SOLANBRIDGE GROUP INC

(A Development Stage Company)

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Stated in U.S. Dollars)

For April 1, 2015 through June 30, 2015

ASSETS

	Apr 1 – Jun 30 2014	Apr 1 – Jun 30 2015
CURRENT ASSETS		
Cash on Hand	$ 600	$ 411
Operating Account – Chase	$ 6,052	$ 5,689
RBC	$ 4,168	$
Total Current Assets	$ 10,820	$ 6,099
Fixed Assets	$ 68,148	$ 42,500
TOTAL ASSETS	$ 78,968	$ 48,599

LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' (DEFICIT)

CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	$ 233,135	$ -
Payable to non-related parties	$ 105,188	$ -
Convertible promissory notes payable to related parties	$ 125,000	$ 78,750
Promissory notes payable	$ 20,700	$ -
Short Term Notes LT<1 Year	$ 20,192	$ -
Loans From Shareholders	$ 26,174	$ -
Convertible promissory notes payable	$ 120,400	$ 178,054
Total Current Liabilities	$ 650,789	$ 256,804
LONG TERM LIABILITIES	$ 58,160	$ -
TOTAL LIABILITIES	$ 708,949	$ 256,804
STOCKHOLDERS' (Equity)		
Common stock Capital Treasury Stock	$ 27,391	$ 27,391
Equity	$ 24,486	$ 24,486
Additional paid-in capital	$ 1,185,506	$ 1,758,673
Deficit accumulated during the development stage	$ (1,867,364)	$(2,018,755)
Total Stockholders' (Deficit)	$ (629,981)	$ (208,205)
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' (DEFICIT)	$ (78,968)	$ 48,599

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	Apr 1 – Jun 30 2014	Apr 1 – Jun 30 2015
REVENUES	$ 48,500	$ 18,657
COST OF SALES	$ 15,269	$ 15,344
GROSS PROFIT	$ 33,065	$ 3,313
OPERATING EXPENSES		
Auto & Truck Expense	$ 45	$ 27
Advertising	$ -	$ -
Banking Charges	$ 1,263	$ 996
Computer Expense	$ -	$ -
Licenses & Permits	$ 1,850	$ 1,413
Insurance	$ 398	$ 332
Laundry	$ -	$ -
Meals & entertainment	$ 825	$ 626
Office & Rent	$ 6,500	$ 5,017
Casual Labor & Outside Srvs & Maint.	$ 675	$ 491
General & Administrative	$ 325	$ 256
Supplies	$ 1,164	$ 866
Taxes: Payroll, Property, & Sales	$ 5,371	$ 4,133
Utilities	$ 3,800	$ 2,891
Consulting fees	$ -	$ -
Foreign exchange loss	$ -	$ -
Salaries & Wages	$ 16,475	$ 12,619
Professional fees	$ -	$ -
Technology cost	$ -	$ -
Total Operating Expenses	$ 38,644	$ 29,668
LOSS/GAIN FROM OPERATIONS	$ (5,580)	$ (26,535)
OTHER INCOME (EXPENSE)		
Gain on settlement of debt		
Interest expense		
Total Other Income (Expense)		
INCOME BEFORE INTEREST AND TAXES	($5,580)	($26,535)
LOSS (GAIN) ON CURRENCY EXCHANGE		
INCOME TAX EXPENSE		
NET INCOME	($5,580)	($26,535)
BASIC GAIN/LOSS PER SHARE	($0.0000023)	($0.0000118)
WEIGHTED AVERAGE NUMBER OF SHARES OUTSTANDING	2.448.576.746	2.247.666.341

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For April 1, 2015 through June 30, 2015

	Apr 1 – Jun 30 2014	Apr 1 – Jun 30 2015
OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net Income/Loss	$ (5,580)	$ (26,535)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss from re-capitalization:		
Common stock issued for services		
Gain on settlement of debt		
Beneficial conversion feature and imputed interest		
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	$	
Net Cash Used in Operating Activities	$ (5,580)	$ (26,535)
INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds from loans payable	$ 15,000	$ 20,000
Related party payable		
Repayment of loans payable		
Issuance of common stock		
Net Cash Provided by Financing Activities	$ 15,000	$ 15,000
FOREIGN CURRENCY EFFECT ON CASH		
NET DECREASE IN CASH	$	
CASH AT END OF PERIOD	$ (9,420)	$ 6,099

SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURES OF CASH FLOW INFORMATION

CASH PAID FOR:

Interest Income taxes

NON CASH FINANCING ACTIVITIES:

Common stock issues for technology

Common stock issued for debt

Common stock issued for payables

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(A Development Stage Company)

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Stated in U.S. Dollars)

April 1, 2015 through June 30, 2015

	Common Stock		Additional Paid-	Stock	Accumulated During the Development	Total Stockholders'
	Shares	Amount	In Capital	Subscription	Stage	Equity
Balance, October 12, 2000 (Date of inception)						
Common stock issued for expenses						
paid October 2000 at $0.001 per share	1,500,000	1,500				1,500
Common stock issued for technology						
October 2000 at $0.001 per share	3,500,000	3,500				3,500
Net loss for the year						
ended December 31, 2000					(10,758)	(10,758)
Balance December 31, 2000	5,000,000	5,000	-	-	(10,758)	(5,758)
Net loss for the year						
ended December 31, 2001					(470)	(470)
Balance December 31, 2001	5,000,000	5,000	-	-	(11,228)	(470)
Net loss for the year						
ended December 31, 2002					(26,972)	(26,972)
Balance December 31, 2002	5,000,000	5,000	-	-	(38,200)	(33,200)
Common stock issued for cash						
in 2003 at $0.01 per share	310,000	310	2,790			3,100
Common stock issued for debt						
in 2003 at $0.04 per share	2,548,725	2,549	94,390			96,939
Stock cancelled December 31, 2003	(750,000)	(750)	750			
Net loss for the year						
ended December 31, 2003					(120,637)	(120,637)
Balance December 31, 2003	7,108,725	7,109	97,930	-	(158,837)	(53,798)

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(A Development Stage Company)

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Stated in U.S. Dollars)

April 1, 2015 through June 30, 2015

	Common Stock		Additional Paid-In Capital	Stock Subscription	Accumulated During the Development Stage	Total Stockholders' Equity
	Shares	Amount				
Common stock issued for debt in April 2004 at $0.04 per share	419,300	419	16,353			16,772
Share subscriptions				85,228		85,228
Net loss for the year ended December 31, 2004					(116,609)	(116,609)
Balance December 31, 2004	7,528,025	7,528	114,283	85,228	(275,446)	(68,407)
Common stock issued for cash in September 2005 at $0.04 per share	2,130,705	2,131	83,097	(85,228)		
Share subscriptions				15,000		15,000
Net loss for the year ended December 31, 2005					(78,151)	(78,151)
Balance December 31, 2005	9,658,730	9,659	197,380	15,000	(353,597)	(131,558)
Common stock issued for cash in February 2006 at $0.10 per share	1,000,000	1,000	99,000	(15,000)		85,000
Common stock issued for cash in February 2006 at $0.04 per share	375,000	375	14,625			15,000
Common stock issued for debt in June 2006 at $0.04 per share	250,000	250	9,750			10,000
Common stock issued for cash in September 2006 at $0.10 per share	750,000	750	74,250			75,000
Net loss for the year ended December 31, 2006					(229,980)	(229,980)
Balance December 31, 2006	12,033,730	12,034	395,005	-	(583,577)	(176,538)
Net loss for the year ended December 31, 2007					(141,668)	(141,668)
Balance December 31, 2007	12,033,730	12,034	395,005	-	(725,245)	(318,206)

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	Common Stock		Additional Paid-	Stock	Accumulated During the Development	Total Stockholders'
	Shares	Amount	In Capital	Subscription	Stage	Equity
Common stock issued for cash						
in September 2012 at $0.003 per share	12,000,000	36,000				36,000
Common stock issued for cash						
in September 2012 at $0.001 per share	3,000,000	3,000				3,000
Net loss for the year						
ended December 31, 2012					(2,307)	(2,307)
	33,576,746	57,415	999,843	-	(1,596,400)	104,721
Common stock issued for cash						
in 2013 at $0.00001 per share	2,448,576,746	24,486				
Preferred Stock 100,000,000	100,000,000	1,000				
Additional Paid in Capital - Other			185,663			
Net Gain/loss for the year						
ended December 31, 2013					(131,123)	
	2,548,576,746	25,486	1,185,506	-	(1,868,364)	24,486

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Organization

Solanbridge Group Inc (the "Company") was incorporated in the State of Nevada on October 12, 2000 under the name EcoSoil Management Corp. and is in its early developmental stage. The Company changed its name to Solanex Management Inc. on December 6, 2001. Subsequently, on January 13, 2011, we changed our name to Solanbridge Group Inc. On October 16, 2013, the Company incorporated a new corporation in the State of Maryland, named Solanbridge Group Inc. On November 7, 2013, Solanbridge Group merged the Nevada Solanbridge Group corporation into the Maryland Solanbridge Group corporation, effectively making Solanbridge Group a Maryland corporation. To date, the Company's activities have been organizational, directed at acquiring a principal asset, raising initial capital and developing its business plan accordingly, the Company is classified as a development stage enterprise in accordance with ASC 915, but it does have assets and it is generating revenue.

Use of Estimates and Accounting Basis

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting periods. Actual results could differ from these estimates.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of commercial accounts, trust accounts and interest-bearing bank deposits and are carried at cost, which approximates current value. Items are considered to be cash equivalents if the original maturity is three months or less. The Company has $500 cash balances or cash equivalents at June 30, 2015.

Concentration of Credit Risk

Financial instruments, which potentially subject us to concentrations of credit risk, consist principally of cash. The Company has a $500 cash balance as June 30, 2015.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

In accordance with ASC 820, the carrying value of cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable and accounts payable approximates fair value due to the short-term maturity of these instruments. ASC 820 clarifies the definition of fair value, prescribes methods for measuring fair value, and establishes a fair value hierarchy to classify the inputs used in measuring fair value as follows:

Level 1-Inputs are unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities available at the measurement date. Level 2-Inputs are unadjusted quoted prices for similar assets and liabilities in active markets, quoted prices for identical or similar assets and liabilities in markets that are not active, inputs other than quoted prices that are observable, and inputs derived from or corroborated by observable market data. Level 3-Inputs are unobservable inputs which reflect the reporting entity's own assumptions on what assumptions the market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability based on the best available information.

The carrying amounts reported in the balance sheets for accounts payable and accrued expenses approximate their fair market value based on the short-term maturity of these instruments. The following table presents assets and liabilities that are measured and recognized at fair value as of June 30, 2015, on a non-recurring basis:

Assets and liabilities measured at fair market value on a recurring and nonrecurring basis at June 30, 2015:	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total Carrying Value
Related Party Payable	$ -	$ -	$78,750.00	$78,750.00
Notes Payable	$ -	$ -	$178,054.00	$178,054.00
	$ -	$ -	$256,804.00	$256,804.00

A financial instrument's categorization within the valuation hierarchy is based upon the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement. The following is a description of the valuation methodology used to measure fair value, as well as the general classification of such instruments pursuant to the valuation hierarchy.

The method described above may produce a current fair value calculation that may not be indicative of net realizable value or reflective of future fair values. If a readily determined market values became available or if actual performance were to vary appreciably from assumptions used, assumptions may need to be adjusted, which could result in material differences from the recorded carrying amounts. The Company believes its method of determining fair value is appropriate and consistent with other market participants.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments (continued)

However, the use of different methodologies or different assumptions to value certain financial instruments could result in a different estimate of fair value. The following tables present the fair value of financial instruments as of June 30, 2015, by caption on the balance sheet and by ASC 820 valuation hierarchy described above.

Level 3 Reconciliation:	Payable to Related Parties	Notes Payable	Total
Level 3 assets & liabilities at June 30, 2015:	$78,750.00	$184,554.00	$263,304.00
Purchase, sales, issuances, and settlements (net):		($6,500.00)	($6,500.00)
Total Level 3 assets and liabilities at June 30, 2015:	$78,750.00	$178,054.00	$256,804.00

Revenue Recognition

The Company applies the provisions of FASB ASC 605, "Revenue Recognition in Financial Statements", which provides guidance on the recognition, presentation and disclosure of revenue in financial statements. ASC 605 outlines the basic criteria that must be met to recognize revenue and provides guidance for disclosure related to revenue recognition policies. In general, the Company recognizes revenue related to goods and services provided when (i) persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, (ii) delivery has occurred or services have been rendered, (iii) the fee is fixed or determinable, and (iv) collectability is reasonably assured.

Advertising Costs

The Company's policy regarding advertising is to expense advertising when incurred.

Technology Development Costs

The costs to acquire and develop new technology and enhancements to existing technology are expensed as incurred until such time as technological feasibility is demonstrated.

Income Taxes

The Company accounts for income taxes under the asset and liability method. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are determined based on differences between the financial reporting and tax bases of assets and are measured using the enacted tax rates and laws that will be in effect when the differences are expected to reverse.

In July, 2006, the FASB issued ASC 740, Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes, which clarifies the accounting for uncertainty in tax positions taken or expected to be taken in a return. ASC 740 provides guidance on the measurement, recognition, classification and disclosure of tax positions, along with accounting for the related interest and penalties. ASC 740 became effective as of January 1, 2007 and had no impact on the Company's financial statements.

The charge for taxation is based on the results for the year as adjusted for items, which are non-assessable or disallowed. It is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Basic and Diluted Loss Per Share

The Company computes loss per share in accordance with ASC 260 "Earnings per Share". Under the provisions of ASC 260, basic loss per share is computed using the weighted average number of common stock outstanding during the period. Diluted loss per share is computed using the weighted average number of common and potentially dilutive common stock outstanding during the period. Basic and diluted loss per share is the same as any exercise of options or warrants would be anti-dilutive. The Company currently has no common stock equivalents.

Foreign Currency Translation

The Company's functional currency is the U.S. dollar. Transactions in foreign currency are translated into U.S. dollars as follows:

i) Monetary items at the rate prevailing at the balance sheet date;
ii) Non-monetary items at the historical exchange rate; and
iii) Revenue and expense items at the average rate in effect during the applicable accounting period.

Stock Based Compensation

In 2005, the Company adopted the fair value based method of accounting for stock-based employee compensation in accordance with ASC 718, "Share-Based Payment". The Company uses the Black-Scholes valuation model to value and record expenses relative to share based payments when granted and vested. No options or warrants have been issued as of June 30, 2015.

Adjustments to 2012 Financials

In the time period ending December 31, 2013, the Company adjusted the financials to account for a change to par value of the Company's stock from $0.001 to $0.00001 per share. That adjustment has been carried forward to 2015.

Adjustments to 2014 Financials

In the time period ending December 31, 2014, the Company adjusted the financials to account for the cancelation of liabilities previously reported, but are unsupported by documentation.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

Below is a selective listing of some recent accounting pronouncements, limited to pronouncements that potentially could have an impact on the Company's accounting and issued since June 22, 2015. The Company has evaluated these pronouncements on whether their adoption has not had or is not expected to have a material impact on the Company's financial positions, results of operations or cash flows.

In April 2015, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update 2015-03, Interest—Imputation of Interest (Subtopic 835-30): Simplifying the Presentation of Debt Issuance Costs. The amendments in this Update require that debt issuance costs related to a recognized debt liability be presented in the balance sheet as a direct deduction from the carrying amount of that debt liability, consistent with debt discounts.

In January 2015, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update 2015-01, Income Statement—Extraordinary and Unusual Items (Subtopic 225-20): Simplifying Income Statement Presentation by Eliminating the Concept of Extraordinary Items. This Update eliminates from GAAP the concept of extraordinary items. The Update essentially eliminates the Extraordinary Items from the financial presentation because this types of items hardly ever happen and when they do they are unusual. Stakeholders believed the items could be eliminated from the presentation to make the development of financial statements easier and when these extraordinary item do occur the most majority of stakeholders are aware of the extraordinary circumstances and do not currently required disclosures to evaluate the extraordinary item. The amendments in this Update are effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those fiscal years, beginning after December 15, 2015

In June 2014, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update 2014-10, Development Stage Entities (Topic 915): Elimination of Certain Financial Reporting Requirements, Including an Amendment to Variable Interest Entities Guidance in Topic 810, Consolidation. The amendments in this Update remove all incremental financial reporting requirements from U.S. GAAP for development stage entities, thereby improving financial reporting by eliminating the cost and complexity associated with providing that information. This Update specifically applies to the Company; however, the amendments in the Update are effective for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2014, and interim periods therein. In future reporting periods the Company will be eliminating the development stage entity distinction and the inception-to-date information.

In January 2014, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update 2014-02, Intangibles—Goodwill and Other (Topic 350): Accounting for Goodwill. This amendment allows an accounting alternative for the subsequent measurement of goodwill. An entity within the scope of the amendments that elects the accounting alternative in this Update should amortize goodwill on a straight-line basis over 10 years, or less than 10 years if the entity demonstrates that another useful life is more appropriate.

In December 2013, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update 2013-12, Definition of a Public Business Entity: An Addition to the Master Glossary. The Accounting Standards Codification includes multiple definitions of the terms nonpublic entity and public entity. The amendment in this Update improves U.S. GAAP by providing a single definition of public business entity for use in future financial accounting and reporting guidance. The amendment does not affect existing requirements.

In July 2013, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update 20 13 -11, Income Taxes (Topic 740): Presentation of an Unrecognized Tax Benefit When a Net Operating Loss Carryforward, a Similar Tax Loss, or a Tax Credit Carryforward Exists. In this Update, an unrecognized tax benefit, or a portion of an unrecognized tax benefit, should be presented in the financial statements as a reduction to a deferred tax asset for a net operating loss carryforward, a similar tax loss, or a tax credit carryforward. There narrowly defined exceptions.

In April 2013, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update 2013-07, Presentation of Financial Statements (Topic 205): Liquidation Basis of Accounting. The amendments require an entity to prepare its financial statements using the liquidation basis of accounting when liquidation is imminent. Liquidation is imminent when the likelihood is remote that the entity will return from liquidation and either (a) a plan for liquidation is approved by the person or persons with the authority to make such a plan effective and the likelihood is remote that the execution of the plan will be blocked by other parties or (b) a plan for liquidation is being imposed by other forces (for example, involuntary bankruptcy). Liquidation does not apply to the Company.

In June 2011, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update 2011-05, Comprehensive Income (Topic 220): Presentation of Comprehensive Income. In this Update, the Board's objective is to improve the comparability, consistency, and transparency of financial reporting and to increase the prominence of items reported in other comprehensive income. It is also to facilitate the convergence of U.S. GAAP and International Financial Reporting Standards (IRFS).

In January 2010, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update 2010-02, Consolidation (Topic 810): Accounting and Reporting for Decreases in Ownership of a Subsidiary. This amendment to Topic 810 clarifies, but does not change, the scope of current US GAAP. It clarifies the decrease in ownership provisions of Subtopic 810-10 and removes the potential conflict between guidance in that Subtopic and asset derecognition and gain or loss recognition guidance that may exist in other US GAAP.

In January 2010, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update 2010-01, Equity (Topic 505): Accounting for Distributions to Shareholders with Components of Stock and Cash (A Consensus of the FASB Emerging Issues Task Force). This amendment to Topic 505 clarifies the stock portion of a distribution to shareholders that allows them to elect to receive cash or stock with a limit on the amount of cash that will be distributed is not a stock dividend for purposes of applying Topics 505 and 260. Effective for interim and annual periods ending on or after December 15, 2009, and would be applied on a retrospective basis.

In December 2009, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update 2009-17, Consolidations (Topic 810): Improvements to Financial Reporting by Enterprises Involved with Variable Interest Entities. This Accounting Standards Update amends the FASB Accounting Standards Codification for Statement 167.

In December 2009, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update 2009-16, Transfers and Servicing (Topic 860): Accounting for Transfers of Financial Assets. This Accounting Standards Update amends the FASB Accounting Standards Codification for Statement 166.

In October 2009, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update 2009-15, Accounting for Own-Share Lending Arrangements in Contemplation of Convertible Debt Issuance or Other Financing. This Accounting Standards Update amends the FASB Accounting Standard Codification for EITF 09-1.

In October 2009, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update 2009-14, Software (Topic 985): Certain Revenue Arrangements That Include Software Elements. This update changed the accounting model for revenue arrangements that include both tangible products and software elements. Effective prospectively for revenue arrangements entered into or materially modified in fiscal years beginning on or after June 15, 2010.

In October 2009, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update 2009-13, Revenue Recognition Topic 605): Multiple-Deliverable Revenue Arrangements. This update addressed the accounting for multiple-deliverable arrangements to enable vendors to account for products or services (deliverables) separately rather than a combined unit and will be separated in more circumstances that under existing US GAAP. This amendment has eliminated that residual method of allocation. Effective prospectively for revenue arrangements entered into or materially modified in fiscal years beginning on or after June 15, 2010.

In September 2009, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update 2009-12, Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures (Topic 820): Investments in Certain Entities That Calculate Net Asset Value per Share (or Its Equivalent). This update provides amendments to Topic 820 for the fair value measurement of investments in certain entities that calculate net asset value per share (or its equivalent). It is effective for interim and annual periods ending after December 15, 2009. Early application is permitted in financial statements for earlier interim and annual periods that have not been issued.

In July 2009, the FASB ratified the consensus reached by ASC Topic 470 "Accounting for Own-Share Lending Arrangements in Contemplation of Convertible Debt Issuance". The provisions of ASC 470, clarifies the accounting treatment and disclosure of share-lending arrangements that are classified as equity in the financial statements of the share lender. An example of a share-lending arrangement is an agreement between the Company (share lender) and an investment bank (share borrower) which allows the investment bank to use the loaned shares to enter into equity derivative contracts with investors. ASC 470 is effective for fiscal years that beginning on or after December 15, 2009 and requires retrospective application for all arrangements outstanding as of the beginning of fiscal years beginning on or after December 15, 2009. Share -lending arrangements that have been terminated as a result of counterparty default prior to December 15, 2009, but for which the entity has not reached a final settlement as of December 15, 2009 are within the scope. Effective for share-lending arrangements entered into on or after the beginning of the first reporting period that begins on or after June 15, 2009.

In June 2009, the FASB issued FASB ASC 810-10-65 (Prior authoritative literature: SFAS No. 167, "*Amendments to FASB Interpretation No. 46(R)*") which amends the consolidation guidance applicable to a variable interest entity ("VIE"). This standard also amends the guidance governing the determination of whether an enterprise is the primary beneficiary of a VIE, and is therefore required to consolidate an entity, by requiring a qualitative analysis rather than a quantitative analysis. Previously, the standard required reconsideration of whether an enterprise was the primary beneficiary of a VIE only when specific events had occurred. This standard is effective for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2009, and for interim periods within those fiscal years. Early adoption is prohibited.

In June 2009, FASB issued ASC 105-10 (Prior authoritative literature: SFAS No. 168, *"The FASB Accounting Standards Codification TM and the Hierarchy of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles - a replacement of FASB Statement No. 162"*). FASB ASC 105-10 establishes the FASB Accounting Standards Codification TM (Codification) as the source of authoritative

accounting principles recognized by the FASB to be applied by nongovernmental entities in the preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP. FASB ASC 105-10 is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years and interim periods ending after September 15, 2009. As such, the Company is required to adopt these provisions at the beginning of the fiscal year ending September 30, 2009.

In June 2009, the FASB ASC 860-10 (Prior authoritative literature: issued SFAS No. 166, "*Accounting for Transfers of Financial Assets, an Amendment of FASB Statement No. 140*"), which eliminates the concept of a qualifying special-purpose entity ("QSPE"), clarifies and amends the de-recognition criteria for a transfer to be accounted for as a sale, amends and clarifies the unit of account eligible for sale accounting and requires that a transferor initially measure at fair value and recognize all assets obtained and liabilities incurred as a result of a transfer of an entire financial asset or group of financial assets accounted for as a sale. This standard is effective for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2009.

In May 2009, FASB issued FASB ASC 855-10 (Prior authoritative literature: SFAS No. 165, "Subsequent Events"). FASB ASC 855-10 establishes principles and requirements for the reporting of events or transactions that occur after the balance sheet date, but before financial statements are issued or are available to be issued. FASB ASC 855 -10 is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years and interim periods ending after June 15, 2009. As such, the Company adopted these provisions at the beginning of the interim period ended June 30, 2009.

NOTE 2 - RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

During the year ended December 31, 2011 the Company carried out a transaction with a related party in the normal course of business. These transactions were recorded at their exchange amount, which is the amount of consideration established and agreed to by the related parties.

Except as disclosed elsewhere in these notes, following are related party transactions and amounts owing:

As of June 30, 2015, $78,750 was owing to current officers and directors of the Company.

NOTE 3 - NOTES PAYABLE

As of June 30, 2015, the Company owes third parties $256,804 in convertible promissory notes. These notes are unsecured, accrued no interest and are due on demand. These notes bear interest at a rate equal to the 3 yr. T-note plus 275 basis points and are computed annually.

Additionally, the Company owed $78,750 in convertible promissory notes payable to a related party as of June 30, 2015, respectively. These notes bear interest at a rate equal to the 3 yr. T-note plus 275 basis points and are computed annually.

NOTE 4 - CAPITAL STOCK

The Company has three classes of stock:

NO.	CLASS OF STOCK	AUTHORIZED SHARES	PAR VALUE PER SHARE	CONVERTIBLE TO COMMON	ISSSUED AND OUTSTANDING
1	Series A Preferred Stock	110,000,000	$0.00001	1 Preferred = 1/2 Common	Zero
2	Common stock	4,900,000,000	$0.00001	N/A	2,247,666,341
3	Series B Preferred Stock	90,000,000	$0.00001	1 Preferred = 1/2 Common	Zero

NOTE 5 - INCOME TAXES

The Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) has issued FASB ASC 740-10 (Prior authoritative literature: Financial Interpretation No. 48, "Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes - An Interpretation of FASB Statement No. 109 (FIN 48)). FASB ASC 740-10 clarifies the accounting for uncertainty in income taxes recognized in an enterprise's financial statements in accordance with prior literature FASB Statement No. 109, Accounting for Income Taxes. This standard requires a company to determine whether it is more likely than not that a tax position will be sustained will be sustained upon examination based upon the technical merits of the position. If the more-likely-than- not threshold is met, a company must measure the tax position to determine the amount to recognize in the financial statements. As a result of the implementation of this standard, the Company performed a review of its material tax positions in accordance with recognition and measurement standards established by FASB ASC 740-10.

Deferred taxes are provided on a liability method whereby deferred tax assets are recognized for deductible temporary differences and operating loss and tax credit carry forwards and deferred tax liabilities are recognized for taxable temporary differences. Temporary differences are the differences between the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and their tax basis. Deferred tax assets are reduced by a valuation allowance when, in the opinion of management, it is more likely than not that some portion or all of the deferred tax assets will not be realized. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are adjusted for the effects of changes in tax laws and rates on the date of enactment.

Deferred tax assets and the valuation account are as follows:

	2014	2013
Deferred tax assets:		
NOL carryover	$ (17,500)	$ (32,500)
Valuation allowance	(17,500)	(32,500)
Net deferred tax asset	$ -	$ -

The income tax provision differs from the amount of income tax determined by applying the U.S. federal and state income tax rates of 39% to pretax income from continuing operations for the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011. The components of income tax expense are as follows:

	2014	2013
Book loss	$ (388,123)	$ (370,623)
Common stock issued for services	-	50,000
Amortization of beneficial conversion feature	-	-
Valuation allowance	388,123	320,623

The Company has adopted FASB ASC 740-10 to account for income taxes. The Company currently has no issues creating timing differences that would mandate deferred tax expense. Net operating losses would create possible tax assets in future years. Due to the uncertainty of the utilization of net operating loss carry forwards, an evaluation allowance has been made to the extent of any tax benefit that net operating losses may generate. A provision for income taxes has not been made due to net operating loss carry-forwards of $719,581 as of June 30, 2015 which may be offset against future taxable income through 2030. No tax benefit has been reported in the financial statements.

The Company did not have any tax positions for which it is reasonably possible that the total amount of unrecognized tax benefits will significantly increase or decrease within the next 12 months.

The Company includes interest and penalties arising from the underpayment of income taxes in the consolidated statements of operations in the provision for income taxes. As of June 30, 2015, the Company had no accrued interest or penalties related to uncertain tax positions.

NOTE 6 - CONTRACTUAL OBLIGATIONS AND COMMITMENTS

On January 10, 2011, the board of directors appointed Mr. Charles R. Shirley, Mr. Earle G. Hickey, Mr. Joseph Curci and Ms. Rosalia Miray to the board of directors. Such appointments were made pursuant to a letter of intent by and between the Company and Corbridge Group, Inc. ("Corbridge"), dated January 5, 2011 (the "LOI"). Also on January 10, 2011, Mr. David J. Eckert resigned from the board of directors pursuant to the LOI. The Company ended all discussion with Corbridge regarding the purchase of the assets of Corbridge and its subsidiaries by Solanbridge Group, Inc. on April 30, 2011.

On July 29, 2012, Mr. Earle G. Hickey resigned from the Board of Directors and all other official positions with the Company.

On September 29, 2012, Mr. Joseph Curci resigned from the Board of Directors and all other official positions with the Company.

On October 29, 2012, Mr. Charles R. Shirley resigned from the Board of Directors and as Chief Executive Officer and all other official positions with the Company.

On January 31, 2013, Solanbridge Group, Inc. announces it has accepted the resignation of Matthew A. Nicoletti from all officer and director positions within the Company.

February 7, 2013 Solanbridge Group, Inc announce it has completed the acquisition of David's Steak and Seafood Restaurant, an upscale steak house, which presents fine dining in an elegant atmosphere in the heart of Melbourne Beach, offering guests the finest cuts of choice USDA meats, fresh seafood, and much more. From October 2012 through December 31, 2012, David's Steak and Seafood had a net income of $15,193. As part of the agreement, Mr. David Green, became the Chief Executive Officer and Director of Solanbridge Group and Mrs. Jennifer Bogosh became President of Solanbridge Group, Inc.

February 20, 2013 Solanbridge Group, Inc. accepted the resignation of Mr. Charles R. Lance from all of officer and director

positions with the company.

May 14, 2013 - Solanbridge Group entered into agreement to acquire Thursdays Too restaurant, located at 147 Herlong Avenue, Rock Hill, South Carolina.

August 26, 2013 - Solanbridge Group cancelled a Consulting Agreement with Mr. Charles R. Lance, who was the manager for the Rock Hill, South Carolina restaurant. The Rock Hill, South Carolina restaurant failed for various reasons and the Consulting Agreement was cancelled. The restaurant is permanently closed. All relationships between Solanbridge Group Inc and Mr. Charles R. Lance were permanently and irrevocably severed.

September 4, 2013 - Solanbridge Group accepted the resignation of Mr. Matthew C. McMurdo as General Counsel due to a conflict of interest.

September 4, 2013 - Solanbridge Group appointed Mr. Juan A. Mayet, Jr. as General Counsel.

October 16, 2013 - Solanbridge Group incorporated a new corporation with the State of Maryland, named Solanbridge Group Inc.

October 22, 2013 - Solanbridge Group passed a Board of Directors resolution appointing the permanent officers and directors of the State of Maryland Solanbridge Group. Solanbridge Group appointed Mr. David M. Green President and Director, Mr. Charles R. Shirley Treasurer and Managing Director, and Mr. Juan A. Mayet, Jr. Secretary and Director. Solanbridge Group accepted a set of Bylaws for the Maryland Solanbridge Group Inc.

November 7, 2013 - Solanbridge Group merged the Nevada Solanbridge Group into the Maryland Solanbridge Group, effectively making Solanbridge Group a Maryland corporation. The officers and directors of the Maryland corporation became the only officers and directors of the surviving entity.

On January 31, 2014, the preferred stock shares issued to Rosie's were cancelled as part of unwinding the Rock Hill, South Carolina restaurant transaction that was undertaken on May 14, 2013.

On March 29, 2014, the Company negotiated a non-binding Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with Mr. Earle G. Hickey, a Nova Scotia resident, representing a Nova Scotia resident who currently holds a license to grow medicinal marijuana in the Province of Nova Scotia. The MOU mandated a 30 day due diligence period to explore the parameters of a transaction between the Company and the Nova Scotia individual—with the goal of developing a business relationship and acquiring a commercial cannabis grower's license in Nova Scotia, under Canada's Marijuana for Medical Purposes Regulations. This MOU was cancelled and replaced by a Letter of Intent that was signed on May 12, 2014.

On March 29, 2014, the Company passed a Board of Directors resolution cancelling all preferred shares issued by Solanbridge Group. The Board's action was fully supported by shareholder consent (81% approval). Any and all preferred stock share certificates issued by the Company before March 29, 2014 are null and void and those shares have been returned to Solanbridge Group's Treasury. The Board, with Shareholder consent, took this action to fully terminate the Company's business relationship in South Carolina and to prepare for other business opportunities.

On April 23, 2014, the Company announced that David M. Green had consented to cancelling and retiring five hundred million (500,000,000) common stock shares of SLNX. The Company announced that its longer term plan was to retire a total of 1.5 billion shares and the five hundred million retirement of shares was merely the first of three five hundred million retirement of shares. The five hundred million shares Green consented to cancel and retire came from the shares issued to David M. Green, as part of his employment agreement and were issued on February 13, 2013.

On April 28, 2014, the Company's Board of Directors passed a resolution ratifying and accepting Green's April 23, 2014, consent to cancel and retire the five hundred million (500,000,000) common stock shares.

On May 1, 2014, the Company announced the appointment of Dr. Mark T. Cullen to the Scientific Advisory Board of SLNX. The Company also announced that it would be conducting due diligence on the Nevada and California markets for medical marijuana. Dr. Cullen is a Yale-trained retired medical doctor and medical director, who has been an entrepreneur since he has retired from medical practice.

On May 7, 2014, the Company filed, with OTC Markets, Inc., a copy of the Dr. Cullen's employment agreement with the company, which provides him with ten million restricted common stock shares a year in exchange for him heading up the Scientific Advisory Board of SLNX.

On May 8, 2014, the Company announced the acquisition of Tasty Greenz, LLC of Denver, Colorado. Tasty Greenz has designed various products which are derived from naturally occurring cannabinoids such as cannbidiol (CBD). CBD possesses no psychoactive properties. Dr. Cullen will be taking the ideas and designs from Tasty Greenz and developing them further.

On May 9, 2014, the Company announced that David M. Green had consented to, on May 6, 2014, cancelling and retiring a second round of five hundred million (500,000,000) common stock shares of SLNX. The Company re-iterated that its long term plan was to retire 1.5 billion shares and the second round of five hundred million retirement of shares was merely the second of three five hundred million retirement of shares. The Company also announced that on May 7, 2014, the Board of Directors of SLNX voted unanimously to ratify and accept David M. Green's consent to cancel and retire the second round of 500 million common stock shares of SLNX.

On May 12, 2014, the Company signed a Letter of Intent ("LOI") with First Halifax Financial Corporation, Inc., a Nova Scotia corporation (hereinafter "FHFC"), and 9291-4423 Quebec Inc. d/b/a Germain Paul and Associates, a Quebec corporation (hereinafter "Germain"). FHFC, which is based in Dartmouth, Nova Scotia, will provide real estate and financial assistance to the First Nation corporation and Germain, which is based in Listuguj, Quebec, will provide technical assistance in terms of relationship management and strategic planning. The May 12th LOI cancelled and replaced the March 29, 2014 MOU previously signed by the Company and Mr. Earle G. Hickey.

On May 15, 2014, the Company announced that David M. Green had consented to, on May 13, 2014, cancelling and retiring a third round of five hundred million (500,000,000) common stock shares of SLNX. The Company re-iterated that its long term plan was to retire 1.5 billion shares and the third round of five hundred million retirement of shares was last of three five hundred million retirement of shares, meeting the goal that the Company had set to cancel and retire 1.5 billion common stock shares. The Company also announced that on May 14, 2014, the Board of Directors of SLNX voted unanimously to ratify and accept David M. Green's consent to cancel and retire the third and final round of 500 million common stock shares of SLNX.

On May 31, 2014, the Company closed David's Seafood and Steak House in Melbourne Beach, Florida. No acceptable restaurant alternative has been developed to replace the restaurant.

In July 2014, SLNX hired Mr. Adam Banks to assist in the development of the Canadian First Nations Medical Marijuana project.

On July 24, 2014, SLNX signed a Letter of Intent (LOI) to acquire majority interest in an eighty percent (80%) interest in Buzznbrewz.com. The agreement was never finalized, the Company has no plans to finalize the agreement, and whatever business relationship that the Company might have existed between the two parties has been terminated by the Company.

In August 2014, the Company has begun discussions with two separate medical marijuana growers to acquire a portion of each of the growers. The first group in licensed in California (and owns a medical marijuana café) and the second group is licensed in Michigan.

In September 2014, the Company finalized the 100% acquisition of home in Memphis, Tennessee. The contract was originally negotiated in July 2011, but was never finalized. To close the contract the Company issued 5,500,000 restricted common stock shares to PSM Management Ltd (for the benefit of Mr. Paul S. Minhas) and 2,700,000 restricted common stock shares to Mr. David Dunworth.

NOTE 7 – SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

In October 2014, the Company acquired a majority interest, fifty-one percent of the telemarketing firm BICOM, LLC. BICOM has on-going revenue and will be marketing various medical marijuana products for the Company. Solanbridge expects BICOM to develop leads and close sales in the medical marijuana market and other agricultural related industries. Jhonn Mendieta serves as president for BICOM LLC. He will be managing BICOM on behalf of Solanbridge. To close the contract the Company issued 32,000,000 restricted common stock shares to Mr. Mendieta and committed to monthly payments.

On October 21, 2014, the Company announced that its subsidiary Solanbridge Group Nova Scotia, Inc., added Ms. Wendy Coffin to its Board of Directors. Ms. Coffin will act as the subsidiary's Medical Director, in an advisory capacity.

On October 27, 2014, the Mr. David M. Green stepped down from officer and director positions with the Company. Mr. Green has previously stepped down as CEO in September 2014 and was replaced as CEO by Mr. Charles R. Shirley. Mr. Green finalized the cancellation of the 1.5 billion common stock shares-the share cancellation previously announced. Mr. Green pledged his shareholder consent in support of the final cancellation. The Company issued Mr. Shirley 200 million two-year restricted common stock shares as part of his three year employment agreement as CEO and director. The Company issued Mr. Earle Hickey 150 million two-year restricted common stock shares as part of his three year consulting agreement. Mr. Hickey is not an officer or director.

In November 2014, the Company moved its corporate headquarters to 9595 Six Pines Drive, Ste 8210, The Woodlands, Texas 77380.

On December 2, 2014, the Company signed a Reseller Agreement with Georgia-based Vega BioFuels, Inc (OTC: VGPR) where

Solanbridge acquired the right to market Vega's Biochar product to its clients.

On December 8, 2014, the Company hired Mr. Keith McGuire as SLNX's Director of Security. McGuire will be in charge of developing all security operations and plans for SLNX's medical marijuana facility in Eastern Canada. Mr. McGuire, previously to going to work for Solanbridge, retired at the S/Sgt. Rank in December of 2007. From January of 2008 until October of 2013 Keith continued to work for the RCMP as a Civilian Employee in their Nova Scotia Headquarters as the Readiness and Response Co-ordinator in the Criminal Operations Branch.

In December 2014, the Company started discussions with various producers of hemp oils products that are derived from naturally occurring cannabinoids and, in particular, cannabidiol (CBD). CBD possesses no psychoactive properties and can be derived from hemp. The discussion involves the Company becoming a wholesaler of these refined hemp oil products.

In April 2015, the Company started development of a CDB-infused energy drink.

In December 2014, the Company added Ms. Grace White to the Advisory Board of Solanbridge Group NS, Inc. Ms. White will develop the Jamaican market for medical marijuana. She established CanJam Trading Company from her Dartmouth home in 1989. Today, CanJam Trading is a successful international food trading house featuring over 35 products and exporting to every corner of the world. Sales to date are in excess of $30 million dollars.

On August 24, 2015, the British Columbia Securities Commission (“BCSC”) issued a notice of hearing alleging that three individuals issued false or misleading news releases, made illegal distributions, and participated in a market manipulation while they were managers of Solanbridge in 2009. The three individuals, Christine Maria Cerisse, Laurence Frederick Austin (a.k.a. Lawrence Frederick Austin), and Thomas John Sadler, are no longer associated with Solanbridge. They have had zero management control over Solanbridge since 2010. BCSC's allegations are focused solely on the three individuals listed above and not on the Company and not on any current member of Solanbridge's management team.