GeckoSystems International Corporation

Fiscal Year End Financial Statements
(For Period Ending June 30, 2015)

GeckoSystems International Corporation
(An Emerging Growth Stage Company)
Balance Sheet
As of June 30, 2015
(Unaudited)

Assets		
Current assets:		
Cash	$	6,357
Supply inventory (frames, motors, electronics, etc.)		81,238
Total current assets		87,595
Equipment and furniture, net		19,745
Other non-current assets		
Employee advances		-
Utility & lease deposits		865
Long term		25,000
Treasury stock		200,000
Other (See Note 1)		134,446
Total non-current assets		360,311
Total Assets	**$**	**467,651**
Liabilities and Stockholder's Equity		
Current Liabilities:		
Accounts Payable		-
Accrued Liabilities		255,186
Set aside for litigation (See Note 2)		125,000
Total current liabilities	$	380,186
Stockholder's Equity		
Common Stock:		6,721,955
Par value: $0.001 per share		
Authorized: 825,000,000 shares		
Outstanding: 701,659,996 shares		
Deficit accumulated during the development stage		(7,826,430)
Total stockholders' equity		1,191,940
Total Liabilities and Stockholder's Equity	**$**	**467,651**

See accompanying notes.

GeckoSystems International Corporation
(An Emerging Growth Stage Company)
Statement of Income (Loss)
For the Year ending June 30, 2015
(Unaudited)

	For the For the Year ending June 30, 2015	Cumulative during the Development Stage
Revenues	$ -	$ 771,828
Expenses		
General and administrative	81,144	3,545,114
Research and development	22,930	4,591,309
Sales and marketing	85,528	335,580
Depreciation	11,364	126,255
Total Expenses	200,965	8,598,258
Net Profit (Loss) Before Taxes	**$ (200,965)**	**$ (7,826,430)**
Provision for local, state, federal taxes	**$ -**	
Net Profit (Loss) After Taxes	**$ (200,965)**	

See accompanying notes.

GeckoSystems International Corporation
(An Emerging Growth Stage Company)
Statement of Cash Flows
For the Year ending June 30, 2015
(Unaudited)

	For the Year ending June 30, 2015
Cash at Beginning of Year	**5,320**
Operations	
Cash receipts from customers	-
Cash paid for	
Inventory purchases	-
General and administrative	(81,144)
Research and development	(22,930)
Sales and marketing	(85,528)
Interest	-
Income taxes	-
Net Cash Flow from Operations	**$ (189,602)**
Investing Activities	
Cash receipts	-
Cash paid for	-
Net Cash Flow from Investing Activities	**$ -**
Financing Activities	
Cash receipts from	
Issuance of stock	275,000
Borrowing	-
Cash/cash equivalents paid for	
Repurchase of stock (treasury stock)	(200,000)
Repayment of loans	(3,000)
Dividends	-
Net Cash Flow from Financing Activities	**$ 72,000**
Net Increase in Cash	(117,602)
Cash at End of Year	**6,357**

See accompanying notes.

GeckoSystems International Corporation
(An Emerging Growth Stage Company)
Notes to The Financial Statements
As of June 30, 2015

NOTE 1

Other assets consist of MSR prototypes valued at $134.446 after depreciation and amortization.

NOTE 2 – SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

General:

GeckoSystems International Corporation (the "Company") was incorporated in the state of Delaware in February 2007 and has now moved from its Development Stage to an Emerging Growth Stage. The Company has developed low cost mobile robot solutions for both commercial and domestic uses and is now focused on marketing and establishing joint ventures internationally.

In the opinion of management all adjustments necessary for a fair statement of results for the periods presented have been included. All such adjustments are a normal and recurring nature.

Business risk and liquidity:

As shown in the accompanying financial state statements, the Company incurred a net loss of $200,965 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2015 and has a deficit accumulated in the development stage of $7,826,430 and cash of $6,357 as of June 30, 2015 The Company anticipates possible additional losses in the future as it continues its marketing and seeking joint ventures for its mobile service robots. To achieve profitability, the Company, alone or with others, must successfully commercialize its mobile service robots and successfully manufacture and market such mobile service robots. The time required to reach profitability is highly uncertain, and there can be no assurance that the Company will be able to achieve profitability on a sustained basis, if at all.

The Company has incurred negative cash flows from operations with only one years as an exception since its founding; the Company has expended and expects to continue to expend in the future, substantial funds to complete its planned marketing and manufacturing efforts with its now mature suite of AI mobile robot solutions. The Company expects that its existing capital resources, including the funds received pursuant to the public placement will be adequate to fund the Company's projected operations through the next year. No assurance can be given that the Company will not consume a significant amount of its available resources before that time. Management plans to continue to conduct its business and monitor expenditures. There can be no assurance that the Company's financing efforts will be successful. If adequate funds are not available, the financial position and results of operations will be materially and adversely affected.

Basis of accounting:

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States and conform to the standards applicable to emerging growth companies. The Company's fiscal year ends June 30.

Supply inventory:

Supply inventory is comprised primarily of raw materials and subassemblies and is carried at cost based upon the specific item identification method.

Equipment and furniture:

Equipment and furniture are stated as cost less accumulated depreciation. Depreciation is recognized using accelerated methods over the estimated useful lives of the assets which approximate the straight-line-method.

Maintenance and repairs are charged to operations when incurred. Betterments and renewals are capitalized. When equipment is sold or otherwise disposed of, the asset account and related depreciation are relieved, and any gain or loss is included in operations.

Estimates:

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles generally accepted in the United States requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities as of the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the year. Particularly susceptible to estimation is the fair value of services rendered for common stock. Actual results could and usually do differ from those estimates.

Research and development costs:

Research and development costs are expenses as incurred and consist primarily of salaries, supplies, and laboratory expenses.

Advertising and marketing costs:

Advertising and marketing costs are charged to operations when incurred.

Start-up costs:

Start-up costs include legal and professional fees. In accordance with Statement of Position 98-5, "Costs of Start-up Activities," these costs have been expensed as incurred.

Stock-based compensation:

The Company accounts for the issuance of common stock for services rendered and for equipment based upon the fair market value of the services or equipment at the time provided.

New accounting Pronouncements:

In May 2003, the Financial Account Standards Board (”FASB’) issued statements of Financial Accounting Standards No. 150 (SFAS 150), “Accounting for Certain Financial Instruments with Characteristics as both Liabilities and Equity.” SFAS 150 establishes standards for classification and measurement of certain financial instruments with the characteristics of both liabilities and equity. SFAS 150 requires financial instruments with its scope to be classified as a liability (or an asset in some circumstances). Many of those financial instruments were previously classified as equity. SFAS 150 is effective for financial instruments entered into or modified after May 31, 2003. For financial instruments created before and still existing as of the issuance of this statement, a cumulative effect of change in accounting principle is required to be reported upon implementation in the first interim reporting period beginning after June 15, 2003. The Company does not currently have any financial instruments that would fall under the scope of SFAS 150.

In December 2002, the FASB issued SFAS No. 148, which provided alternative methods of transition for a voluntary change to the fair value based method of accounting for stock-based employee compensation. SFAS No. 145 also requires that disclosure of the pro forma effect of using the fair value method of accounting for stock-based employee compensation be displayed more prominently and in tabular format. Additionally, SFAS No. 148 requires disclosure of the pro forma effect in interim financial statements. The transition requirements of SFAS No. 148 are effective for the Company’s fiscal year 2003. The Company currently does not offer stock options or warrants.

In November 2002, the Emerging Issues Task Force (“EITF”) reached a consensus on issue No. 00-21, “Revenue Arrangements with Multiple Deliverables.” EITF Issue No. 00-21 provides guidance on how to account for arrangements that involve the delivery or performance of multiple products, services and/or rights to use assets. The provision of EITF Issue No. 00-21 will apply to revenue arrangements entered into in fiscal periods beginning after June 15, 2003. The Company currently does not deal in any revenue arrangements with multiple deliverables.