

IMAGING DYNAMICS COMPANY LTD.

FINANCIAL RESULTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2015



Your Global Medical Imaging Technology Provider

Independent Auditors' Report

To the Shareholders of Imaging Dynamics Company Ltd.

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Imaging Dynamics Company Ltd., which comprise the consolidated statements of financial position as at December 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014, the consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive loss, changes in shareholders' deficiency and cash flows for the years then ended, and notes, comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility for the Consolidated Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these consolidated financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audits. We conducted our audits in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditors' judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained in our audits is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of Imaging Dynamics Company Ltd. as at December 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

Emphasis of Matter

Without qualifying our opinion, we draw attention to Note 2 of the consolidated financial statements which discusses the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. These conditions indicate the existence of a material uncertainty which may cast significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

Calgary, Alberta
April 29, 2016

MNP LLP
Chartered Professional Accountants



Imaging Dynamics Company Ltd.
Consolidated Statements of Financial Position

As at December 31,	2015	2014
Assets		
Current Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 10,128,633	\$ 265,312
Trade and other receivables (Note 5)	169,637	76,981
Inventory (Note 6)	205,664	735,790
Prepaid expenses and other	339,161	25,153
	10,843,095	1,103,236
Non-Current Assets		
Property, plant and equipment (Note 7)	98,816	130,610
Intangible assets (Note 8)	25,043	106,238
Total assets	\$ 10,966,954	\$ 1,340,084
Liabilities		
Current Liabilities		
Trade and other payables (Note 9)	\$ 2,317,683	\$ 1,776,524
Customer deposits	16,290	-
Lease inducement	14,426	-
Deferred revenue	-	213,508
Due to director (Note 10)	-	106,540
Warranty provision	156,139	146,291
Deferred financing	4,835,600	-
Current portion of long-term debt (Note 11)	875,000	1,120,000
	8,215,138	3,362,863
Long-term Liabilities		
Convertible debentures (Note 12)	5,886,180	-
Lease inducement	28,852	-
Total liabilities	\$ 14,130,170	\$ 3,362,863
Shareholders' deficiency		
Share capital (Note 14)	\$ 78,147,450	\$ 76,345,461
Share-based payments reserve (Note 15)	7,186,107	6,846,778
Contributed surplus (Note 16)	5,084,398	4,630,094
Accumulated other comprehensive income	92,194	-
Deficit	(93,673,365)	(89,845,112)
	(3,163,216)	(2,022,779)
Total liabilities and shareholders' deficiency	\$ 10,966,954	\$ 1,340,084
Going concern (Note 2)		
Commitments and contingencies (Note 24)		
Subsequent events (Note 26)		
On behalf of the Board:		
<u>"Signed" Yucheng Zhou</u>	<u>"Signed" Paul Lin</u>	
Yucheng Zhou, Chief Executive Officer	Paul Lin, Director	

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

Imaging Dynamics Company Ltd.
Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Loss

For the years ended December 31,	2015	2014
Revenues	\$ 2,435,667	\$ 2,546,317
Cost of sales	1,894,461	1,773,273
Gross profit	541,206	773,044
Expenses		
Sales and marketing	806,300	815,715
General and administrative	2,430,952	919,838
Production and manufacturing	359,766	268,614
Research and development	-	35,361
Foreign exchange loss (gain)	103,311	(60,484)
Warranty expense (recovery)	9,178	(12,924)
Share-based payments (Note 15)	339,329	-
Bad debts (recovery)	194,382	(23,027)
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment (Note 7)	38,257	45,144
Amortization of intangible assets (Note 8)	81,205	65,842
	4,362,680	2,054,079
Loss before finance costs	(3,821,474)	(1,281,035)
Finance costs		
Interest expense	(185,595)	(108,685)
Interest or other income	1,802	11,488
Gain on settlement of debt (Note 24d)	78,359	-
Loss before taxes	(3,926,908)	(1,378,232)
Deferred tax recovery (Note 20)	98,655	-
Net loss	(3,828,253)	(1,378,232)
Other comprehensive income		
Items that may be reclassified subsequent to profit or loss:		
Foreign exchange gain on translation	92,194	-
Comprehensive loss	\$ (3,736,059)	\$ (1,378,232)
Net loss per share, basic and diluted (Note 17)	\$ (0.01)	\$ (0.01)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

Imaging Dynamics Company Ltd.

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Deficiency

	Share capital	Share-based payments reserve	Contributed surplus	Accumulated other comprehensive income	Deficit	Total shareholders' deficiency
Balance, January 1, 2014	\$ 76,345,461	\$ 6,846,778	\$ 4,630,094	-	\$ (88,466,880)	\$ (644,547)
Loss for the period	-	-	-	-	(1,378,232)	(1,378,232)
Balance, December 31, 2014	\$ 76,345,461	\$ 6,846,778	\$ 4,630,094	-	\$ (89,845,112)	\$ (2,022,779)
Issued for cash – private placement (net of issue costs) (Note 14)	1,801,989	-	-	-	-	1,801,989
Warrants (Note 16)	-	-	187,570	-	-	187,570
Share-based payments (Note 15)	-	339,329	-	-	-	339,329
Convertible debentures (net of deferred tax) (Note 12)	-	-	266,734	-	-	266,734
Foreign exchange gain on translation	-	-	-	92,194	-	92,194
Loss for the year	-	-	-	-	(3,828,253)	(3,828,253)
Balance, December 31, 2015	\$ 78,147,450	\$ 7,186,107	\$ 5,084,398	\$ 92,194	\$ (93,673,365)	\$ (3,163,216)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

Imaging Dynamics Company Ltd.
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

For the years ended December 31,	2015	2014
Cash provided by (used in):		
Operating activities		
Net loss	\$ (3,828,253)	\$ (1,378,232)
Items not affecting cash		
Depreciation of property, plant & equipment	38,257	45,144
Amortization of intangible assets	81,205	65,842
Gain on settlement of debt	(78,359)	-
Interest expense	185,595	108,685
Foreign exchange loss	103,311	-
Share-based payments	339,329	-
Warranty expense (recovery)	9,178	(33,427)
Deferred tax recovery	(98,655)	-
	(3,248,392)	(1,191,988)
Change in non-cash working capital (Note 18)	435,929	199,216
	(2,812,463)	(992,772)
Investing activities		
Additions to property, plant and equipment (Note 7)	(6,463)	-
Financing activities		
Issuance of common shares and warrants, net of issue costs	1,989,559	-
Issuance of convertible debentures, net of issue costs	6,219,085	-
Deferred financing	4,835,600	-
Repayment of long-term debt	(245,000)	-
Repayment to director	(106,540)	3,321
	12,692,704	3,321
Effect of foreign exchange on cash	(10,457)	-
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	9,863,321	(989,451)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of the year	265,312	1,254,763
Cash and cash equivalents, end of the year	\$ 10,128,633	\$ 265,312

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

Imaging Dynamics Company Ltd.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014

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 Suite 1157 – 40th Avenue NE, Calgary, Alberta, Canada, T2E 6M9.

The Company’s technology produces digital diagnostic images. Its purpose is to replace the need for film and chemical film processing, as well as the storage and retrieval costs normally associated with traditional X-ray technology. The Company provides an environmentally friendly solution for producing diagnostic images compared to traditional analog imaging.

2. Going concern

The consolidated financial statements of the Company have been prepared on the basis of accounting principles applicable to a going concern 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. At December 31, 2015, the Company had a positive working capital of \$2,627,957 (working capital deficit at December 31, 2014 – \$2,259,627), negative cash flows from operations of \$2,812,463 (December 31, 2014 – \$992,772) and a net loss of \$3,828,253 (December 31, 2014 – \$1,378,232) and deficit at December 31, 2015 of \$93,673,365 (December 31, 2014 – \$89,845,112). The ability of the Company to continue as a going concern will depend on attaining a satisfactory revenue level, the generation of cash from operations and the ability to secure additional new financing arrangements and new capital, the outcome of which is uncertain.

During 2015, the Company raised convertible debentures of \$10.8 million on a net basis, and issued share capital and warrants for net proceeds of \$2.0 million. 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 consolidated statement of financial position 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 consolidated financial statements have been prepared 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, 2015.

These consolidated financial statements were authorized for issuance on April 29, 2016, by the Board of Directors.

Imaging Dynamics Company Ltd.
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
For the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014

3. Basis of preparation *(continued)*

b) Basis of measurement

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

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 subsidiary is the Renminbi ("CNY").

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 receivables and makes its best assumption on collectability of these trade receivables (Note 5). Any uncertainty in these assumptions could impact the value of the trade receivables 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 7 and 8). By their nature, these estimates are subject to uncertainty and the impact on the consolidated financial statements of future periods could be material.

Imaging Dynamics Company Ltd.
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
For the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014

3. Basis of preparation *(continued)*

Share-based payments reserve – Management uses the Black-Scholes option pricing model to determine the fair value of the share-based payments (Note 15). 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 to sell 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 (Note 24). Should those assumptions and judgments not materialize, there could be an impact on these consolidated financial statements.

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., 1370509 Alberta Inc., IDC International Digital Medical Device Co., Ltd, and Imaging Dynamics Company (Hong Kong) Limited.

Imaging Dynamics Company Ltd.
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
For the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014

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

(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.

(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 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 has been recorded at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

The Company uses the cost method. 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. 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.

Imaging Dynamics Company Ltd.
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
For the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014

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

d) Property, plant and equipment *(continued)*

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 depreciation 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 10-year period on a straight line basis and software is amortized on a 30% 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) Impairment

(i) Financial assets:

A financial asset is assessed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any objective evidence that it is impaired. A financial asset is considered to be impaired if objective evidence indicates that one or more events have had a negative effect on the estimated future cash flows of that asset.

An impairment loss in respect of a financial asset measured at amortized cost is calculated as the difference between its carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the original effective interest rate.

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

f) Impairment *(continued)*

(i) Financial assets *(continued)*

Individually significant financial assets are tested for impairment on an individual basis. The remaining financial assets are assessed collectively in groups that share similar credit risk characteristics. All impairment losses are recognized in the consolidated statement of operations and comprehensive loss.

An impairment loss is reversed if the reversal can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognized. For financial assets measured at amortized cost, the reversal is recognized in the consolidated statement of operations and comprehensive loss.

(ii) Non-financial assets:

The carrying amounts of the Company's non-financial assets are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, an estimate of the asset's recoverable amount is determined. For goodwill and other intangible assets that have indefinite lives or that are not yet available for use, an impairment test is completed each year.

For the purpose of impairment testing, assets are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or groups of assets (the "cash-generating unit" or "CGU"). The recoverable amount of an asset or a CGU is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs of disposal.

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. Value in use is generally computed by reference to the present value of the future cash flows expected to be derived from use of the assets.

An impairment loss is recognized if the carrying amount of an asset or its CGU exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognized in the consolidated statement of operations and comprehensive loss. Impairment losses recognized in respect of CGUs are allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the units and then to reduce the carrying amounts of the other assets in the CGU on a pro rata basis.

Impairment losses recognized in prior years are assessed at each reporting date for any indications that the impairment has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation and amortization, if no impairment loss had been recognized.

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

g) Financial instruments

Financial instruments are any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one party and a financial liability or equity instrument of another party. Financial instruments are identified by the Company through a review of typical financial transactions and risk management activities. Once identified, the financial instruments are classified and measured as disclosed below.

At initial recognition, the Company classifies its financial instruments in the following categories depending on the purpose for which the instruments were acquired:

(i) Financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (“FVTPL”)

A financial asset or liability is classified in this category if acquired principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the short-term. Derivatives are also included in this category unless they are designated as hedges. The Company has no items classified in this category.

Financial instruments in this category are recognized initially and subsequently at fair value. Transaction costs are expensed in the consolidated statement of operations and comprehensive loss. Gains and losses arising from changes in fair value are presented in the consolidated statement of operations and comprehensive loss with other gains or losses in the period in which they arise. Financial assets and liabilities at FVTPL are classified as current except for the portion expected to be realized or paid beyond twelve months of the statement of financial position date, which is classified as non-current.

(ii) Available-for-sale (“AFS”) financial assets

AFS financial assets are non-derivatives that are either designated in this category or not classified in any of the other categories. The Company has no items classified in this category.

AFS financial assets are recognized initially at fair value plus transaction costs and are subsequently carried at fair value. Gains or losses arising from changes in fair value are recognized in other comprehensive income. AFS financial assets are classified as non-current, unless the assets matures within twelve months of the statement of financial position date, or management expects to dispose of it within twelve months of the statement of financial position date.

(iii) Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. The Company’s loans and receivables are comprised of trade and other receivables and cash and cash equivalents, and are included in current assets due to their short-term nature. Loans and receivables are initially recognized at the amount expected to be received, less, when material, a discount to reduce the loans and receivables to fair value. Subsequently, loans and receivables are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

4. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(iv) Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost

Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost include trade and other payables, deferred financing, current portion of long-term debt, convertible debentures and due to director balances. Trade and other payables are initially recognized at the amount required to be paid, less, when material, a discount to reduce the payables to fair value. Subsequently, trade and other payables are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

All other financial liabilities measured at amortized cost are recognized initially at fair value, net of any transaction costs incurred, and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Financial liabilities are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within twelve months of the statement of financial position date. Otherwise, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

h) Provisions

A 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

Substantially all the revenue earned is the result of equipment sales. Revenue related to equipment sales is recognized when all the following conditions have been satisfied:

- the Company has transferred to the buyer the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods;
- the Company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the Company; and,
- the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Imaging Dynamics Company Ltd.
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
For the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014

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

i) Revenue recognition *(continued)*

Revenue with respect to the performance of services is recognized when all of the following conditions have been satisfied:

- the services have been performed;
- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity; and,
- the costs incurred for the transaction and the costs to complete the transaction can be measured reliably.

Revenue has been recorded on a gross basis as the Company acts as principal by:

- bearing the primary responsibility to provide the goods and fulfill the order;
- incurring inventory risk;
- establishing prices; and,
- bearing credit risk.

The Company uses an indirect distribution strategy whereby substantially all of the Company's revenues are earned through independent dealers and distributors and original equipment manufacturer ("OEM") partners. The dealers and OEM's are responsible for installation and after sales service to the end user. Once the equipment is shipped and title has transferred to the dealer or OEM, the Company does not have any contractual obligation to ensure the equipment's proper installation and functioning.

j) Deferred revenue

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 deferred revenue are payments received in advance associated with the sale of the Company's products.

Deposits that has 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 is reflected in non-current liabilities as long-term deferred revenue. The Company has no long-term deferred revenue for the years ended December 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014.

k) Segment reporting

The Company is organized into five sales geographic areas within one operating segment consisting of Asia-Pacific, Canada, Europe, Middle East and Africa ("EMEA") & South Asia ("SA"), Latin America and the United States. These regions are organized to manage sales and distribution channels and are not maintained or managed as operating regions.

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

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.

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 follows the liability method of accounting for deferred taxes. Under this method deferred tax is recognized 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.

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. The Company did not capitalize any development costs for the years ended December 31, 2015 or 2014.

Imaging Dynamics Company Ltd.
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
For the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014

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

n) Foreign currency

Transactions and non-monetary balances denominated in a foreign currency are translated into Canadian dollars using the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Monetary balances are translated using the rate at the date of the consolidated statement of financial position. Revenues and expenses are translated at rates in effect at the time of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses are included in the consolidated statement of operations and comprehensive loss.

Foreign exchange differences resulting from converting the subsidiaries' accounts from their functional currencies to the Canadian dollar, are recorded in accumulated other comprehensive income ("OCI").

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 15. 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 loss per common share is computed by dividing the net loss by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the year. Diluted loss per common share is computed by dividing the net loss by the diluted weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the year. In the calculation of diluted per share amounts, outstanding stock options and warrants are assumed to have been converted or exercised on the later of the beginning of the year and the date granted. Diluted per share amounts reflect the potential dilution that could occur if securities or other contracts to issue common shares were exercised or converted to common shares. In loss per share situations, the diluted per share amount is the same as that for basic, as all factors are anti-dilutive.

q) Accounting standards adopted

The Company adopted the following standards or amendments that were effective at January 1, 2015:

IFRS 2 Share-Based Payment (Amendment) - The amendments clarify the definition of "vesting conditions" and "market conditions", and separately define a "performance condition" and a "service condition". A performance condition requires the counterparty to complete a specified period of service and to meet a specified performance target during the service period. A service condition solely requires the counterparty to complete a specified period of service. The amendments had no impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

IFRS 3 Business Combinations (Amendment) - The amendments clarify the accounting for contingent consideration in a business combination. At each reporting year, an entity measures contingent consideration classified as an asset or a financial liability at fair value, with changes in fair value recognized in profit or loss. The amendments had no impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

4. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

q) Accounting standards adopted (continued)

IFRS 8 Operating Segments (Amendment) - The amendments require an entity to disclose the judgments made by management in applying the aggregation criteria for reportable segments. The amendments had no impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures (Amendment) - The amendments clarify that a management entity, or any member of a group of which it is a part, that provides key management services to a reporting entity, or its parent, is a related party of the reporting entity. The amendments also require an entity to disclose amounts incurred for key management personnel services provided by a separate management entity. This replaces the more detailed disclosure by category required for other key management personnel compensation. The amendments resulted in additional disclosure in the Company's consolidated financial statements.

r) Accounting standards issued but not yet adopted

IFRS 9 – *Financial Instruments* ("IFRS 9") was issued by the IASB on December 16, 2011 and will replace the IAS 39 – *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement* ("IAS 39"). IFRS 9 replaces the multiple rules in IAS 39 with a single approach to determine whether a financial asset is measured at amortized cost or fair value and a new mixed measurement model for debt instruments having two categories: amortized cost and fair value.

The approach in IFRS 9 is based on how an entity manages its financial instruments in the context of its business model and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset. IFRS 9 also requires a single impairment method to be used, replacing the multiple impairment methods in IAS 39. This standard is mandatorily effective from January 1, 2018, with earlier application permitted.

IFRS 15 – *Revenue from Contracts and Customers* ("IFRS 15") was issued by the IASB on May 28, 2014, and will replace IAS 18 – *Revenue*, IAS 11 – *Construction Contracts*, and related interpretations on revenue. IFRS 15 sets out the requirements for recognizing revenue that apply to all contracts with customers, except for contracts that are within the scope of the standards on leases, insurance contracts and financial instruments. IFRS 15 uses a control based approach to recognize revenue which is a change from the risk and reward approach under the current standard. Companies can elect to use either a full or modified retrospective approach when adopting this standard and it is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018.

IFRS 16 – *Leases* - On January 13, 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. Earlier application is permitted for entities that also apply IFRS 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*. IFRS 16 eliminates the classification of leases as either operating leases or finance leases for a lessee. Instead all leases are treated in a similar way to finance leases applying IAS 17. IFRS 16 does not require a lessee to recognize assets and liabilities for short-term leases (i.e. leases of 12 months or less) and leases of low-value assets.

The Company is currently assessing the impact of the new standards on these consolidated financial statements but does not anticipate the standards having a significant impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

Imaging Dynamics Company Ltd.
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
For the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014

5. Trade and other receivables

As at December 31,	2015	2014
Trade receivables	\$168,548	\$ 71,974
GST and other	1,089	5,007
	\$ 169,637	\$ 76,981

Allowance for doubtful accounts of \$235,267 (December 31, 2014 - \$687,758) has been netted against trade receivables (Note 22).

6. Inventory

As at December 31,	2015	2014
Parts	\$ 1,818,811	\$ 2,685,580
Allowance for obsolescence	(1,613,147)	(1,949,790)
	\$ 205,664	\$ 735,790

During the year ended December 31, 2015, the Company recorded a provision for inventory obsolescence of \$549,913 (2014 - \$160,015). Inventory items used in products previously considered as "end of life" were reworked into current models being sold.

Imaging Dynamics Company Ltd.
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
For the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014

7. Property, plant and equipment

Cost	Technical, lab and computer equipment	Leasehold improvements	Office equipment	Tradeshow equipment	Total
Balance, December 31, 2013 and 2014	\$ 1,967,220	\$ 95,362	\$ 492,738	\$ 1,099,100	\$ 3,654,420
Additions	-	-	6,463	-	6,463
Balance, December 31, 2015	\$ 1,967,220	\$ 95,362	\$ 499,201	\$ 1,099,100	\$ 3,660,883

Accumulated depreciation	Technical, lab and computer equipment	Leasehold improvements	Office equipment	Tradeshow equipment	Total
Balance, December 31, 2013	\$ 1,863,664	\$ 95,362	\$ 420,540	\$ 1,099,100	\$ 3,478,666
Depreciation	31,065	-	14,079	-	45,144
Balance, December 31, 2014	\$ 1,894,729	\$ 95,362	\$ 434,619	\$ 1,099,100	\$ 3,523,810
Depreciation	21,748	-	16,509	-	38,257
Balance, December 31, 2015	\$ 1,916,477	\$ 95,362	\$ 451,128	\$ 1,099,100	\$ 3,562,067

Net book value

As at, December 31, 2014	\$ 72,491	\$ -	\$ 58,119	\$ -	\$ 130,610
As at, December 31, 2015	\$ 50,743	\$ -	\$ 48,073	\$ -	\$ 98,816

Imaging Dynamics Company Ltd.
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
For the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014

8. Intangible assets

Cost	Software	Digital X-ray technology patents and licenses	Total
Balance, December 31, 2013, 2014 and 2015	\$ 742,882	\$ 391,964	\$ 1,134,846

Accumulated amortization	Software	Digital X-ray technology patents and licenses	Total
Balance, December 31, 2013	\$ 654,063	\$ 308,693	\$ 962,756
Amortization	26,647	39,195	65,842
Balance, December 31, 2014	\$ 680,710	\$ 347,888	\$ 1,028,598
Amortization	42,009	39,196	81,205
Balance, December 31, 2015	\$ 722,719	\$ 387,084	\$ 1,109,803

Net book value

As at, December 31, 2014	\$ 62,172	\$ 44,066	\$ 106,238
As at, December 31, 2015	\$ 20,163	\$ 4,880	\$ 25,043

Imaging Dynamics Company Ltd.
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
For the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014

9. Trade and other payables

As at December 31,	2015	2014
Trade payables	\$ 1,853,793	\$ 1,371,918
Other payables and accruals	463,890	404,606
	\$ 2,317,683	\$ 1,776,524

10. Due to director

The amount of \$106,540 that was due to a director and officer at December 31, 2014 was paid in the current year.

11. Long-term debt

On June 8, 2009 the Company established a loan payable with a group of shareholders for an aggregate amount of \$1,000,000. This loan is secured by a general security agreement that is subordinated to a first charge on the Company's assets to a vendor.

As at December 23, 2015 \$245,000 of the principal was repaid to the shareholders and all accrued interest was also paid. The remaining \$875,000 of the principal is to be converted into the convertible debenture financing that closed on January 22, 2016 (Note 26).

The following table shows how the unamortized accretion is netted with the loan and amortized using the effective interest method.

As at December 31,	2015	2014
Long-term debt, face value	\$ 1,120,000	\$ 1,000,000
Gain on extinguishment of debt	-	(167,658)
Accretion	-	287,658
Repaid in the current year	(245,000)	-
Long-term debt	875,000	1,120,000
Current portion	875,000	1,120,000
Net long-term debt	\$ -	\$ -

Imaging Dynamics Company Ltd.
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
For the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014

12. Convertible Debentures

As at December 31,	2015	2014
Convertible debentures, face value	\$ 6,250,000	-
Equity portion of debentures	(365,389)	-
Amortization of discount	32,484	-
Issue costs	(30,915)	-
	\$ 5,886,180	-

On September 25, 2015, the Company completed a non-brokered private placement financing of unsecured convertible debentures for gross proceeds of \$6,250,000 (the "Financing"). The convertible debentures have a maturity date of September 25, 2018, bear interest at a rate of 6.0% per year payable annually, and are convertible into common shares of the Company at the holder's option at a conversion price of \$0.02 per common share for a period of three years on or before September 25, 2018. Subject to the completion of a proposed share consolidation as outlined below, the "post-consolidation" conversion price of the convertible debentures would be at \$0.10 per share.

The convertible debentures are compound financial instruments consisting of a debt instrument and an equity component feature. The debt instrument was recorded at fair value using a market interest rate of 8.28% over the life of the debenture. The gross proceeds were allocated between the debt instrument for \$5,884,611 and to the equity component for \$365,389. The related deferred tax liability was \$98,655 which was also recognized in contributed surplus.

The Financing is being made available pursuant to the grant of a "discretionary waiver" of the TSXV's minimum \$0.05 pricing requirement. With respect to this TSXV waiver, the Company may conduct a share consolidation of the common shares of the Company on a 5:1 basis, in accordance with the applicable securities legislation, within six months of the closing date of the Financing should the market conditions of a share consolidation be favorable to the stock price of the listed shares at that time as determined by the Board of Directors of IDC. However, the convertible debentures may not be converted into common shares in any portion until and unless the 5:1 share consolidation is undertaken by the Company within six months of the closing date, and thereafter the "post consolidation" conversion price of the convertible debentures will be \$0.10 per common share. If the share consolidation is not successfully completed within the earlier of the next annual shareholders meeting or six months from the Closing Date, the conversion price of the common shares will then revert to \$0.05 per share for the first year, and \$0.10 per share for the second and third year of the term of the debt in accordance with the TSXV's minimum pricing requirements. The Financing was approved by the Board of Directors of the Company.

Imaging Dynamics Company Ltd.
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
For the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014

13. Deferred financing

The Company received \$4,835,600 in 2015 in advance of the closing of a non-brokered private placement financing of secured convertible debentures (Note 26).

The Company has recorded this amount as deferred financing in the consolidated statement of financial position as at December 31, 2015.

14. Share capital

a) Authorized:

An unlimited number of common shares

An unlimited number of non-voting redeemable preferred shares

b) Issued and outstanding:

	December 31, 2015		December 31, 2014	
	Number of shares	Amount	Number of shares	Amount
Beginning of year	194,288,356	\$ 76,345,461	194,288,356	\$ 76,345,461
Issued for cash (i)(ii)	100,000,000	1,812,430	-	-
Share issue costs	-	(10,441)	-	-
End of year	294,288,356	\$ 78,147,450	194,288,356	\$ 76,345,461

- i) On February 26, 2015, the Company completed a non-brokered private placement equity financing for 100,000,000 common shares of the Company at a price of \$0.02 per share for gross proceeds of \$2,000,000. Each common share subscribed for is entitled to a one-half (1/2) share purchase warrant at a price of \$0.05 per share for a period of two years. The common shares issued in connection with this private placement were subject to statutory resale restrictions until June 27, 2015 in accordance with applicable securities laws.
- ii) In connection with the private placement of 100,000,000 common shares, a total of 50,000,000 warrants were issued to the subscribers. As a result, \$1,812,430 of the gross proceeds of the private placement were allocated to the common shares and \$187,570 to the share purchase warrants. The fair value of the warrants was calculated using the Black-Scholes pricing model with the following assumptions: (i) dividend yield of 0%, (ii) expected volatility of 100.00%, (iii) risk free rate of 0.60%, and (iv) expected life of 1.5 years. The warrants entitle the holder to purchase common shares of the Company at a price of \$0.05 per share up to February 23, 2017.

Imaging Dynamics Company Ltd.
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
For the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014

15. Share-based payments reserve

The Company has established a share-based compensation plan for its directors, officers, employees, consultants and other key personnel ("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.

During the period, the Company granted 17,000,000 stock options on May 5, 2015, at a price of \$0.05 per share under the stock option plan. The stock options are exercisable into common shares at a price of \$0.05 per common share for a term of five years from the date of grant. The fair value of the stock options granted was \$339,329 and was calculated using the Black Scholes option pricing model with the following assumptions: (i) dividend yield of 0%; (ii) expected volatility of 287.83%; (iii) risk free rate of 1.07%; and (iv) expected life of 5 years: and (v) forfeiture rate of 0%.

As at December 31, 2015, 10,620,336 stock options (December 31, 2014 – 17,595,336) remained in reserve. Under the Stock Option Plan, the following options are outstanding as at the dates shown as follows:

	December 31, 2015		December 31, 2014	
	Number of options	Weighted average exercise price	Number of options	Weighted average exercise price
Beginning of year	1,833,500	\$ 0.11	1,958,120	\$ 0.12
Issued in the year	17,000,000	\$ 0.05	-	\$ -
Cancelled / expired in the year	(25,000)	\$ 0.07	(124,620)	\$ 0.31
End of year	18,808,500	\$ 0.06	1,833,500	\$ 0.11
Options exercisable at end of year	18,808,500	\$ 0.06	1,833,500	\$ 0.11

The following table presents the reconciliation of share-based payments reserve with respect to share-based compensation:

	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
Balance - beginning of year	\$ 6,846,778	\$ 6,846,778
Expense in the year	339,329	-
Balance - end of year	\$ 7,186,107	\$ 6,846,778

Imaging Dynamics Company Ltd.
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
For the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014

15. Share-based payments reserve *(continued)*

Stock Option Plan

The following table summarizes information of the Company's Stock Option Plan as at December 31, 2015:

Range of exercise price in dollars	Options outstanding			Options exercisable	
	Number outstanding	Weighted average remaining contractual life (months)	Weighted average exercise price	Number of options	Weighted average exercise price
Up to \$0.25	18,748,000	49.9	\$ 0.02	18,748,000	\$ 0.02
\$0.30 to \$0.50	60,500	0.2	\$ 0.30	60,500	\$ 0.30
	18,808,500	49.8	\$ 0.06	18,808,500	\$ 0.06

The following table summarizes information of the Company's Stock Option Plan as at December 31, 2014:

Range of exercise price in dollars	Options outstanding			Options exercisable	
	Number outstanding	Weighted average remaining contractual life (months)	Weighted average exercise price	Number of options	Weighted average exercise price
Up to \$0.25	1,748,000	33.3	\$ 0.10	1,748,000	\$ 0.10
\$0.30 to \$0.50	85,500	8.5	\$ 0.31	85,500	\$ 0.31
	1,833,500	32.2	\$ 0.11	1,833,500	\$ 0.11

Imaging Dynamics Company Ltd.
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
For the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014

16. Contributed surplus

The following table presents the reconciliation of contributed surplus with respect to warrants reserve:

	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
Balance - beginning of year	\$ 4,630,094	\$ 4,630,094
Warrants issued in the period (Note 14(d))	187,570	-
Convertible debentures Issued (Note 12)	266,734	-
Balance - end of year	\$ 5,084,398	\$ 4,630,094

17. Per share amounts

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

	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
Net loss for the year	\$ (3,828,253)	\$ (1,378,232)
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding:		
Basic and diluted	277,850,000 *	194,288,356 *
Per share amounts		
Basic and diluted loss per share	\$ (0.01)	\$ (0.01)

*In calculating diluted common share numbers for the year ended December 31, 2015, the Company excluded 18,808,500 outstanding options (December 31, 2014 – 1,833,500) because the exercise price was greater than the average market price of its common shares in the year.

18. Supplementary information

Change in non-cash working capital:

For the years ended December 31,	2015	2014
Trade and other receivables	\$ (92,656)	\$ 36,906
Inventory	530,126	339,467
Prepaid expenses and other	(314,008)	64,606
Trade and other payables	466,407	(107,306)
Deferred revenue	(213,508)	(134,457)
Customer deposits	16,290	-
Lease inducement	43,278	-
	\$ 435,929	\$ 199,216

Imaging Dynamics Company Ltd.
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
For the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014

19. Related party transactions

- a) During 2015, the Company incurred legal costs in the amount of \$Nil (2014 – \$34,763) to a law firm in which a former officer of the Company is a partner, of which \$Nil (2014–\$236,584) is included in trade and other payables. These costs have been included in general and administrative expenses on the consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive loss.
- b) During 2015, the Company incurred legal costs in the amount of \$28,472 (2014 – \$Nil) to a lawyer who is an officer of the Company, of which \$10,396 (2014– \$Nil) is included in trade and other payables. These costs have been included in general and administrative expenses on the consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive loss.
- c) During 2015, the Company incurred a total of \$76,275 (2014 – \$29,075) for professional services payable to a private corporation controlled by an officer of the Company, of which \$497 (2014 – \$2,285) is included in trade and other payables. These costs have been included in general and administrative expenses on the consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive loss.
- d) During 2015, the Company incurred a total of \$Nil (2014 – \$40,031) for professional services payable to a private corporation controlled by a former officer of the Company, of which \$Nil (2014 – \$Nil) is included in trade and other payables. These costs have been included in general and administrative expenses on the consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive loss.
- e) During 2015, the Company incurred a total of \$16,000 (2014– \$10,000) for professional services payable to a private corporation controlled by a director of the Company, of which \$Nil (2014 – \$Nil) is included in trade and other payables. These costs have been included in general and administrative expenses on the consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive loss.
- f) As discussed in Note 10 above, a director and officer of the Company paid for expenses on behalf of the Company in 2014 of which \$Nil (2014–\$106,540) is included in Due to Director. The advance was non-interest bearing and had no fixed terms of repayment.
- g) During the year, the Company incurred a total of \$Nil (2014 – \$77,937) for inventory purchases payable to a shareholder, of which \$Nil (2014 – \$Nil) is included in trade and other payables. These costs have been included in cost of sales on the consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive loss.
- h) During the year, the Company made sales of \$Nil (2014 – \$16,707) to a related corporation, of which \$Nil (2014 – \$Nil) is included in trade and other receivables. These revenues have been included in revenues on the consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive loss.

Imaging Dynamics Company Ltd.
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
For the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014

19. Related party transactions *(continued)*

- i) Key management personnel compensation - the Company has determined that the key management personnel of the Company consists of its officers and directors. The compensation included in general and administrative expenses and share-based payments relating to key management personnel for the year was as follows:

For the year ended December 31,	2015		2014	
Salaries/compensation	\$	690,429	\$	292,317
Stock options granted in the period		339,329		-
Total for the period	\$	1,029,758	\$	292,317

20. Income taxes

- a) Reconciliation of effective tax rate

The income tax expense differs from the amounts which would be obtained by applying the expected statutory income tax rate of 26% (2014 - 25%) as follows:

	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
Computed expected income tax recovery	\$ (1,020,996)	\$ (344,558)
Non-deductible items	93,426	21,401
Adjust rate for foreign income	40,502	-
Expired losses and other	134,646	(1,309,869)
Change in unrecognized deferred tax assets	653,767	1,633,026
Income tax expense (recovery)	\$ (98,655)	\$ -

The statutory tax rate increased from 25% to 26% due to an increase in the Alberta provincial tax rate on July 1, 2015.

Imaging Dynamics Company Ltd.
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
For the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014

20. Income taxes (continued)

b) Unrecognized deferred tax assets

Deferred tax assets have not been recognized in respect of the following items:

	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
Non-capital losses and equipment	\$ 19,854,995	\$ 18,975,189
Intangible assets	22,630	11,393
Share issue costs	15,123	9,438
Other	-	3,476
Research and development costs	397,010	543,849
Convertible debentures	(98,231)	-
Warranty	42,158	36,573
	\$ 20,233,685	\$ 19,579,918

The Company has non-capital losses for income tax purposes in Canada of approximately \$45,323,000 which are available to be applied against future years' taxable income. The benefit of these non-capital losses has not been recognized in the consolidated financial statements.

These non-capital losses will expire as follows:

	Amount
2026	\$ 10,742,000
2028	15,606,000
2029	5,347,000
2030	2,313,000
2031	3,183,000
2032	1,736,000
2033	2,001,000
2034	1,319,000
2035	3,076,000
	\$ 45,323,000

Imaging Dynamics Company Ltd.
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
For the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014

20. Income taxes *(continued)*

As of December 31, 2015, the Company has net operating losses for income tax purposes in the U.S. of approximately \$125,000 (2014 - \$125,000). The Company also has net operating losses for income tax purposes in Hong Kong of \$88,000 (2014 - \$88,000), and China of \$310,000 (2014 – \$Nil). The benefit of these non-capital losses has not been recognized in the consolidated financial statements

As of December 31, 2015 the Company has Scientific Research and Experimental Development (SR&ED) Investment Tax Credit (ITC) carryovers in Canada of approximately \$544,000 which are available to be applied against future years' taxes payable.

The benefits of the ITC carryovers have not been recognized in the consolidated financial statements. These carryovers will expire as follows:

2018	\$ 69,000
2019	153,000
2021	322,000
	\$ 544,000

21. 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 long-term debt which consists of the following:

As at December 31,	2015	2014
Long-term debt	\$ -	\$ 1,120,000
Convertible debentures	5,886,180	-
Shareholders' deficiency	(3,163,216)	(2,022,779)
Capital (deficiency)	\$ 2,722,964	\$ (902,779)

The Company manages the capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may attempt to issue new equity or issue new debt.

22. 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.

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 are 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, current portion of long-term debt, deferred financing and due to director 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 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 U.S. Dollars and 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 dollar 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 December 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014, there were no foreign exchange contracts outstanding.

Imaging Dynamics Company Ltd.
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
For the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014

22. Financial risk management (continued)
Currency risk (continued)

At December 31, 2015, the Company is exposed to currency risk through the following financial assets and liabilities denominated in other currencies:

	U.S. Dollars	HK Dollars	CNY
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 5,726,783	HK\$ -	¥2,574,082
Trade receivables	255,577	-	178,057
Trade payables	(884,597)	HK\$ (108,911)	(2,721,359)
	\$ 5,097,763	HK\$ (108,911)	¥30,780

At December 31, 2014, the Company is exposed to currency risk through the following assets and liabilities denominated in other currencies:

	U.S. Dollars	Euros	HK Dollars
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 192,042	€ 286	\$ -
Trade receivables	30,447	-	-
Trade payables	(845,396)	-	(148,233)
	\$ (622,907)	€ 286	\$ (148,233)

Based on the above net exposures as at December 31, 2015 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 \$704,242 (2014 - \$74,330) 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 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 original equipment manufacturing partners.

Imaging Dynamics Company Ltd.
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
For the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014

22. Financial risk management *(continued)*

Credit risk *(continued)*

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 not provide any warranty support or warranty parts to a dealer that has not paid, remove the dealer as a qualified dealer, as well as any and all legal recourse measures. However, the Company's new standard policy is to collect payments in advance, greatly reducing credit risk. At December 31, 2015, the Company recognized an allowance for doubtful accounts of \$235,267 (2014 - \$687,758). The allowance as at December 31, 2015 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. The Company does have an allowance for doubtful accounts and monitors collectability on an on-going basis to determine whether accounts receivable are a concern.

Aging of trade receivables is represented as follows:

	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
Not past due	\$ 103,835	\$ 66,352
Past due 31 – 180 days	213,937	12,809
Past due 181 – 365 days	-	1,434
Over 365 days	86,043	679,137
	403,815	759,732
Allowance for doubtful accounts	(235,267)	(687,758)
	\$ 168,548	\$ 71,974

	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
Opening balance	\$ 687,758	\$ 667,270
Bad debt expense	194,382	(23,027)
(Write-offs) recovery	(412,168)	19,675
Foreign exchange	(234,705)	23,840
Closing balance	\$ 235,267	\$ 687,758

One sales customer represented 48% of the total revenue during the year ended December 31, 2015 as compared to 62% during the year ended December 31, 2014.

Two vendors represented 51% of purchases during the year ended December 31, 2015 compared to two vendors representing 43% during the year ended December 31, 2014.

Imaging Dynamics Company Ltd.
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
For the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014

22. Financial risk management (continued)

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. Financial assets and liabilities with fixed interest rates expose the Company to price risk. The Company is not exposed to significant cash flow or price risk because the Company's convertible debentures and long term debt are issued at fixed rates.

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 (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.

The Company currently settles its financial obligations out of 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 December 31, 2015:

Financial liabilities and commitments	< Year	> Year
Current portion of long-term debt	\$ 875,000	\$ -
Convertible debentures	-	5,886,180
Deferred financing	4,835,600	-
Trade and other payables	2,317,683	-
Total	\$ 8,028,283	\$ 5,886,180

The following are the contractual maturities of financial liabilities and other commitments as at December 31, 2014:

Financial liabilities and commitments	< Year	> Year
Current portion of long-term debt	\$ 1,120,000	\$ -
Trade and other payables	1,776,524	-
Due to director	106,540	-
Total	\$ 3,003,064	\$ -

Imaging Dynamics Company Ltd.
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
For the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014

23. 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 five sales geographic areas within one operating segment consisting of Asia-Pacific, Canada, Europe, EMEA & SA, Latin America and the United States. These regions are organized to manage sales and distribution channels and are not maintained or managed as operating regions.

The Company sells through dealers, distributors and OEM partners globally and predominantly through OEM partners in Asia-Pacific.

Segmented revenues for the years ended December 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014 are as follows:

2015	Asia Pacific	Canada	EMEA & SA	Latin America	United States	Total
Revenues	\$ 1,524,530	8,784	-	\$ 149,513	\$ 752,840	\$2,435,667
2014	Asia Pacific	Canada	EMEA & SA	Latin America	United States	Total
Revenues	\$ 1,776,888	\$ 16,036	\$ 11,194	\$ 155,577	\$ 586,622	\$ 2,546,317

Imaging Dynamics Company Ltd.
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
For the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014

24. Commitments and contingencies

The Company is committed to the following payments:

	Facility (Canada)	Facility (China)	Automobile (Canada)	Total
2016	\$ 266,860	\$ 721,593	\$ 7,746	\$ 996,199
2017	296,371	833,872	7,746	1,137,989
2018	307,872	407,210	7,746	722,828
2019	316,498	49,155	-	365,653
2020	325,124	-	-	325,124
Beyond 2020	493,438	-	-	493,438
				\$
	\$ 2,006,163	\$ 2,011,830	\$ 23,238	4,041,231

- a) New office space in Canada was acquired under an operating lease in 2016 and the commitments are included above.
- b) A bank guarantee for US\$148,700 was issued on July 24, 2007 in relation to an international tender contract. The bank guarantee was scheduled to retire on March 7, 2016 but was cleared in December, 2015.
- c) A general security agreement has been issued by the Company to a vendor who has a first charge on the assets of the Company. The vendor has signed a forbearance agreement with the Company, but on February 9, 2016, the vendor filed a Statement of Claim against the Company seeking \$793,871 U.S. dollars for alleged default of payment, which the Company denies, disputes, and contends this and the other allegations in the vendor's statement of claim are without merit. The Company has filed a Statement of Defense and the Company intends to vigorously defend itself, but the Company is working in good faith with the vendor to attempt to remedy the situation. The Company currently has included in the trade and other payables at December 31, 2015 an estimate of the accounts payable in dispute.
- d) The Company was involved in a legal claim by a former supplier for an unpaid amount of \$236,584. The Company successfully resolved the claim for a total settlement amount of \$160,000 during May 2015 resulting in a gain on settlement of debt of \$78,359 for the year ended December 31, 2015.

Imaging Dynamics Company Ltd.
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
For the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014

25. Operating expenses by nature

For the year ended December 31,	2015	2014
Employee related costs	\$ 1,922,518	\$ 1,000,927
Travel and related costs	347,133	229,392
Professional fees	472,094	240,126
Facility and related costs	247,748	249,346
Communications	20,515	22,653
Administrative costs	380,827	136,770
Marketing costs	180,850	84,287
Research costs	-	25,552
Insurance costs	25,333	50,475
Total	\$ 3,597,018	\$ 2,039,528

26. Subsequent events

On January 22, 2016, the Company completed a non-brokered private placement financing of secured convertible debentures for gross proceeds of \$5,750,000 in principal amount. The secured convertible debentures have a maturity date of January 22, 2019, three years from the date of issue, bear interest at a rate of 6.0% per year payable annually, and are convertible into common shares of the Company at the holder's option at a conversion price of \$0.03 per common share for a period of three years after the closing date of the financing. Subject to the completion of a proposed share consolidation, the "post-consolidation" conversion price of the secured convertible debentures would be at \$0.15 per share.

At a Special Meeting on February 29, 2016 the shareholders approved the Board of Directors to effect, in its discretion, a consolidation (or reverse stock split) of the outstanding Common Shares (the "Share Consolidation"), at a consolidation ratio of one (1) for five (5), (being one (1) post-consolidation common share for every five (5) pre-consolidation common shares), by filing Articles of Amendment to IDC's Articles of Incorporation, to be implemented by the Corporation's Board of Directors, at any time prior to March 31, 2017. The Share Consolidation remains subject to receipt of all necessary regulatory approvals, including approval of TSXV.

The long-term debt is secured by a second charge to the group of shareholders (Note 11). This second charge was released by the group of shareholders as of January 21, 2016, but still includes financing statements which will continue to be used to protect all other security interest granted by the Company to members of the group of shareholders.