IMAGING DYNAMICS COMPANY LTD.

FINANCIAL RESULTS

FOR THE NINE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2020

Your Global Medical Imaging Technology Provider

Management Report

To the Shareholders of Imaging Dynamics Company Ltd.:

The accompanying condensed consolidated interim financial statements for the nine months ended September 30, 2020 of Imaging Dynamics Company Ltd. (the “Company”) are the responsibility of Management. The condensed consolidated interim financial statements have been prepared by Management in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”) and include certain estimates that reflect Management’s best judgment. The Corporation’s auditors have not reviewed or audited these condensed consolidated interim financial statements.

Management is also responsible for a system of internal controls which is designed to provide reasonable assurance that the Company’s assets are safeguarded and accounting systems provide timely and accurate financial reports.

Signed: *“Paul Lin”*

Paul Lin

Chief Executive Officer
November 30, 2020

Signed: "*Rong Xue*"

Rong Xue

Chief Financial Officer

Imaging Dynamics Company Ltd.

Condensed Consolidated Interim Statements of Financial Position

(unaudited, expressed in Canadian dollars)

As at	Note *		September 30, 2020		December 31, 2019
Assets					
Current					
Cash and cash equivalents		$	**45,800**	$	57,649
Trade and other receivables	5		**4,296**		4,980
Inventory	6		**73,713**		107,024
Prepaid expenses and other			**28,896**		22,893
			152,705		192,546
Non-current assets					
Property, plant and equipment	7 & 8		**426,777**		611,491
Total Assets		**$**	**579,482**	**$**	**804,037**
Liabilities					
Current					
Trade and other payables	10 & 19	**$**	**1,017,848**	$	836,161
Customer deposits			**64,986**		40,709
Lease liability - current	8		**179,300**		163,080
Short term loan	11 & 17		**511,691**		316,527
Warranty provision			**85,053**		75,062
			1,858,878		1,431,539
Long-term liabilities					
Lease Liability- long tem	8		**152,134**		288,938
Long-term debt			**40,000**		
Total Liabilities			**2,051,012**		**1,720,477**
Shareholders' deficiency					
Share capital	12		**96,509,279**		96,509,279
Share-based payments reserve	13		**7,186,107**		7,186,107
Contributed surplus	14		**8,123,823**		8,123,823
Other comprehensive income			**(201,529)**		(201,529)
Deficit			**(113,089,210)**		(112,534,120)
Total Shareholders' deficiency			(1,471,530)		(916,440)
Total Liabilities and Shareholders' deficiency		**$**	**579,482**	$	804,037
Going concern	2				
Subsequent events	23				

* the accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements

On behalf of the Board:

"Signed"
Tim Seung, Director

"Signed"
Paul Lin, Director

Imaging Dynamics Company Ltd.

Condensed Consolidated Interim Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Loss

(unaudited, expressed in Canadian dollars)

		Three months ended September 30,		Nine months ended September 30,	
	Note*	**2020**	2019	**2020**	2019
Revenues	20 & 21	**$ 126,545**	$ 154,848	**$ 244,838**	$ 546,501
Cost of sales		**49,346**	53,747	**76,708**	154,716
Gross profit		**$ 77,199**	$ 101,101	**$ 168,130**	$ 391,785
Expenses					
Sales and marketing	22	**6,024**	33,027	**8,427**	103,324
General and administrative	22	**165,562**	356,956	**711,365**	627,536
Research and development	22	**-**	24,322	**-**	187,292
			-		-
		$ 171,586	$ 414,305	**$ 719,792**	$ 918,152
Loss before undernoted items		**(94,387)**	(313,204)	**(551,662)**	(526,367)
Loss on investment in associate		**-**	140,913	**-**	483,156
Interest expense		**10,481**	91,726	**34,686**	634,056
Government Grant		**-**	-	**(31,258)**	-
Net Income/loss		**(104,868)**	(545,843)	**(555,090)**	(1,643,579)
Other comprehensive income					
Foreign currency translation (loss) gain		**-**	(1,414)	**-**	12,892
Net Income/loss and comprehensive loss		**$ (104,868)**	$ (547,257)	**$ (555,090)**	$ (1,630,687)
Net Income/loss per share, basic and diluted		0.00	(0.01)	0.00	(0.01)

* the accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements

Imaging Dynamics Company Ltd.

Condensed Consolidated Interim Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Deficiency

(unaudited, expressed in Canadian dollars)

	Note*	Number of Shares	Share Capital	Share-based payments reserve	Contributed surplus	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income	Deficit	Total Shareholders' Deficiency
Balance December 31, 2018		58,857,656	$78,147,450	$7,186,107	$5,508,389	($163,400)	($108,636,230)	($17,957,684)
Settlment of shareholders' loans			-	-	3,306,158	-	-	3,306,158
Foreign exchange gain (loss) on translation			-	-	-	(38,129)	-	(38,129)
Conversion of convertible debentures		147,833,334	18,361,829	-	(690,724)	-	-	17,671,105
Income (loss) for the year							(3,897,890)	(3,897,890)
Balance December 31, 2019		206,690,990	$96,509,279	$7,186,107	$8,123,823	($201,529)	($112,534,120)	($916,440)
Income (loss) for the year							**($555,090)**	**(555,090)**
Balance September 30, 2020		**206,690,990**	**$96,509,279**	**$7,186,107**	**$8,123,823**	**($201,529)**	**($113,089,210)**	**($1,471,530)**

* the accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements

Imaging Dynamics Company Ltd.
Condensed Consolidated Interim Statements of Cash Flows
(unaudited, expressed in Canadian dollars)

	Note*	Three months ended September 30, 2020	Three months ended September 30, 2019	Nine months ended September 30, 2020	Nine months ended September 30, 2019
Cash provided by (used in):					
Operating activities					
Net loss		**($104,868)**	($547,257)	**($555,090)**	($1,630,687)
Items not affecting cash:					
Depreciation of property, plant & equipment	7	**$61,043**	27,016	**$185,814**	75,322
Amortization of intangible assets	9	**-**	16,047	**-**	48,141
Unrealized foreign exchange loss (gain)		**($9,394)**	-	**($10,649)**	-
Lease Accretion expense		**$10,481**	-	**$34,686**	-
Accrued interest		**-**	91,726	**-**	634,056
Warranty expense (recovery)		**$6,161**	3,861	**$10,865**	13,294
Loss from investment in associate		**-**	142,327	**-**	470,264
		(36,577)	(266,280)	**(334,374)**	(389,610)
Change in non-cash working capital	16	**11,884**	202,501	**88,461**	(263,828)
Cash (provided by) used in operating activities		**(24,693)**	(63,779)	**(245,913)**	(653,438)
Investing activities					
Additions to property, plant and equipment	7	**-**	20,233	**(1,101)**	1,392
Cash (provided by) used in investing activities		**-**	**20,233**	**(1,101)**	**1,392**
Financing activities					
Loans payable		25,933	38,769	235,165	550,589
Convertible debenture, net of issue costs					7,310
Cash (provided by) used in financing activities		**25,933**	38,769	**235,165**	557,899
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents		**1,240**	(4,777)	**(11,849)**	(94,147)
Cash and cash equivalents beginning of period		**44,560**	40,478	**57,649**	129,848
Cash and cash equivalents end of period		**$45,800**	$35,701	**$45,800**	$35,701

* the accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements

1. Nature of the organization

Imaging Dynamics Company Ltd. (the “Company” or “IDC”) is a public company incorporated under the laws of the Province of Alberta. The Corporation is listed on the TSX Venture Stock Exchange ("TSXV"), trading under the symbol “IDL”. The address of its registered office is #130, 3510 29th Street NE, Calgary, Alberta, Canada, T1Y 7E5. The Company is a medical device company engaged in the development and commercialization of medical imaging devices.

These consolidated financial statements consolidate the accounts of the Company and its wholly-owned subsidiaries: IDC USA, Inc. IDC Europe Inc, IDC Hongkong Inc and 1370509 Alberta Inc.

2. Going concern

These consolidated financial statements of the Company have been prepared by Management on a going concern basis, which assumes that the Company will realize the carrying value of its assets and satisfy its obligations as they become due in the normal course of operations. As of September 30, 2020, the Company had excess of current liabilities over current assets of $1,706,173 (2019 – $1,238,993), and an accumulated deficit at September 30, 2020 of $113,089,210 (2019– $112,534,120). The ability of the Company to continue as a going concern will depend on attaining a satisfactory revenue level, the generation of cash from operating activities, and the ability to secure additional new financing arrangements and new capital, and the economic recovery of the Canadian and global economies due to the COVID-19 pandemic declared subsequent to year-end. This contagious disease outbreak, which has continued to spread, and any related adverse public health developments, has adversely affected workforces, economies, and financial markets globally, potentially leading to an economic downturn. It is not possible for the Company to predict the duration or magnitude of the adverse results of the outbreak and its effects on the Company’s business or ability to raise funds.

The Company will seek to raise additional capital through equity markets, debt markets or other innovative financing arrangements, including partnership or licensing arrangements that may be available for continued operations. However, the disclosed uncertainties may cast significant doubt on the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern. Although, in the opinion of management, the use of the going concern assumption is appropriate, there can be no assurance that any steps management is taking will be successful. These consolidated financial statements do not reflect adjustments in the carrying values of the assets and liabilities, revenues, expenses and the balance sheet classifications that would be necessary if the going concern assumption were not appropriate. Such adjustments could be material.

3. Basis of preparation

a) Statement of compliance

These condensed consolidated interim financial statements were authorized for issuance by the Board of Directors on November 30, 2020. The Company prepared these consolidated financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (“IASB”), and the interpretations of the International Financial Reporting Standards Interpretations Committee (“IFRIC”) in effect at January 1, 2019.

b) Basis of measurement

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis except as discussed in the significant accounting policies as below.

3. Basis of preparation *(continued)*

c) Functional and presentation currency

The Company measures the transactions in its entities using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (functional currency). These consolidated financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars (“CAD”) which is the functional currency of the parent entity. The functional currency of the Chinese associations is the Renminbi (“CNY”). The functional currency of the inactive subsidiaries includes CAD, US dollars and Hong Kong dollars.

d) Use of estimates, assumptions and judgments

The preparation of these consolidated financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of these consolidated financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses for the period reported. Although these estimates are based on management’s best knowledge of amounts, events or actions, actual results ultimately may differ from these estimates.

Estimates, assumptions and judgments are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the year in which the estimates are revised as future confirming events occur.

Information about significant areas of estimation uncertainty and critical judgments in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in these consolidated financial statements are included in the following notes:

(i) Estimates

Allowance for doubtful accounts – Management continuously monitors and reviews its trade and other receivables and makes its best assumption on collectability of these trade and other receivables (Note 5). Any uncertainty in these assumptions could impact the value of the trade and other receivables reported in these consolidated financial statements.

Equity investments – Management reviews quarterly financial statements submitted by the Chinese investment and estimates the fair value of the investment based on the financial performance of the entity. Any uncertainty in the financial performance of the Chinese entity could impact the value of the equity investment reported in these consolidated financial statements.

Inventory obsolescence - Management reviews and estimates the carrying value of inventory periodically and records a provision for inventory obsolescence for specific inventory items. These estimates by their nature are subject to uncertainty and the impact of the provision for inventory obsolescence expense could be material in these consolidated financial statements.

Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets – Depreciation and amortization expense and impairment of assets are recorded based on management’s estimate of the useful life of the assets, market conditions, and fair value of assets or projected cash flows derived from the use of the assets, which in turn determines the depreciation/amortization rates and asset impairment calculations (Notes

3. Basis of preparation *(continued)*

7 and 9). By their nature, these estimates are subject to uncertainty and the impact on the consolidated financial statements of future periods could be material.

Share-based payments reserve – Management uses the Black-Scholes option pricing model to determine the fair value of the share-based payments (Note 13). Management is required to make several assumptions working through the Black-Scholes model. By its nature, Black-Scholes option pricing model assumptions are subject to uncertainty and could impact the share-based payments expense and reserve on these consolidated financial statements.

Warranty provision – Management estimates and recognizes a warranty expense at the time of sale and a provision is recognized. Management reviews historical information of warranty related issues, warranty period provided at time of sale, and warranty received from its vendors in determining the amount of provision that is required to be recognized. These assumptions by their nature are subject to uncertainty and the impact of warranty expense and warranty provision could be material in these consolidated financial statements.

Deferred taxes – Tax interpretations, regulations and legislation are subject to change, and as such, deferred taxes are subject to measurement uncertainty. Deferred taxes are assessed by management at the end of the reporting period to determine the likelihood that they will be realized from future taxable earnings and which tax rate is expected to apply when the temporary differences reverse.

Convertible debentures – The initial value of the convertible debentures was determined based on an estimated market interest rate of 8.28%. Management determined the interest rate considering the previous interest rate of the long-term debt, the credit risk of the Company and the interest rate on similar loans of other public companies.

(ii) Judgments

Cash generating units (“CGUs”) - The Company uses judgment in determining the grouping of assets to identify its CGUs for purposes of testing for impairment of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets. The determination of what constitutes a CGU is subject to management’s judgment. The asset composition of a CGU can directly impact the recoverability of assets included within the CGU. In assessing the recoverability of the assets, each CGU is compared to the greater of its fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use.

Contingent liability – Management reviews all contingent liabilities and uses its best estimates and judgment based on the facts and information available at its disposal to determine if a provision is necessary to be recorded in these consolidated financial statements. Should those assumptions and judgments not materialize, there could be an impact on these consolidated financial statements.

Power to exercise control, joint control or significant influence – judgement is required in determining whether the Company has the power to exercise control, joint control, or significant influence over another entity. In making this decision, the Company reviews the degree of influence it has to govern the relevant activities of another entity, taking into consideration the Company’s equity interest, voting interest, ability to appoint senior management and officer and the Company’s exposure to variable returns from the entity.

4. Summary of significant accounting policies

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently by the Company and its subsidiaries to all periods presented in these consolidated financial statements.

a) Basis of consolidation

These financial statements consolidate the accounts of the Company and its wholly-owned subsidiaries: IDC USA, Inc., IDC Europe Inc., IDC Hongkong Inc. and 1370509 Alberta Inc.

(i) Subsidiaries:

Subsidiaries are entities controlled by the Company. Control exists when the Company is exposed or has rights to variable returns from its involvement with the subsidiary and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the subsidiary. In assessing control, potential voting rights that currently are exercisable are taken into account. The financial statements of subsidiaries are included in these consolidated financial statements from the date that control commences until the date that control ceases or is determined to be held for sale.

(ii) Transactions eliminated on consolidation:

Intercompany balances and transactions, and any unrealized income and expenses arising from intercompany transactions, are eliminated in preparing these consolidated financial statements.

b) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of amounts on deposit with banks, term deposits and other similar short-term highly liquid investments with maturities of 90 days or less at the date of issuance.

c) Inventory

Inventory consists of purchased components and finished goods and is stated at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost is determined on a weighted average cost basis. Cost of sales represents movement in inventory for the year.

d) Property, plant and equipment

All property, plant and equipment have been recorded at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Cost includes expenditures that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. Costs associated with equipment upgrades that result in increased capabilities or performance enhancements of property and equipment are capitalized if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within the expenditure or asset will flow to the Company, and its cost can be measured reliably.

4. Summary of significant accounting policies *(continued)*

The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognized. The costs of day-to-day servicing incurred to repair or maintain property, plant and equipment are expensed as incurred.

When parts of an asset classified within property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment.

Depreciation is recognized in the consolidated statement of operations and comprehensive loss and is calculated over the depreciable amount, which is the cost of an asset less its estimated residual value. Residual values and useful lives, where applicable, are reviewed annually against prevailing market values for equivalently aged assets and amortization rates are adjusted accordingly on a prospective basis.

Depreciation is charged so as to write-off the cost of these assets less residual value over their estimated useful economic lives, for the following classes of assets:

Technical, lab and computer equipment	30% declining balance
Office equipment	20% declining balance
Tradeshow equipment	3 to 4 years straight-line
Leasehold improvements	Straight-line over lease term

e) Intangible assets

Intangible assets with definite useful lives are recorded at cost less accumulated amortization and impairment losses and are comprised of digital X-ray technology patents, licenses and software. Digital X-ray technology patents and licenses are amortized over a 5-year period on a straight line basis, software is amortized on a 20% declining balance basis, since this most closely reflects the expected pattern of consumption of the future economic benefits embodied in the assets.

Subsequent expenditures are capitalized only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates. All other expenditures, including expenditures on internally generated goodwill and brands, are recognized in the consolidated statement of operations and comprehensive loss as incurred. Amortization methods, useful lives, and residual values are reviewed at each financial year-end and adjusted if appropriate.

f) Financial Instruments.

Financial Assets

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, as subsequently measured at amortized cost, fair value through other comprehensive income, or fair value through profit or loss.

The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset’s contractual cash flow characteristics and the Company’s business model for managing them. The Company initially measures a financial asset at its fair value, plus in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs.

4. Summary of significant accounting policies *(continued)*

The Company's business model for managing financial assets refers to how it managers its financial assets in order to generate cash flows. The business model determines whether cash flows will result from collecting contractual cash flows, selling the financial assets, or both.

Subsequent measurement

The subsequent measurement of financial assets depends on their classification as follows:

Financial assets at amortized cost

The Company measures financial assets at amortized cost if both of the following conditions are met:

- The financial asset is held within a business model with the objective to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows
- The contractual terms of the financial asset give risk on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI") on the principal amount outstanding.

Financial assets at amortized cost include cash and cash equivalents, which includes with banks, and trade and other receivables.

Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss include financial assets held for trading, financial assets designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss, or financial assets mandatorily required to be measured at fair value. Financial assets are classified as held for trading if they are acquired for the purchase of selling or repurchasing in the near term. Derivatives are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments. Financial assets with cash flows that are not SPPI are classified and measured at fair value through profit or loss, irrespective of the business model. Notwithstanding the criteria for debt instruments to be classified at amortized cost or at fair value through comprehensive income, as described above, debt instruments may be also designated at fair value through profit or loss in initial recognition if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces, an accounting mismatch. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are carried in the statement of financial position at fair value with net changes in fair value recognized in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income (loss).

Impairment of financial assets

The Company recognized an allowance for ECLs for all financial assets not held at fair value through profit or loss. ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Company expected to receive, discounted at an approximation of the original effective interest rate. The expected cash flows will include cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

For credit exposures for which there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, ECLs are provided for credit losses that result from default events that are possible within the next the 12 months (a 12 month ECL).

4. Summary of significant accounting policies *(continued)*

For those credit exposures for which there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, a loss allowance is required for credit losses expected over the remaining life of the exposure, irrespective of the timing of the default (a lifetime ECL). For those credit exposures that are considered credit impaired, with interest income recognized on the balance net of allowance.

At each reporting date, the Company assess whether the credit risk on a financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition. When making the assessment, the Company compares the risk of default occurring on the financial instrument as at the reporting date with the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the date of initial recognition and considers reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effect, including historical and forward looking information.

The Company considered a financial asset in default when contractual payments are 91 days past due. However, in certain cases, the Company may also consider a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the Company is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full before taking into account any credit enhancements held by the Company.

A financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows.

Financial Liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified as financial liabilities at FVTPL or other financial liabilities, as appropriate. The group determines the classification of its financial liabilities at initial recognition. All financial liabilities are recognized initial at fair value net of directly attributable transaction costs. After initial recognition, other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate (“EIR”). Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through the EIR amortization process. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortization is included in finance costs in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income (loss).

The Company classifies its trade and other payables and convertible debentures as other financial liabilities.

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged, cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such as an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and recognition of a new liability, and the difference in the respective carrying amounts recognized in profit or loss.

4. Summary of significant accounting policies *(continued)*

g) Impairment of non-financial assets

Non-financial assets are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amounts exceed their recoverable amounts. Judgement is required in establishing whether there are indicators of impairment related to these assets such as changes in market price, the extent or manner in which it is being used or in its physical condition, operations and business environment.

h) Provisions

Provision is recognized if, as a result of a past event, the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic resources will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. Provisions for estimated expenses related to product warranties are made at the time products are sold. These estimates are established using historical information relating to the nature, frequency and average cost of warranty claims. Claims are assessed at each reporting date and adjustments to estimates are made based on updated historical information.

i) Revenue recognition

The Company derives revenue from product sales of its Medical Imaging equipment and FDA certification testing for medical imaging equipment.

Applying the five-step model required by IFRS 15, Revenue from Contracts with Customers, revenue is recognized as follows for these contracts:

Identify the contract

The contractual arrangement executed with the customer will specify the equipment, scope of FDA certification testing, hours incurred for technical support, and the consideration to be received.

Identify distinct performance obligations:

The contract may include multiple performance obligations.

Estimate transaction price

The transaction price is based on the observable stand-alone selling price as stated in the contract and is based on a fixed fee. No variable consideration exists.

Allocate price to performance obligations:

The transaction price is allocated to each performance obligation as linked to the customer commitment for each obligation under the contract and is based on stand-alone selling prices.

Recognize revenue as the performance obligations are satisfied:

4. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Revenue is recognized at a point in time once control of the goods passes to the customer and when all significant contractual obligations have been satisfied, collection is probable and the amount of revenue can be estimated reliably.

j) Customer deposits

Deposits that have been paid for by customers but will qualify for recognition within the next twelve months of the statement of financial position date under the Company's policies is reflected in current liabilities as deferred revenue. Included in customer deposits are payments received in advance associated with the sale of the Company's products.

Deposits that have been paid for by customers but will not qualify for recognition within the next twelve months of the statement of financial position date under the Company's policies are reflected in non-current liabilities as long-term customer deposits. The Company has no long-term customer deposits at September 30, 2020 or December 31, 2019.

k) Segment reporting

The Company is organized into two sales geographic areas within one operating segment consisting of China and the Americas. These regions are organized to manage sales and distribution channels and are currently not maintained or managed as operating regions.

l) Income taxes

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Current tax and deferred tax are recognized in the consolidated statement of operations and comprehensive loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in equity or in other comprehensive income ("OCI").

Current tax is the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

The Company recognize deferred taxes in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is not recognized for the following temporary differences: the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss, and differences relating to investments in subsidiaries and jointly controlled entities to the extent that it is probable that they will not reverse in the foreseeable future. In addition, deferred tax is not recognized for taxable temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of goodwill. Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reverse, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax liabilities and assets, and they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity.

4. Summary of significant accounting policies *(continued)*

A deferred tax asset is recognized for unused tax losses, tax credits and deductible temporary differences, to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be utilized. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized.

m) Research and development

Research costs are expensed as incurred. Development costs are deferred if the Company can demonstrate (i) the technical feasibility of completing the product or process, (ii) the intention to complete the project, (iii) the ability to use or sell the product in commercial production, (iv) future economic benefits that the product or process can generate, including the existence of a market for the output of the project, (v) the availability of adequate technical, financial and other resources to complete the development and to use or sell the product, and (vi) the ability to measure reliably the expenditure attributable to the project during development.

If these criteria are not met, development costs are expensed as incurred. If the costs are deferred, they are amortized over their useful lives on a straight-line basis commencing with commercial production.

n) Foreign currency translation

(i) Foreign transactions

Transactions completed in currencies other than the functional currency are reflected in Canadian dollars at the exchange rates prevailing at the time of the transactions. Foreign currency assets and liabilities are translated to Canadian dollars at the period-end exchange rate. Revenue and expenses are translated into Canadian dollars using the average exchange rate for the period. Both realized and unrealized foreign exchange gain or losses resulting from the settlement or translation of foreign currency transactions are included in in the consolidated statement of operations and comprehensive loss.

(ii) Foreign operations

Assets and liabilities of foreign operations are translated into Canadian dollars at the period-end exchange rate. Revenues and expenses of foreign operations are translated to Canadian dollars using the average exchange rate for the period. Foreign exchange differences resulting from converting the subsidiaries' accounts from their functional currencies to the Canadian dollar, are recorded in OCI and are reclassified to the consolidated statement of operations and comprehensive loss when there has been a disposal or partial disposal of the foreign operation.

o) Share-based payments

The fair value of any stock options granted to directors, officers and employees is recorded as an expense over the vesting period with a corresponding increase recorded to the share-based payments reserve. The fair value of the share-based payments is determined using the Black-Scholes option pricing model and management's assumptions as disclosed in Note 13.

4. Summary of significant accounting policies *(continued)*

Upon exercise of the stock options, consideration paid by the option holder together with the amount previously recognized in the share-based payments reserve is recorded as an increase to share capital.

p) Per share amounts

Basic earnings or loss per share is calculated by dividing the earnings or loss attributable to common shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the period.

Diluted earnings per share is determined by adjusting the earnings attributable to common shareholders and the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the effects of dilutive instruments such as stock options, warrants, convertible debentures and other dilutive instruments granted to employees. In the calculation of diluted per share amounts, outstanding dilutive instruments are assumed to have been converted or exercised on the later of the beginning of the year and the date granted. The number of additional shares related to convertible debentures is calculated assuming the debentures are converted into common shares by dividing the face value of convertible debentures by the conversion price. Earnings is adjusted for interest or accretion, net of tax, related to the convertible debentures. In loss per share situations, the diluted per share amount is the same as that for basic, as all factors are anti-dilutive.

q) Assets held for sale and discontinued operations:

(i) Assets held for sale

The Company classifies assets, or disposal groups, as held for sale when it expects to recover their carrying amounts primarily through sale rather than through continuing use. To meet criteria to be held for sale, the sale must be highly probable, and the assets or disposal groups must be available for immediate sale in their present condition. The Company must be committed to a plan to sell the assets or disposal group, and the sale should be expected to qualify for recognition as a completed sale within one year from the date of classification.

The Company measures assets or disposal groups at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell. Any impairment loss on a disposal group first is allocated to goodwill if any, and then to remaining assets and liabilities on pro rata basis, except that no loss is allocated to inventories or financial assets. Impairment losses on initial classification as held for sale and subsequent gains and losses on remeasurement are recognized before reclassing to assets held for sale in the statement of comprehensive income (loss); however, gains are not recognized in excess of any cumulative impairment loss. Upon classifying assets or disposal groups as held for sale, the Company presents the assets separately as a single amount and the associated liabilities separately as a single amount on the statement of financial position. Comparative period consolidated statements of financial position are not restated. Assets held for sale are not depreciated, depleted, or amortized.

ii) Discontinued operations

A discontinued operation is a component of the Company's business that represents a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations that has been disposed of or classified as held for sale.

4. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

The operations and cash flows can be clearly distinguished from the rest of the Company, both operationally and for financial reporting purposes. When the Company classifies an operation as a discontinued operation, it re-presents the comparative consolidated statements of income as if the operation had been discontinued from the start of the comparative year. In doing this, the Company excludes the results of the discontinued operations and any gain or loss from disposal from the consolidated statements of operations from continuing operations and presents them on a separate line as profit or loss (net of tax) from the discontinued operation. Per share information and changes to other consolidated comprehensive income (loss) related to discontinued operations are presented separately from continuing operations. Cash flows from discontinued operations are presented separately from cash flows from continuing operations in the consolidated statements of cash flows.

r) Investment in associate

When the Company has the power to participate in (but not control) the financial and operating policy decisions of another entity, it is classified as an associate. The Company's investments in associates are accounted for using the equity method. Under the equity method, the investment in associates are initially recognized at cost plus the Company's share of their post-acquisition results less dividends received. The consolidated statement of profit (loss) and comprehensive income (loss) reflect the share of the results of operations of the associates. Where there has been a change recognized directly in the equity of the associates, the Company recognizes its share of any changes and discloses this, when applicable, in the statements of changes in equity. Unrealized gains and losses resulting from transactions between the Company and the associates are eliminated to the extent of the Company's investment in the associates, except where unrealized loss provide evidence of an impairment of the asset transferred.

The financial statements of the associates are prepared for the same reporting period as the Company. Where necessary, adjustments are made to bring the accounting policies in line with the Company.

Upon loss of significant influence over the associates, the Company measures and recognizes any retaining investment at its fair value. Any difference between the carrying amount of the associates upon loss of significant influence and the fair value of the retaining investment and proceeds from disposal is recognized in profit or loss.

s) Business combinations and goodwill

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method. The cost of an acquisition is measured as the aggregate of the consideration transferred, measured at acquisition date fair value and the amount of any non-controlling Interest (NCI) in the acquire. For each business combination,

The Company elects whether to measure NCI in the acquire at fair value or at the proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. Acquisition related costs are expensed as incurred and included in administrative expenses.

When the Company acquires a business, it assesses the assets and liabilities assumed for appropriate classification and designation in accordance with the contractual terms, economic circumstances and pertinent conditions as at the acquisition date. This includes the separation of embedded derivatives in host contracts by the acquiree.

4. Summary of significant accounting policies *(continued)*

If the business combination is achieved in stages, any previously held equity interest is measured at its acquisition date fair value, and any resulting gain or loss is recognized in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Any contingent consideration to be transferred by the acquirer will be recognized at fair value at the acquisition date. Contingent consideration classified as an asset or liability that is a financial instrument and within the scope of IFRS 9 Financial Instruments is measured at fair value, with changes in fair value recognized either in the statement of profit or loss or as a change to other comprehensive income. If the contingent consideration is not within the scope of IFRS 9, it is measured in accordance with the appropriate IFRS. Contingent consideration that is classified as equity is not remeasured, and subsequent settlement is accounted for within equity.

Goodwill is initially measured at cost being the excess of the aggregate of the consideration transferred and the amount recognized for NCI over the fair value of the identifiable net assets acquired and liabilities assumed. If the fair value of the identifiable net assets acquired is in excess of the aggregate consideration transferred (bargain purchase), before recognizing a gain, the Company reassesses whether it has correctly identified all of the assets acquired and all of the liabilities assumed and reviews the procedures used to measure the amounts to be recognized at the acquisition date. If the assessment still results in an excess of the fair value of the net assets acquired over the aggregate consideration transferred, then the gain is recognized in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

After initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition

date, allocated to each of the Company's CGUs that are expected to benefit from the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the acquire are assigned to those units.

Where goodwill forms part of a CGU an part of the operation in that unit is disposed of, the goodwill associated with the disposed operation is included in the carrying amount of the operation when determining the gain or loss on disposal. Goodwill disposed of in these circumstances is measured based on the relative values of the disposed operation and the portion of the CGU retained.

t) Leases and right-of-use assets

At inception of a contract, the Company assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. Contracts that convey the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration are accounted for as leases giving rise to right-of-use assets.

At the commencement date, a right-of-use asset is measured at cost, where cost comprises: (a) the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability; (b) any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, less any lease incentives received; (c) any initial direct costs incurred by the Company; and (d) an estimate of costs to be incurred by the Company in dismantling and removing the underlying asset, restoring the site on which it is located or restoring the underlying asset to the condition required by the terms and conditions of the lease, unless those costs are incurred to produce inventories.

4. Summary of significant accounting policies *(continued)*

A lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the unpaid lease payments using the Company's incremental borrowing rate. Subsequently, the Company measures a lease liability by: (a) increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability; (b) reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made; and (c) remeasuring the carrying amount to reflect any reassessment or lease modifications, or to reflect revised insubstance fixed lease payments. Each lease payment is allocated between repayment of the lease principal and interest. Interest on the lease liability in each period during the lease term is allocated to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the lease liability. Except where the costs are included in the carrying amount of another asset, the Company recognizes in profit or loss (a) the interest on a lease liability and (b) variable lease payments not included in the measurement of a lease liability in the period in which the event or condition that triggers those payments occurs.

The Company subsequently measures a right-of-use asset at cost less any accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses; and adjusted for any re-measurement of the lease liability. Right-of-use assets are depreciated over the shorter of the asset's useful life and the lease term.

u) Accounting standards adopted

IFRS 16 **–** *Leases*

In January 2016, the IASB issued the final version of IFRS 16 *Leases*. The new standard will replace IAS 17 *Leases* and is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019. IFRS 16 provides a single lessees accounting model and requires the lessee to recognizes assets and liabilities for all leases on its statement of financial position, providing the reader with greater transparency of an entity's lease obligations.

The Company has adopted IFRS 16 on January 1, 2019, retrospectively without restatement of prior year comparatives. The company recognized right of use asset and lease liability for its office premise lease, as disclosed in Note 8. The nature of expenses related to the office premise lease will now change from operating lease expense to a depreciation charge for right-of-use assets and interest expense on the lease liabilities.

The adoption of IFRS 16 included the de-recognition of $45,228 of leasehold inducements.

IFRIC 23 – Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments ("IFRIC23")

In June 2017, the IASB issued IFRIC 23 which clarifies how to apply the recognition and measurement requirements in IAS 12 when there is uncertainty over income tax treatments. The interpretation requires an entity to contemplate whether uncertain tax treatments should be considered separately, or together as a group, based on which approach provides better predictions of the resolution;

An entity to determine if it is probable that the tax authorities will accept the uncertain tax treatment and if it is not probable that the uncertain tax treatment will be accepted, measure the tax uncertainty based on the most likely amount or expected value, depending on whichever method better predicts the resolution of the uncertainty.

(unaudited, expressed in Canadian dollars)

4. Summary of significant accounting policies *(continued)*

IFRIC 23 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019, with early adoption permitted. The interpretation requires retrospective application, with some practical expedients available on adoption.

The Company has determined the impact of IFRIC 23 on these consolidated financial statements to be $nil.

5. Trade and other receivables

As at	Note	**September 30, 2020**		December 31, 2019	
Trade receivables	19	**$**	**4,296**	**$**	**4,980**
		$	**4,296**	$	4,980

Allowance for doubtful accounts of $272,137 (2019 - $266,523) has been netted against trade receivables (Note 19).

6. Inventory

As at	Note	**September 30, 2020**		December 31, 2019	
Inventory net of allowance for obsolescence		**$**	**73,713**	$	107,024
		$	**73,713**	$	107,024

Included in inventory is $20,738 (2019 - $34,720) of purchased components and $52,975 (2019 - $72,304) of finished goods. During the period ended September 30, 2020, the Company recorded a provision for inventory obsolescence of $782,590 (2019 - 782,590).

(unaudited, expressed in Canadian dollars)

7. Property, plant and equipment

Cost	Technical, lab and computer equipment	Leasehold improvements	Office equipment	Vehicle	Tradeshow equipment	Capitalized Lease	Total
Balance,							
December 31, 2018	$ 1,981,225	$ 422,338	$ 499,320	$ -	$ 1,286,949	$ -	$ 4,189,832
Additions	-	-	-	23,346	-	543,792	$ 567,138
Transfer from asset held for sale	-	-	(9,214)	**(23,346)**	-	-	$ (32,560)
Balance,							
December 31, 2019	**$ 1,981,225**	**$ 422,338**	**$ 490,106**	**$ -**	**$ 1,286,949**	**$ 543,792**	**$ 4,724,410**
Additions			1,101				$ 1,101
Balance,							
September 30, 2020	**$ 1,981,225**	**$ 422,338**	**$ 491,207**	**$ -**	**$ 1,286,949**	**$ 543,792**	**$ 4,725,511**
Accumulated depreciation							
Balance,							
December 31, 2018	1,969,781	137,719	471,698	-	1,286,949	-	3,866,147
Depreciation	3,433	80,688	11,990	3,113	-	155,370	254,594
Disposal	-	-	(4,709)	(3,113)	-	-	(7,822)
Balance,							
December 31, 2019	**$ 1,973,214**	**$ 218,407**	**$ 478,979**	**$ -**	**$ 1,286,949**	**$ 155,370**	**$ 4,112,919**
Depreciation	1,802	60,517	6,969			116,527	185,815
Balance,							
September 30, 2020	**$ 1,975,016**	**$ 278,924**	**$ 485,948**	**$ -**	**$ 1,286,949**	**$ 271,897**	**$ 4,298,734**
Net book value as at:							
December 31, 2019	$ 8,011	$ 203,931	$ 11,127	$ -	$ -	$ 388,422	$ 611,491
September 30, 2020	**$ 6,209**	**$ 143,414**	**$ 5,259**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ 271,895**	**$ 426,777**

8. Lease

The Company entered into a 7-year office lease on July 1, 2015. The Company used its incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate to determine the value of its seven-year office premises lease. The asset value was recorded as $543,792 and is depreciated on a straight-line basis over the lease term, starting December 31, 2018. The weighted average incremental borrowing rate applied to the lease liabilities was 12.90%. The aggregate lease liability recognized in the statement of financial position at January 1, 2019 and Company's operating lease commitment at January 1, 2019 can be reconciled as follows:

(unaudited, expressed in Canadian dollars)

8. Lease *(continued)*

Operating minimum lease payments disclosed as at December 31, 2018	$	1,190,506
Exclude variable operating rental expense included in the min lease payments		(468,787)
Effect of discounting those lease commitments at January 1, 2019		(132,732)
Lease liability at January 1, 2019	**$**	**588,987**

Right of use Asset		
Balance, December 31, 2018		543,792
Amortisation		(155,370)
Balance, December 31, 2019	**$**	**388,422**
Amortisation		**(116,527)**
Balance, September 30, 2020	**$**	**271,895**

Lease liability		
Balance, December 31, 2018		588,987
Interest expense		61,432
Lease payments		(198,401)
Balance, December 31, 2019	**$**	**452,018**
Interest expense		*34,686*
Lease payments		**(155,270)**
Balance, September 30, 2020	**$**	**331,434**

As at		**September 30,**		**December 31, 2019**
Short term lease liability		**179,300**		163,080
Long term lease liability		**152,134**		288,938
Total lease liability	**$**	**331,434**	$	452,018

		Under 1 year		Between 1-2 years		Between 3 - 5 years		Over 5-years		
Leae liability	$	179,300	$	152,134	$	-	$	-	**$**	**331,434**

(unaudited, expressed in Canadian dollars)

9. Intangible assets

During the year 2019, the Company has written off certain digital x-ray technology patents, development and license costs of $184,887 ($122,161) pertaining to technology not being sold based on an estimated value in use of $nil. There were no intangible assets purchased or internal created as at the nine months ended September 30, 2020.

10. Trade and other payables

As at		**September 30, 2020**		December 31, 2019
Trade payables	**$**	**608,243**	$	401,218
Other payables and accruals		**409,605**		434,943
Trade and other payables	**$**	**1,017,848**	$	836,161

11. Loan payable

The Company received short-term loans from Shareholders, Directors and other Related associations ("Lenders") during the nine months ended September 30, 2020 and the year ended December 31, 2019 (See note 17). The total amount received in the nine months period is $200,132 (2019 – $422,923). These loans are non-interest bearing and are due on demand.

On April 17, 2020, the Company received $40,000 in Canada Emergency Business Account (CEBA) loan, funded by the Federal Government. The terms of the loan is: Interest rate is 0% per year, but subject to the interest rate disclosed below in the loan extension section; loan repayment in whole or in part on or after January 1, 2021; $10,000 (25%) of the $40,000 loan is eligible for complete forgiveness if $30,000 is fully repaid on or before December 31, 2022. Loan extension terms are: If the loan cannot be repaid by December 31, 2022, it will be converted into a 3-year term loan, charging an interest rate of 5%; Interest payments are due monthly and the outstanding principal balance must be fully repaid no later than December 31, 2025. However, you may repay some or all of the loan at any time.

12. Share capital

a) Authorized:
An unlimited number of common shares
An unlimited number of non-voting redeemable preferred shares

b) Issued and outstanding:

	Number of shares		**Amount**
Balance, December 31, 2018	58,857,656	$	78,147,450
Conversion of convertible debentures	147,833,334		18,361,829
Balance, December 31, 2019	**206,690,990**	**$**	**96,509,279**
Balance, September 30, 2020	**206,690,990**	**$**	**96,509,279**

(unaudited, expressed in Canadian dollars)

13. Share-based payments

The Company has established a share-based compensation plan for its directors, officers, employees, consultants and other key personnel (the "Stock Option Plan"). Under the Stock Option Plan, the Company may grant up to 10% of the issued and outstanding common shares of the Company. The exercise price of each option is determined by the market price of the Company's stock on the date of the grant and an option's maximum term is five years and they vest immediately.

There were no stock options granted during the nine months period as at September 30, 2020 and the year 2019.

As at September 30, 2020, 20,669,099 common shares (2019 - 19,569,099) remains in reserve. Under the Stock Option Plan, the following options are outstanding as at the dates shown as follows:

As at	**September 30, 2020**		**December 31, 2019**	
	Number of options	**Weighted average exercise price**	Number of options	Weighted average exercise price
Balance, beginning of period	**1,100,000**	**$0.00**	1,100,000	$0.25
Cancelled / expired in the period	**(1,100,000)**	**-**	-	-
Balance, end of period	**-**	**$0.00**	1,100,000	$0.25
Options exercisable at the end of the period	**-**	**$0.00**	1,100,000	$0.25

Since December 31, 2015, the share-based payments reserve with respect to share-based compensation is $7,186,107 and all of the options issued vested immediately on the grant date.

Stock option plan

The following table summarizes information of the Company's Stock Option Plan as at September 30, 2020:

	Options outstanding			Options exercisable	
Exercise price in dollars	Number outstanding	Weighted average remaining contractual life (months)	Weighted average exercise price	Number of options	Weighted average exercise price
$0.00	-	0.0	$0.00	-	$0.00

The following table summarizes information of the Company's Stock Option Plan as at December 31, 2019:

	Options outstanding			Options exercisable	
Exercise price in dollars	Number outstanding	Weighted average remaining contractual life (months)	Weighted average exercise price	Number of options	Weighted average exercise price
$0.25	1,100,000	4.6	$0.25	1,100,000	$0.25

(unaudited, expressed in Canadian dollars)

14. Contributed surplus

The following table presents the reconciliation of contributed surplus with respect to warrants and convertible debentures:

As at		**September 30, 2020**		December 31, 2019
Balance, beginning of period	**$**	**8,123,823**	**$**	**5,508,389**
Convertible debenture issued (net of tax)		**-**		**-**
Settlement of interest payable				**2,894,900**
Settlement of Shareholders' loans				**411,258**
Equity component of convertible debentures reclassified				**(690,724)**
Balance, ending of period	**$**	**8,123,823**	$	8,123,823

15. Per share amounts

The following table presents the reconciliation between basic and diluted loss per share:

	Three months ended September 30,		**Nine months ended September 30,**	
	2020	2019	**2020**	2019
Net Income/loss	**$ (104,867)**	**$ (545,843)**	**$ (555,090)**	**$ (1,643,579)**
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding	**206,690,990**	58,857,656	**206,690,990**	58,857,656
Basic and diluted loss per share	**$ (0.00)**	**$ (0.01)**	**$ (0.00)**	**$ (0.03)**

** In calculating diluted common share numbers for the nine months period ended September 30, 2020, the Company excluded outstanding options (2019 – 1,100,000*), and nil (2019 - 148,833,333) shares issuable on conversion of convertible debentures because they were anti-dilutive.

16 Supplementary information

Change in non-cash working capital:

	Three months ended September 30,				**Nine months ended September 30,**			
		2020		2019		**2020**		2019
Trade and other receivables	**$**	**585**	$	20,878	**$**	**684**	$	4,849
Inventory		**31,897**		5,074		**33,311**		36,373
Prepaid expenses and other		**(6,003)**		(16,397)		**(6,003)**		(18,406)
Trade and other payables		**(56,401)**		(460,410)		**37,066**		(260,123)
warranty		**-**				**(874)**		
Customer deposits		**41,806**		(9,443)		**24,277**		(228,060)
	$	**11,884**	$	(460,298)	**$**	**88,461**	$	(465,367)

(unaudited, expressed in Canadian dollars)

17. Related party transactions

The following transactions were entered into with related parties during the nine months ended September 30, 2020:

a) Key management personnel compensation - the Company considers the key management personnel of the Company to be its officers and directors. The compensation included in the consolidated statement of operations and comprehensive loss relating to key management personnel for the nine months ended September 30, 2020 and 2019 was as follows:

	Three months ended September 30,		Nine months ended September 30,	
	2020	2019	**2020**	2019
Salaries / compensation	**24,000**	24,000	**72,000**	72,000
Share-based compensation	**-**	-	**-**	-
Total for the period	**$24,000**	$24,000	**$72,000**	$72,000

b) During nine months period ended September 30 2020, the Company entered into multiple short-term loan agreement with its shareholders, directors and other related associations. The Company have received CAD 200,132 during nine months period ended September 30 2020. These loans are non-interest bearing and are due on demand. As at the date of September 30, 2020, the company total outstanding short term loan from shareholders, directors and other related associations is CAD 511,691.

18. Capital risk management

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern in order to pursue the development and sales of its digital imaging products and to maintain a flexible capital structure, which optimizes the costs of capital at an acceptable risk.

In the management of capital, the Company includes the components of shareholders' deficiency and the long-term debt, which consists of the following:

As at	**September 30, 2020**	December 31, 2019
Shareholders' deficiency	**(1,471,530)**	(916,440)
	($1,471,530)	($916,440)

The Company manages the capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. There are no external imposed capital requirements as of September 30, 2020. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may attempt to issue new equity or issue new debt.

19. Financial risk management

The Company is exposed to a variety of financial risks by virtue of its activities, including fair value risk, currency risk, credit risk, interest rate risk and liquidity risk. The overall risk management program focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimize potential adverse effects on financial performance.

(unaudited, expressed in Canadian dollars)

19. Financial risk management *(Continued)*

Risk management is supervised by the Chief Executive Officer under the direction and guidance from the Company's Board of Directors. The Company identifies and evaluates financial risks in close cooperation with other management personnel. Management is charged with the responsibility of establishing controls and procedures to ensure that financial risks are mitigated to acceptable levels.

Fair value risk:

Fair value of financial instruments:

The carrying amounts of cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables, trade and other payables, short term loan approximate fair value due to the short-term nature of these instruments. The fair value of the convertible debenture is calculated by discounting future debt service payments using an estimated market rate of interest.

Any financial assets and financial liabilities measured at fair value (currently there are none) in the consolidated statement of financial position are grouped into three levels of fair value hierarchy. The three levels are defined based on the observability of significant inputs to the measurement, as follows:

- Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly;
- Level 3: unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

Currency risk

The Company operates internationally and is exposed to foreign exchange risk from various currencies, primarily US Dollars and Chinese Yuan (CNY). Foreign exchange risk arises from the purchase and sale transactions as well as financial assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies.

A significant change in the currency exchange rates between the Canadian dollars relative to the other currencies could have an effect on the Company's results of operations, financial position or cash flows. Foreign exchange contracts are only entered into for purposes of managing foreign exchange risk and not for speculative purposes. As at September 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019, there were no foreign exchange contracts outstanding.

At September 30, 2020, the Company is exposed to currency risk through the following assets and liabilities denominated in other currencies:

	US Dollars ($)	CNY (¥)
Cash and equivalents	30,598	1,903
Trade accounts and loans receivable	3,555	-
Trade accounts and loans payable	(331,789)	-
	(297,636)	1,903

(unaudited, expressed in Canadian dollars)

19. Financial risk management *(Continued)*

At December 31, 2019, the Company is exposed to currency risk through the following assets and liabilities denominated in other currencies:

	US Dollars ($)	CNY (¥)
Cash and equivalents	26,043	1,903
Trade accounts and loans receivable	3,717	-
Trade accounts and loans payable	(23,119)	-
	6,641	1,903

Based on the above net exposures as at September 30, 2020 and assuming that all other variables remain constant, a 10% depreciation or appreciation of the Canadian dollar against other currencies would result in an increase or decrease of approximately $39,665 (2019 - $1,852) in the Company's net loss for the year.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of a financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligation. The Company manages credit risk by maintaining bank accounts with Tier 1 banks. Any short-term investment included in cash and cash equivalents would be composed of financial instruments issued by Canadian banks. The Company's trade and other receivables consist of trade receivables from the sale of the product. Trade receivables include amounts receivable for normal terms and extended terms, which are generally made to credit worthy purchasers. The Company uses an indirect distribution strategy whereby substantially all of the Company's revenues are earned through dealers, distributors and OEM partners.

Most of the Company's distribution partners have income streams from various sources and have an established history of providing goods and services to the health care industry. The Company does not usually sell to the end user and as such has limited recourse in collecting any delinquent balances.

In cases where collection is in question, the Company has the ability to withhold warranty support or warranty parts to a dealer that has not paid, remove the dealer as a qualified Company dealer, as well as any and all legal recourse measures.

At September 30, 2020, the Company recognized an allowance for doubtful accounts of $272,137 (2019-$266,523). The bad debt provision as at September 30, 2020 is net of amounts collected from amounts for which provisions had previously been recorded.

The carrying amount of trade and other receivables and cash and cash equivalents represents the maximum credit exposure.

(unaudited, expressed in Canadian dollars)

19. Financial risk management *(Continued)*

Aging of trade receivables as at September 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019 is represented as follows:

As at		**September 30, 2020**		December 31, 2019
Not past due	**$**	**-**	$	1,390
Past due 31 - 180 days		**4,362**		3,507
Past due 181 - 365 days		**-**		-
Over 365 days		**272,071**		266,607
		276,433		271,503
Allowance for doubtful accounts	**-**	**272,137**		(266,523)
	$	**4,296**	$	4,980

The movement in the Company's allowance for doubtful accounts is as follows:

As at		**September 30, 2020**		December 31, 2019
Opening balance	**$**	**266,523**		$278,837
Discontinued operations		**-**		-
Bad debt expense		**(73)**		15,102
Foreign Exchange		**5,687**		(27,416)
Closing balance	**$**	**272,137**	$	266,523

Economic Dependence

There are four customers represented 51% of total revenue during the nine months ended September 30, 2020 as compared to five customers represented 78% of the total revenue during the same period in 2019.

There is no supplier dependence during the nine months ended September 30, 2020 and 2019.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. Financial assets and liabilities with variable interest rates expose the Company to cash flow interest rate risk. The risk related to the Company's long-term debt is limited due to the fixed interest rate.

The risk that the Company will realize a loss as a result of a decline in the fair value of any short-term investments included in cash and cash equivalents is limited due to the short-term nature of the assets.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its obligations as they become due (see Note 2). The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions without incurring unacceptable losses or risking harm to the Company.

(unaudited, expressed in Canadian dollars)

19. Financial risk management *(Continued)*

The Company currently settles its financial obligations with cash. In order to meet its financial liabilities, the Company relies on collecting its trade and other receivables in a timely manner, sale of inventory and by maintaining sufficient cash in excess of anticipated needs.

The following are the contractual maturities of financial liabilities and other commitments as at September 30, 2020.

Financial liabilities and commitment	**< One year**	**> One year**
Trade and other payables	**$1,017,848**	**-**
Short term loans	**511,691**	**-**
Lomg term loans	**-**	**$40,000**
Total	**$1,529,539**	**$40,000**

The following are the contractual maturities of financial liabilities and other commitments as at December 31, 2019:

Financial liabilities and commitment	**< One year**	**> One year**
Trade and other payables	**$836,161**	**-**
Short term loans	**316,527**	
Total	**$1,152,688**	-

It is the Company's intention to meet these obligations through the collection of trade and other receivables, sale of inventory and the receipt of future progress payments on amounts not yet invoiced, as well as looking for other external financing sources.

20. Revenue

		Sale of Equipment		Technical Support		Total
Three months ended September 30,						
2020	**$**	**124,127**	**$**	**2,418**	**$**	**126,545**
2019		153,550		1,298		154,848
Nine months ended September 30,						
2020	**$**	**239,943**	**$**	**4,895**	**$**	**244,838**
2019		540,564		5,937		546,501

(unaudited, expressed in Canadian dollars)

21. Segmented information

The Company determines its operating segments based on internal information regularly reviewed by management to allocate resources and assess performance. The Company is organized into two sales geographic areas consisting of China and the Americas. These regions are organized to manage sales and distribution channels and are not currently maintained or managed as operating regions.

The Company sells primarily through dealers, distributors and OEM partners.

Segmented revenues for the nine months ending September 30, 2020 and 2019 are as follows:

	Note	China	Americas	Others	Total
Three months ended September 30,					
2020		**$ -**	**$ 97,153**	**$ 29,392**	**$ 126,545**
2019		$ -	$ 154,848	$ -	$ 154,848
Nine months ended September 30,					
2020		**$ -**	**$ 201,355**	**$ 43,483**	**$ 244,838**
2019		$ 197,040	$ 302,635	$ 46,826	$ 546,501

22. Operating expenses by nature

	Notes	Three months ended September 30, **2020**	Three months ended September 30, 2019	Nine months ended September 30, **2020**	Nine months ended September 30, 2019
Employee related		**$ 83,295**	$ 113,803	**$ 256,739**	$ 400,874
Travel and related		**7,024**	11,384	**8,895**	23,463
Professional fees		**51,480**	64,955	**158,485**	126,770
Facility and utilities		**(46,933)**	149,558	**43,165**	276,841
Communications		**4,299**	3,248	**10,983**	12,038
Other administrative costs		**5,473**	220	**13,232**	16,682
Research Suppliers		**-**	-	**-**	329
Bad debt		**447**	1,202	**73**	(54,375)
Insurance		**5,465**	(24,016)	**36,521**	22,958
Foreign exchange loss (gain)		**(6,168)**	42,502	**(5,979)**	(48,888)
Warranty provision		**6,161**	3,861	**11,865**	13,471
Impairment on intangible assets			4,525		4,525
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	7	**61,044**	27,016	**185,814**	75,322
Amortization of intangible assets		**-**	16,047	**-**	48,140
		$ 171,586	$ 414,305	**$ 719,792**	$ 918,152

23. Subsequent Events

Since September 30, 2020, the outbreak of the novel strain of coronavirus, specifically identified as "COVID-19", has resulted in governments worldwide enacting emergency measures to combat the spread of the virus. These measures, which include the implementation of travel bans, self-imposed quarantine periods and social distancing, have caused material disruption to businesses globally resulting in an economic slowdown. Global equity markets have experienced significant volatility and weakness. Governments and central banks have reacted with significant monetary and fiscal interventions designed to stabilize economic conditions.

The duration and impact of the COVID-19 outbreak is unknown at this time, as is the efficacy of the government and central bank interventions. Management have noted decrease in revenue as a result of outbreak have limited the Company's ability to generate sales, however, it is not possible to-reliably estimate the length and severity of these impacts on the financial results and condition of the future periods and management's going concern assumption as disclosed in note 2.