000 Common Shares at an exercise price of $0.15 per share, for gross proceeds of $222,150.

7. Related party disclosures

Equity transaction:

In January 2018, 1,481,000 Series J purchase warrants previously issued in connection with a private placement to the Chair and current Chief Executive Officer of the Company were exercised for 1,481,000 Common Shares at an exercise price of $0.15 per share, resulting in proceeds of $222,150.

Consulting services:

To provide for ongoing support and development of certain software initially licensed then purchased from Yeoman & Company Paralegal Professional Corporation (ñYCPò), in December 2014 the Company entered into a consulting agreement with YCP (ñConsulting Agreementò). The Consulting Agreement has a term of twenty years and provides for an annual fee of $265,000 plus 15% of consideration received by the Company from end customers (the ñYCP Feesò) for use of the Software. For the three months ended March 31, 2018, the Company paid YCP Fees of $138,441 (three months ended March 31, 2017 - $118,420) to YCP, which were included in direct operating expense and technology expense. Two of the principals of YCP are the sons of the Chair and Chief Executive Officer of the Company.

Software licensing:

YCP relicenses and/or utilizes the Companyôs software in order to provide certain services to YCPôs end customers. Included in revenue for the three months ended March 31, 2018 are software licence fees of $16,400 (three months ended March 31, 2017 ï $9,188).

(in Canadian dollars)

(Note 7 - continued)

Real property rental:

One of the premises occupied by the Company is rented on an annual basis from a related company owned by an officer and director of the Company. For the three months ended March 31, 2018, the Company paid rent to the related company of $3,000, (three months ended March 31, 2017 - $3,000), which is included in general and administration expense.

Consolidated entity:

As required under the Law Society Act (Ontario) and applicable regulations, MTAG Paralegal Professional Corporation is a separate professional corporation. The Chair of the Board of the Company, a paralegal licensed in the Province of Ontario, is the sole shareholder of this professional corporation; however, the Company controls the entity through contractual arrangements, which also provide that all economic benefit or loss resulting from the entity will be received by the Company. In September 2017, MTAG Paralegal Professional Corporation commenced the delivery of paralegal services.

These transactions are in the normal course of operations and are measured at the transaction amount, being the amount of consideration established and agreed to by the related parties.

8. Non-monetary transactions

The Company licenses real property related data from a third party for use in one of the Companyös applications. Compensation to the licensor for this data is made by the Company through a combination of cash payments, access to one of the Companyös applications and the provision of custom development services. The data licensing expense is recognized evenly over the period of access to the data, and the revenue related to the provision of services by the Company is recognized as those services are delivered. As the timing of access to the data and delivery of services by the Company may not align, the related revenue and expense may not match in a reporting period. For the three months ended March 31, 2018, visual and data services revenue of $147,907 (three months ended March 31, 2017 ï nil) and direct operating expense of $97,000 (three months ended March 31, 2017 ï nil) related to this transaction, were recognized.

9. Revenue

The Company operates and reports its results as one operating segment, which is real property related products and services.

Nature of services:

The Company generates revenue from the provision of visual and data services, and from consulting services.

	Three months ended	
	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017 (Restated)
Visual and data services	$ 2,103,344	$ 1,748,462
Consulting services	288,595	225,857
Total	$ 2,391,938	$ 1,974,319

(in Canadian dollars)

(Note 9 - continued)

Significant customers:

Customers representing more than 10% of revenue are classified as significant customers.

For the three months ended March 31, 2018, the Company had one significant customer; representing 50% of total revenue.

For the three months ended March 31, 2017, the Company had two significant customers; one represented 52% and the other represented 10% of total revenue.

At March 31, 2018, two customers each accounted for more than 10% of trade accounts receivable. These customers accounted for approximately 45% of trade accounts receivable at that time, of which 100% was collected subsequent to March 31, 2018.

At December 31, 2017, one customer accounted for more than 10% of trade accounts receivable. This customer accounted for approximately 50% of trade accounts receivable at December 31, 2017, of which 100% was collected subsequent to December 31, 2017.

Geographic information:

Geographically, the Company operates primarily in Canada and the United States.

Information regarding the revenue of each geographic area is included below:

	Three months ended			
	March 31, 2018		March 31, 2017 (Restated)	
Canada	$	1,885,590	$	1,686,874
United States		506,348		287,444
Total	$	2,391,938	$	1,974,319

Equipment and intangible assets were entirely located in Canada.

10. Share-based compensation

Stock Options:

The number and weighted average exercise prices of options to purchase common shares are as follows:

	Number of Options		Weighted Average Exercise Price	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life in Years
Outstanding December 31, 2017	5,754,975	$	0.271	2.2
Expired	(1,012,500)	$	0.298	
Outstanding March 31, 2018	4,742,475	$	0.271	1.6

(in Canadian dollars)

(Note 10 - continued)

The options outstanding at March 31, 2018 have exercise prices ranging from $0.145 to $0.335. All options outstanding had a contractual life of 5 years upon grant. Of the 4,742,475 unexercised options as at March 31, 2018, 4,608,100 had vested and were exercisable.

For the three months ended March 31, 2018, the Company recorded share-based compensation expense of $14,704 (three months ended March 31, 2017 - $46,998) related to stock options granted to employees, officers, directors and consultants which is included in technology expense, selling and business development expense, and general and administration expense.

11. Earnings (loss) per share

	Three months ended March 31, 2018	Three months ended March 31, 2017 (Restated - Note 3a)
Numerator (basic) - Earnings (loss) for the period	$ 146,518	$ (58,271)
Denominator - Number of common shares		
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding, basic	84,602,117	62,376,117
Effects of dilutive securities		
Options	241,634	-
Warrants	130,734	-
Deferred share units	2,537,341	-
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding, diluted	87,511,826	62,376,117
Earnings (loss) per share:		
Basic	$ -	$ -
Diluted	$ -	$ -

Basic earnings per share (ñEPSò) is calculated using the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period.

For the three months ended March 31, 2018, diluted loss per share did not take into account any outstanding warrants, options, or deferred share units whose exercise price exceeded the average share price for the period (ñnot in the moneyò). As at March 31, 2018, there were a total of:

- 2,044,000 warrants not in the money (March 31, 2017 ï 1,576,612); and
- 4,761,850 options not in the money (March 31, 2017 ï 3,608,725).

(in Canadian dollars)

(Note 11 - continued)

For the three months ended March 31, 2017, diluted loss per share did not take into account any outstanding warrants, options, or deferred share units as their effect would be anti-dilutive for these periods. As at March 31, 2017, there were a total of:

- 2,481,000 warrants outstanding;
- 5,677,475 options outstanding; and
- 1,785,792 deferred share units outstanding

12. Supplementary cash flow information

		Three months ended		
		March 31, 2018		March 31, 2017 (Restated - Note 3a)
Changes in non-cash operating assets and liabilities:				
Trade and other receivables	$	(280,715)	$	(293,149)
Contract assets		74,953	$	30,115
Prepaid expenses and other current assets		13,806		(56,650)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		56,891		157,784
Unearned revenue		225,201		43,653
	$	**90,136**	**$**	**(118,247)**

13. Financial risk management

The Company is exposed to credit risk, liquidity risk, foreign exchange risk, and interest rate risk from its financial assets and liabilities. Financial risk management strategies are designed to ensure the Companyǿs risks and related exposures are consistent with its business objectives and risk tolerance. There have been no significant changes to the Companyǿs key financial risks or risk management strategies since December 31, 2017.

The aging of trade and other receivables at the reporting date was:

As at		March 31, 2018		December 31, 2017
Current		756,983	$	665,538
Past due 1-90 days		321,106		69,252
Past due over 90 days		756		63,340
	$	1,078,845	$	798,130

Specific provisions are made against trade receivables for any customer that is known to be in poor financial condition or for any other reason it is considered doubtful that the customerǿs balance outstanding will be settled in full. The Company has recorded no impairment allowance. Based on historic default rates, the Company believes that no impairment allowance is necessary with respect to trade and other receivables.

(in Canadian dollars)

14. Financial instruments

Fair values versus carrying amounts

Fair values of cash, trade and other receivables, and accounts payable and accrued liabilities approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments. The fair values of the debt financing of vehicles are determined based on present valuing future estimated cash flows using market rates of interest, as follows:

As at	March 31, 2018		December 31, 2017	
	Carrying amount	Fair value	Carrying amount	Fair value
Debt financing of vehicles	(15,225)	(15,225)	(18,066)	(18,066)
	$ (15,225)	$ (15,225)	$ (18,066)	$ (18,066)

15. Subsequent events

(i) Stock Option Grants

In April 2018, the Company granted 1,000,000 stock options to a consultant of the Company, such options having an exercise price of $0.30 and vesting upon the attainment of mutually agreed upon milestones.

In April 2018, in accordance with an Executive Employment Agreement, the Company issued 1,000,000 stock options to the Companyǿs new Chief Executive Officer, such options having an exercise price of $0.20 and vesting 25% upon grant and 25% on each of the three anniversaries of grant thereafter.