International Consolidated Companies, Inc
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
December 31, 2015

International Consolidated Companies, Inc

CONTENTS

Financial Statements

INTERNATIONAL CONSOLIDATED COMPANIES, INC.
BALANCE SHEETS
December 31, 2015

ASSETS

CURRENT ASSETS	
Cash	$ 119
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS	119
OTHER ASSETS	
Security Deposits	5,500
TOTAL ASSETS	$ 5,619

LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' (DEFICIT)

CURRENT LIABILITIES	
Accounts Payable & Accrued expenses	$ 636,341
Due to Related Party	1,223,408
Short Term - Notes Payable	250,000
Accrued Interest	1,132,261
Current liabilities of discontinued operations	-
LONG- TERM LIABILITIES	
TOTAL LIABILITIES	4,571,010
STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY (DEFICIT)	
Preferred Stock Series A, no par value, 100,000,000 shares authorized; 1,000,000 issued and outstanding at December 31, 2015	50,000
Common stock, no par value, 2,500,000,000 shares authorized 1,940,550,158 shares issued and outstanding at December 31, 2015	26,915,374
Treasury Stock: 3,000,000,000 no par value at December 31, 2015	(9,944,392)
Accumulated deficit	(21,586,373)
TOTAL STOCKHOLDERS' (DEFICIT)	(4,565,391)
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' (DEFICIT)	$ 5,619

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

INTERNATIONAL CONSOLIDATED COMPANIES, INC.
STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
For the Year Ending December 31, 2015

OPERATING EXPENSES	
Consulting Expenses	$ 614,944
General and Administrative	200,242
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES	815,186
NET OPERATING (LOSS)	(815,186)
OTHER INCOME (EXPENSE)	
Other Expense	(7,228)
Interest Expense	(235,431)
TOTAL OTHER INCOME (EXPENSE)	(242,659)
NET LOSS	$ (1,057,845)
NET LOSS PER BASIC AND DILUTED SHARES	$0

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

INTERNATIONAL CONSOLIDATED COMPANIES, INC.
STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
For the Year Ending December 31, 2015

CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	
Net Loss	$ (1,057,845)
Notes payable issued on behalf of related party	204,900
Notes payable	252,500
Adjustment to Reconcile Net Income items to Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities:	
Increase (Decrease) in Liabilities:	
Accounts Payable	45,219
Due to Related Party	185,561
Accrued Interest Payable	235,430
Total Cash Used By Operating Activities	(134,235)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES	
Security Deposits	(5,500)
CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES	
Proceeds from sale of stock	129,365
Total Cash Provided By Financing Activities	129,365
DECREASE IN CASH	(10,370)
CASH - BEGINNING OF YEAR	10,489
CASH - END OF YEAR	$ 119

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

INTERNATIONAL CONSOLIDATED COMPANIES, INC.
STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN STOCKHOLDERS' (DEFICIT)
Year ENDING December 31, 2015

	Preferred Stock Series A		Common Stock		Treasury Stock			
	Shares	**Amount**	**Shares**	**Amount**	**Shares**	**Amount**	**(Deficit)**	**Total**
Balance, December 31, 2014	1,000,000	$ 50,000	1,835,290,547	$ 25,626,259	3,000,000,000	$ (9,000,000)	$ (20,528,528)	$ (3,852,269)
Retired Shares			(629,594,595)	944,392	629,594,595	(944,392)		-
Stock Cash Sales			184,984,127	139,783				139,783
Stock issued for services			38,420,079	74,940				74,940
Stock issued in lieu of Payables			200,000,000	130,000				130,000
Net loss for the year ending December 31, 2015							(1,057,845)	(1,057,845)
Balance, December 31, 2015	1,000,000	$ 50,000	1,629,100,158	$ 26,915,374	3,629,594,595	$ (9,944,392)	$ (21,586,373)	$ (4,565,391)

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

International Consolidated Companies, Inc
Notes to Financial Statements
December 31, 2015

1 – Nature of Operations

International Consolidated Companies, Inc (the "Company") was previously known Sign Media Systems Inc. The Company was incorporated on January 28, 2002 as a Florida corporation.

International Consolidated Companies, Inc. (INCC) is focused on acquiring and expanding businesses that offer services and technologies to assist medical marijuana growers and patients. The company will provide or arrange for venture capital funding for qualified projects in the expanding legal cannabis industry. Through targeted acquisitions, brand recognition and real-estate and technology joint ventures the company believes it can capture significant market share in Colorado, Washington State, and California. Working with a team of experienced growers and financial experts, the company will evaluate small and large business opportunities. International Consolidated Companies, Inc. will provide both technology and consulting services to medical cannabis growers, activists and industry professionals. Through perpetual rental agreements, the company offers growers' state of the art turnkey solutions to improve efficiency, efficacy and increase yield. The company believes it will generate revenue by renting its propriety technologies to qualified licensed medical growers; and by providing training and consulting services to assist lessees in operating their businesses more profitably.

2 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of Presentation

The Company's financial statements are prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States. These financial statements include the accounts of the Company, International Consolidated Companies, Inc.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with U.S. 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 period.

Making estimates requires management to exercise significant judgment. It is at least reasonably possible that the estimate of the effect of a condition, situation or set of circumstances that existed at the date of the financial statements, which management considered in formulating its estimate could change in the near term due to one or more future non-confirming events. Accordingly, the actual results could differ significantly from estimates.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

The Company considers all highly liquid instruments with maturities of three months or less at the time of issuance to be cash equivalents.

2 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - Continued

Property and Equipment

Property and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation. The Company computes depreciation using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets acquired as follows:

Computers and office equipment	3 years
Equipment	5 - 10 years

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The Company measures assets and liabilities at fair value based on an expected exit price as defined by the authoritative guidance on fair value measurements, which represents the amount that would be received on the sale of an asset or paid to transfer a liability, as the case may be, in an orderly transaction between market participants. As such, fair value may be based on assumptions that market participants would use in pricing an asset or liability. The authoritative guidance on fair value measurements establishes a consistent framework for measuring fair value on either a recurring or nonrecurring basis whereby inputs, used in valuation techniques, are assigned a hierarchical level. The following are the hierarchical levels of inputs to measure fair value:

- Level 1: Observable inputs that reflect quoted prices (unadjusted) for identical assets or liabilities in active markets.
- Level 2: Inputs reflect: quoted prices for identical assets or liabilities in markets that are not active; quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets; inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the assets or liabilities; or inputs that are derived principally from or corroborated by observable market data by correlation or other means.
- Level 3: Unobservable inputs reflecting the Company's assumptions incorporated in valuation techniques used to determine fair value. These assumptions are required to be consistent with market participant assumptions that are reasonably available.

The Company's financial instruments consisted primarily of cash and loans from officer. The carrying amounts of the Company's financial instruments generally approximate their fair values as of December 31, 2015.

Income Taxes

The Company uses the asset and liability method of accounting for income taxes in accordance with ASC Topic 740, "Income Taxes." Under this method, income tax expense is recognized for the amount of: (i) taxes payable or refundable for the current year and (ii) deferred tax consequences of temporary differences resulting from matters that have been recognized in an entity's financial statements or tax returns. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in the results of operations in the period that includes the enactment date. A valuation allowance is provided to reduce the deferred tax assets reported if based on the weight of the available positive and negative evidence, it is more likely than not some portion or all of the deferred tax assets will not be realized.

ASC Topic 740.10.30 clarifies the accounting for uncertainty in income taxes recognized in an enterprise's financial statements and prescribes a recognition threshold and measurement attribute for the financial statement recognition and measurement of a tax position taken or expected to be taken in a tax return. ASC Topic 740.10.40 provides guidance on derecognition, classification, interest and penalties, accounting in interim periods, disclosure, and transition. We have no material uncertain tax positions for any of the reporting periods presented.

2 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – Continued

Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements

In May 2014, the FASB issued ASU 2014-09, "Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606)," which is the new comprehensive revenue recognition standard that will supersede all existing revenue recognition guidance under GAAP. The standard's core principle is that a company will recognize revenue when it transfers promised goods or services to a customer in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the company expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. This ASU is effective for annual and interim periods beginning on or after December 15, 2016, and early adoption is not permitted. Entities will have the option of using either a full retrospective approach or a modified approach to adopt the guidance in the ASU. The Company currently has no revenues and does not expect any impact of adopting this guidance.

In June 2014, the FASB issued ASU 2014-12, "Compensation - Stock Compensation (Topic 718): Accounting for Share-Based Payments When the Terms of an Award Provide That a Performance Target Could be Achieved after the Requisite Service Period." This ASU provides more explicit guidance for treating share-based payment awards that require a specific performance target that affects vesting and that could be achieved after the requisite service period as a performance condition. The new guidance is effective for annual and interim reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2015. The Company does not expect the adoption of this guidance to have a material impact on the financial statements.

In August 2014, the FASB issued ASU 2014-15, "Presentation of Financial Statements – Going Concern (Topic 205-40)", which requires management to evaluate whether there is substantial doubt about an entity's ability to continue as a going concern for each annual and interim reporting period. If substantial doubt exists, additional disclosure is required. This new standard will be effective for the Company for annual and interim periods beginning after December 15, 2016. Early adoption is permitted. The Company expects to adopt this new standard for the fiscal year ending December 31, 2015 and the Company will continue to assess the impact on its financial statements.

3 – GOING CONCERN

As reflected in the accompanying financial statements, the Company has sustained net losses, has a working capital deficit of $4,565,391, and a stockholders' deficit of $4,565,391, at December 31, 2015. In addition, the Company has minimal current liquid assets of $119 as of December 31, 2015.

The ability of the Company to continue as a going concern is dependent on its ability to obtain debt or equity based financing and upon future commencement of operations from the development of its planned business.

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, which contemplates the realization of assets and the satisfaction of liabilities in the normal course of business. These financial statements do not include any adjustments relating to the recovery of the recorded assets or the classification of the liabilities that might be necessary should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern.

4 – RENT – LEASE OBLIGATIONS

Effective March 25, 2015, the Company entered into one-year lease with Glen and Deanna Carels (the lessor), for the building, storage space, and parking spaces, agreement has a one-year option extension at the discretion of the Company. The rent payments consist of equal monthly payments of $4,500 beginning on May 1, 2015 and due monthly thereafter. The Company makes the rent payments to East West Urban Management, LLC, and they hold a Security Deposit in the amount of $5,500 on behalf of the Company. Rent expense for the period ending December 31, 2015 was $36,000.

International Consolidated Companies, Inc
Notes to Financial Statements
December 31, 2015

5 – RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

During the period ending December 31, 2015, the Company had a note payable to Antonio F. Uccello III, a related party. Due to related parties are unsecured and bearing interest of 12% per annum. Related party note payable for the period ending December 31, 2015 was $250,000.

Antonio F. Uccello has a consulting agreement with the Company for $250,000 per year, which commenced on January 1, 2010. The outstanding Due to Related Party relating to this agreement for the period ending December 31, 2015 is $1,223,408.

6 – NOTES PAYABLE

TJM note payable, with interest rate 18%, due on July 1, 2019.	$	193,000
Uccello note payable, with interest rate 12%, due on July 1, 2019	$	300,000
Ciaravella note payable, with interest rate 12%, due on July .	$	150,000
Lein and note payable, with interest rate 12% due on October 1, 2019.	$	112,500
Total Notes Payable		1,579,000
Less: Short Term Portion of Notes Payable	$	250,000
Long Term Notes Payable	$	**1,329,000**

7 – STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY (DEFICIT)

As of December 31, 2015, the Company had issued 1,000,000 of its preferred stock series A shares.

There were 2,500,000,000 shares of common stock authorized, with 1,940,550,158 shares issued and outstanding at December 31, 2015

8 – INCOME TAXES

Due to the uncertainty of utilizing the net operating losses, a deferred tax asset for $367,883 for the period ending December 31, 2015. In concurrence, an offsetting valuation allowance for $367,883 for the period ending December 31, 2015.

Net (Loss)	$	(1,051,095)
35% Tax Rate	x	35%
Deferred Tax Asset/Valuation Allowance	$	**(367,883)**