

IMAGING DYNAMICS COMPANY LTD.

FINANCIAL RESULTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021



Your Global Medical Imaging Technology Provider



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Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholders of Imaging Dynamics Company Ltd.:

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Imaging Dynamics Company Ltd. and its subsidiaries (the "Group"), which comprise the consolidated statements of financial position as at December 31, 2021 and 2020, and the consolidated statements of comprehensive loss, changes in shareholders' deficiency and cash flows for the years then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Group as at December 31, 2021 and 2020, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB").

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the consolidated financial statements in Canada, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern

We draw attention to Note 2 in the consolidated financial statements, which indicates that the Group has an accumulated deficit of \$113,791,213 as at December 31, 2021 and, as of that date, the Group's current liabilities exceed its current assets by \$2,233,344. As stated in Note 2, these events, or conditions, along with other matters as set forth in Note 2, indicate that a material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Management's Discussion and Analysis filed with the relevant Canadian Securities Commissions.

Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

We obtained the Management's Discussion and Analysis prior to the date of this auditor's report. If, based on the work we have performed on this other information, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact in this auditor's report. We have nothing to report in this regard.



Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Consolidated Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRS, 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.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Group's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Group or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Group's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these consolidated financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit 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 Group's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.



We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is John Leavitt.

BDO Canada LLP

BDO Canada LLP
Chartered Professional Accountants

Calgary, Alberta
April 29, 2022

Imaging Dynamics Company Ltd.
Consolidated Statements of Financial Position
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

As at years ended December 31,	2021	2020
Note *		
Assets		
Current		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 48,111	\$ 118,322
Trade and other receivables	5 4,813	6,167
Inventory	6 23,185	94,933
Prepaid expenses and other	31,269	25,567
	107,378	244,989
Non-current assets		
Property, plant and equipment	7 305,087	304,297
Total Assets	\$ 412,465	\$ 549,286
Liabilities		
Current		
Trade and other payables	10 and 20 \$ 706,565	\$ 641,806
Customer deposits	24,353	45,163
Lease liability - current	8 53,315	34,987
Short term loan	11 & 17 1,523,382	954,779
Warranty provision	33,107	53,537
	2,340,722	1,730,272
Long-term liabilities		
Long term debt	24 25,726	22,226
Lease liability - long term	8 219,550	276,577
Total Liabilities	2,585,998	2,029,075
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	(113,791,213)	(113,097,469)
Total Shareholders' deficiency	(2,173,533)	(1,479,789)
Total Liabilities and Shareholders' deficiency	\$ 412,465	\$ 549,286
Going concern	2	

* 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.
Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Loss
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

For the years ended December 31,	Note*	2021		2020
Revenues	21 & 22	\$	253,325	\$ 334,392
Cost of sales			131,234	103,800
Gross profit		\$	122,091	\$ 230,592
Expenses				
Sales and marketing	23		9,715	14,003
General and administrative	23		709,255	930,546
			718,970	944,549
Loss before undernoted items			(596,879)	(713,957)
Impairment on property, plant and equipment	7		-	95,494
Loss on written off prepaid expense			-	22,890
Interest expense			96,865	52,716
Government Grant			-	(49,032)
Gain on debt settlement	7		-	(272,676)
Net loss			(693,744)	(563,349)
Other comprehensive income (loss)				
Foreign currency translation (loss) gain			-	-
Net loss and comprehensive loss		\$	(693,744)	\$ (563,349)
Net loss per share, basic and diluted	15		(0.07)	(0.05)

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

Imaging Dynamics Company Ltd.

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Deficiency

(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 2019		10,334,550	96,509,279	7,186,107	8,123,823	(201,529)	(112,534,120)	(916,440)
Net loss for the year			-	-	-		(563,349)	(563,349)
Balance December 31, 2020		10,334,550	96,509,279	7,186,107	8,123,823	(201,529)	(113,097,469)	(1,479,789)
Net loss for the period			-	-	-		(693,744)	(693,744)
Balance December 31, 2021		10,334,550	96,509,279	7,186,107	8,123,823	(201,529)	(113,791,213)	(2,173,533)

Note: The number of shares for current and prior periods reflect the share consolidation, please see Note 12

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

Imaging Dynamics Company Ltd.
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

For the years ended December 31,	Note*	2021	2020
Cash provided by (used in):			
Operating activities			
Net loss		(\$693,744)	(\$563,349)
Items not affecting cash:			
Depreciation of property, plant & equipment	7	63,297	191,421
Impairment on property, plant & equipment	7	-	95,494
Unrealized foreign exchange loss (gain)		7,559	(21,231)
Gain on debt settlement		-	(272,676)
Other income - government grant	24	-	(17,774)
Lease accretion expense		35,218	37,045
Warranty expense		(20,430)	(21,525)
		(608,100)	(572,595)
Change in non-cash working capital	16	111,349	51,162
Cash (provided by) used in operating activities		(496,751)	(521,433)
Investing activities			
Additions to property, plant and equipment	7	(64,087)	(1,951)
Cash (provided by) used in investing activities		(64,087)	(1,951)
Financing activities			
Repayment of premise lease		(73,917)	(15,426)
Debt settlement payment			(100,000)
Long term debt accretion	24	3,500	40,000
Advances from short term loans	11 & 17	561,044	659,483
Cash (provided by) used in financing activities		490,627	584,057
Net (decrease) increase in			
cash and cash equivalents		(70,211)	60,673
Cash and cash equivalents			
beginning of period		118,322	57,649
Cash and cash equivalents			
end of period		\$48,111	\$118,322

* 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 #2, 110 Macintosh Blvd, Toronto, Ontario, L4K 4P3. The Company is a medical device company engaged in the sale 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. 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 December 31, 2021, the Company had current liabilities in excess of current assets of \$2,233,344 (2020 – \$1,485,283), and an accumulated deficit at December 31, 2021 of \$113,791,213 (2020 – \$113,097,469). 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. The impact of continued variants on the global market is uncertain. 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. Material uncertainties exist that 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 consolidated financial statements were authorized for issuance by the Board of Directors on April 29, 2022. 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”).

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 inactive subsidiaries includes CAD and US 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 when completing their expected credit loss analysis (Note 5). Any uncertainty in these assumptions could impact the value of the trade and other 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 9). By their nature, these estimates are subject to uncertainty and the impact on the consolidated financial statements of future periods could be material.

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.

3. Basis of preparation (continued)

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. The Company exercises judgment as to whether it is likely to extend the term of the lease when the option is provided. The Company also utilizes a discounted interest rate in the lease that is readily available or the Company's incremental borrowing rate. The Company also utilizes its best estimate of any costs to dismantle and remove the asset at the end of the lease.

(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 - judgment 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. and 1370509 Alberta Inc.

On Jan 4, 2021, Shuai Wang had acquired 30.7% capital share from co-shareholders. After this acquisition, Shuai Wang holds 51.52% capital share of IDC in total and becomes the biggest shareholder of IDC. As part of the transaction, the Company transferred its 20% interest in IDC Shanghai to a shareholder and director who ceased to be a shareholder and director on January 14, 2021. The investment in IDC Shanghai had been fully impaired in prior years.

(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

4. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

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.

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
Leasehold improvements	Straight-line over lease term

4. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

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.

The Company's business model for managing financial assets refers to how it manages 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 rise 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

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

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).

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 initially 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

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

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, short term loan, lease liability and long-term debt 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.

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.

If any indication of impairment exists, an estimate of the asset's recoverable amount is calculated. This is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or the Company's assets. If this is the case, the individual assets are grouped together into cash generating units ("CGU") for impairment purposes. Such CGUs represent the lowest level for which there are separately identifiable cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash flows from other assets. The recoverable amount is determined as the higher of the fair value less costs to sell for the asset and the asset's value in use being the present value of the expected future cash flows of the relevant asset or CGU.

If the carrying amount of the asset exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is impaired and an impairment loss is charged to profit or loss so as to reduce the carrying amount to its recoverable amount (i.e., the higher of fair value less cost to sell and value in use). Impairment losses are recognized in profit or loss in those expense categories consistent with the function of the impaired asset.

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.

4. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

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:

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

k) Segment reporting

The Company has sales in two sales geographic areas within one operating segment consisting of the Americas and outside of 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").

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

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.

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 the consolidated statement of operations and comprehensive loss.

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

(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.

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) 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 in substance 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.

5. Trade and other receivables

As at the years ended December 31,			2021		2020
Trade receivables	Note 20	\$	4,813	\$	6,167
		\$	4,813	\$	6,167

Allowance for doubtful accounts of \$898 (2020 - Nil) has been netted against trade receivables (Note 20).

6. Inventory

As at the years ended December 31,			2021		2020
Inventory net of allowance for obsolescence	Note	\$	23,185	\$	94,933
		\$	23,185	\$	94,933

Included in inventory is \$19,943 (2020 - \$59,315) of purchased components and \$3,242 (2020 - \$35,618) of finished goods. During the year ended December 31, 2021, the Company recorded an allowance for inventory obsolescence of \$63,036 (2020 – a recovery of \$43,574) in cost of sales.

7. Property, plant and equipment

Cost	Technical, lab and computer equipment	Leasehold improvements	Office equipment	Vehicle	Capitalized Lease	Total
Balance,						
December 31, 2019	\$ 1,981,225	\$ 422,338	\$ 490,106	\$ -	\$ 543,792	\$ 3,437,461
Additions	-	-	1,951	-	309,206	311,157
Disposal	-	-	-	-	-	-
Impairment	(1,981,225)	(422,338)	(492,057)	-	(543,792)	(3,439,412)
Balance,						
December 31, 2020	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 309,206	\$ 309,206
Additions	62,915	-	1,172	-	-	64,087
Disposal	-	-	-	-	-	-
Impairment	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance,						
December 31, 2021	\$ 62,915	\$ -	\$ 1,172	\$ -	\$ 309,206	\$ 373,293
Accumulated depreciation						
Balance,						
December 31, 2019	1,973,214	218,407	478,979	-	155,370	2,825,970
Depreciation	2,203	60,519	7,264	-	121,435	191,421
Disposal	-	-	-	-	-	-
Impairment	(1,975,417)	(278,926)	(486,243)	-	(271,896)	(3,012,482)
Balance,						
December 31, 2020	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 4,909	\$ 4,909
Depreciation	4,387	-	13	-	58,897	63,297
Disposal	-	-	-	-	-	-
Impairment	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance,						
December 31, 2021	\$ 4,387	\$ -	\$ 13	\$ -	\$ 63,806	\$ 68,206
Net book value as at:						
December 31, 2020	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 304,297	\$ 304,297
December 31, 2021	\$ 58,528	\$ -	\$ 1,159	\$ -	\$ 245,400	\$ 305,087

The Company ended its lease in Alberta and moved its head office to Toronto in December 2020. The Company took an impairment on its property, plant and equipment in Alberta warehouse in amount of \$95,494, including the impairment of property, plant and equipment of \$426,930 and disposal of lease liability of \$331,436 related to the warehouse in 2020.

Company settled its total lease payables related to the Alberta warehouse for \$150,000 with \$100,000 paid during the year and the remaining \$50,000 payable as at year-end. The gain from the settlement is \$272,676.

8. Lease

The Company entered into a 5-year office lease in Ontario on December 14, 2020. The Company used its incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate to determine the value of its five-year office premises lease. The asset value was recorded as \$309,206 and is depreciated on a straight-line basis over the lease term, starting December 14, 2020. The weighted average incremental borrowing rate applied to the lease liabilities was 17.30%.

8. Lease (continued)

Right of use Asset	
Balance, January 1, 2020	388,422
Amortization	(116,527)
Impairment	(271,895)
Balance, Decemeber 14, 2020	-
Additions on December 14, 2020	309,206
Amortization	(4,909)
Balance, December 31, 2020	\$ 304,297
Amortization	(58,897)
Balance, December 31, 2021	\$ 245,400

Lease Liability	
Balance, January 1, 2020	452,018
Interest expense	34,686
Lease payment	(155,268)
Lease write-off	(331,436)
Balance, Decemeber 14, 2020	-
Additions on December 14, 2020	309,206
Interest expense	2,359
Lease payment	-
Balance, December 31, 2020	\$ 311,565
Interest expense	35,217
Lease payment	(73,917)
Balance, December 31, 2021	\$ 272,865

As at December 31,		2021	2020
Short term lease liability		53,315	34,987
Long term lease liability		219,550	276,577
Total lease liability	\$	272,865	\$ 311,564

	Under 1 year	Between 1-2 years	Between 3-5 years	Over 5 years
Lease liability	\$ 53,315	\$ 62,624	\$ 156,926	\$ -
				\$ 272,865

9. Intangible assets

There were no intangible assets purchased or internal created in 2020 and 2021.

10. Trade and other payables

As at December 31,	2021	2020
Trade payables	\$ 177,737	\$ 248,333
Interest payable	73,797	15,666
Other payables and accruals	455,031	377,807
Trade and other payables	\$ 706,565	\$ 641,806

11. Loan payable

The Company received short-term loans from Shareholders, Directors and other related associations ("Lenders") during the year ended December 31, 2021 (See note 17). The total Promissory Notes amount received in the period is \$455,000 USD (\$561,044 CAD) (2020 – \$460,000 USD (\$606,029 CAD) and \$53,454 CAD). These Promissory Notes bear interest at 6% per annum and are due on demand (2020 – 6% per annum and are due on demand).

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, 2019	10,334,550	\$ 96,509,279
Balance, December 31, 2020	10,334,550	\$ 96,509,279
Balance, December 31, 2021	10,334,550	\$ 96,509,279

Note: This table is reflective of the share consolidation.

The Company had received TSX Venture Exchange (the “Exchange”) approval for the consolidation of its outstanding common shares on the basis of one (1) post-consolidated common share for every twenty (20) pre-consolidated common shares held (the “Consolidation”). The effective date was November 2, 2021.

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 1,000,000 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 in 2021 and 2020.

As at December 31, 2021, 10,334,550 common shares (2020 – 10,334,550) remains in reserve. Under the Stock Option Plan, the following options are expired at the dates shown as follows:

As at December 31,	2021		2020	
	Number of options	Weighted average exercise price	Number of options	Weighted average exercise price
Balance, beginning of period	-	\$0.00	1,100,000	\$0.00
Cancelled / expired in the period	-	-	(1,100,000)	-
Balance, end of period	-	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Options exercisable at the end of the period	-	\$0.00	-	\$0.00

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

14. Contributed surplus

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

As at December 31,	2021		2020	
Balance, beginning of period	\$	8,123,823	\$	8,123,823
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:

For the years ended December 31,	2021		2020	
Net loss	\$	(693,744)	\$	(563,349)
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding		10,334,550		10,334,550
Basic and diluted loss per share	\$	(0.07)	\$	(0.05)

Note: The number of shares reflect the share consolidation in Note 12.

16. Supplementary information

Change in non-cash working capital:

For the years ended December 31,	2021		2020	
Trade and other receivables	\$	1,354	\$	(1,187)
Inventory		71,748		12,091
Prepaid expenses and other		(5,702)		(2,674)
Trade and other payables		64,759		38,478
Customer deposits		(20,810)		4,454
	\$	111,349	\$	51,162
Other information				
Interest paid		-		-

17. Related party transactions

The following transactions were entered into with related parties during the year ended December 31, 2021 and December 31, 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 December 31, 2021 and 2020 was as follows:

For the years ended December 31,	2021	2020
Salaries / compensation	6,480	96,000
Total for the period	\$6,480	\$96,000

- b) In 2020, the Company entered into multiple Promissory Notes with entities wholly owned by its directors for \$460,000 USD (\$606,029 CAD). These USD Promissory Notes bear interest at 6% per annum and due on demand. The company also entered into CDN loan from the lenders for \$53,454 CAD. The CDN loan is interest free and due on demand.
- c) In 2021, the Company entered into multiple short-term Promissory notes with entities wholly owned by its directors for \$455,000 USD (\$561,044 CAD). These promissory notes bear interest at 6% per annum and are due on demand

18. Income taxes

The provision for income taxes varies from the amount that would be computed by applying the expected tax rate to income (loss) before income taxes. The principle reasons for differences between such "expected" income tax expense and the amount actually recorded are as follows:

	2021	2020
Loss before income taxes	\$ (693,745)	\$ (504,870)
Statutory income tax rate	26.5%	24.0%
Tax expense	\$ (183,842)	\$ (121,169)
Non-deductible expenses and other	1,863	(83,412)
Derecognized deferred tax assets	2,496,414	2,309
Change in tax rates	(1,187,609)	755,610
Change in unrecognized deferred tax assets	\$ (1,126,826)	\$ (553,338)
Income tax provision (recovery)	\$ 0	\$ (0)

The Canadian statutory tax rate changed from 24% to 26.5% due to a change of legislation.

18. Income taxes (continued)

Deferred tax Assets and liabilities

Deferred tax assets have not been recognized in respect of the following deductible temporary differences:

	2021	2020
Property, plant and equipment	\$ 1,166	\$ 6,256,300
Intangible assets	186,857	162,178
Research and Development costs	400,824	247,824
Share issuance costs	-	-
Lease liability	7,278	71,660
Warranty provision	8,773	12,313
Inventory allowance	16,704	-
Investment in subsidiaries	-	927,066
Lawsuit payable	84,270	-
Non-capital losses	20,382,656	13,355,122
Capital losses	1,068,141	-
Total	\$ 22,156,669	\$ 21,032,463

As at December 31, 2021, the company has estimated non-capital losses for Canadian income tax purposes of approximately \$79,319,185 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:

Year	Imaging Dynamics	1370509 Alberta Inc.	Total
2026	10,851,546	-	10,851,546
2027	-	-	-
2028	15,606,352	-	15,606,352
2029	5,347,015	-	5,347,015
2030	2,313,197	-	2,313,197
2031	3,182,591	-	3,182,591
2032	1,736,015	-	1,736,015
2033	2,000,511	-	2,000,511
2034	1,319,825	18,197,947	19,517,772
2035	3,441,829	-	3,441,829
2036	2,550,606	-	2,550,606
2037	4,371,833	-	4,371,833
2038	4,160,116	-	4,160,116
2039	562,815	-	562,815
2040	3,379,876	-	3,379,876
2041	297,111	-	297,111
Total	\$ 61,121,238	\$ 18,197,947	\$ 79,319,185

As of December 31, 2021, the Company's Scientific Research and Experimental Development (SR&ED) Investment Tax Credit (ITC) carryovers expire. Hence, carryover balance is \$0.

The benefits of the ITC carryovers have not been recognized in the consolidated financial statements.

These carryovers will expire in 2021.

19. 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 which consists of the following:

As at December 31,	2021	2020
Shareholders' deficiency	(2,173,533)	(1,479,789)
	<u>(\$2,173,533)</u>	<u>(\$1,479,789)</u>

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 December 31, 2021. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may attempt to issue new equity or issue new debt.

20. 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 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.

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.

20. Financial risk management (continued)

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 December 31, 2021 and December 31, 2020, there were no foreign exchange contracts outstanding.

At December 31, 2021, the Company is exposed to currency risk through the following assets and liabilities denominated in other currencies:

	US Dollars (\$)	CNY (¥)
Cash and equivalents	6,794	1,903
Trade accounts and loans receivable	4,505	-
Trade accounts and loans payable	(29,762)	-
Short term loan	(1,086,073)	-
	<u>(1,104,536)</u>	<u>1,903</u>

At December 31, 2020, the Company is exposed to currency risk through the following assets and liabilities denominated in other currencies:

	US Dollars (\$)	CNY (¥)
Cash and equivalents	78,186	1,903
Trade accounts and loans receivable	5,149	-
Trade accounts and loans payable	(21,605)	-
Short term loan	(631,073)	-
	<u>(569,343)</u>	<u>1,903</u>

Based on the above net exposures as at December 31, 2021 and assuming that all other variables remain constant, a 10% depreciation or appreciation of the Canadian dollar against other currencies would result

20. Financial risk management (continued)

in an increase or decrease of approximately \$140,033 (2020- \$72,452) 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 December 31, 2021, the Company recognized an allowance for doubtful accounts of \$898 (2020 - Nil).

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

Aging of trade receivables as at December 31, 2021 and December 31, 2020 is represented as follows:

As at December 31,	2021		2020	
Not past due	\$	-	\$	6,167
Past due 31 - 180 days		5,711		-
Past due 181 - 365 days		-		-
Over 365 days		-		-
		5,711		6,167
Allowance for doubtful accounts		(898)		-
	\$	4,813	\$	6,167

20. Financial risk management (continued)

The movement in the Company's expected credit loss is as follows:

As at December 31,		2021		2020
Opening balance	\$	-	\$	266,793
Bad debt expense		2,088		73
Foreign exchange		-		5,687
Write off accounts receivable		-		(272,553)
Closing balance	\$	2,088	\$	-

Economic Dependence

There is one customer representing 36% of total revenue during the year ended December 31, 2021 as compared to four customers representing 62.98% of the total revenue during the year ended December 31, 2020.

There is no supplier dependence during the 12 months ended December 31, 2021 and 2020.

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 Company does not have any financial assets or liabilities at variable interest 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 (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.

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.

20. Financial risk management (continued)

The following are the contractual maturities of financial liabilities and other commitments as at December 31, 2021:

Financial liabilities and commitment	< One year	> One year
Trade and other payables	\$706,565	-
Short term loans	1,523,382	-
Lease liability	53,315	219,550
Long term debt	-	25,726
Total	\$2,283,262	\$245,276

The following are the contractual maturities of financial liabilities and other commitments as at December 31, 2020:

Financial liabilities and commitment	< One year	> One year
Trade and other payables	\$641,806	-
Short term loans	954,779	-
Lease liability	34,987	276,577
Long term debt	-	22,226
Total	\$1,631,572	\$298,803

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.

21. Revenue

	Sale of Equipment	Technical Support	Total
Year ended December 31,			
2021	\$250,578	\$2,747	\$253,325
2020	\$328,387	\$6,005	\$334,392

22. 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 the Americas and others. 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 years ending December 31, 2021 and 2020 are as follows:

	Note	Americas	Others	Total
Years ended December 31, 2021				
Sales		\$ 154,941	\$ 98,384	\$ 253,325
Non-current Assets		\$ 305,087	\$ -	\$ 305,087
Years ended December 31, 2020				
Sales		\$ 332,931	\$ 1,461	\$ 334,392
Non-current Assets		\$ 304,297	\$ -	\$ 304,297

23. Operating expenses by nature

	Notes	2021	2020
Employee related		\$ 179,238	\$ 344,532
Professional fees		356,360	226,643
Facility and utilities		26,511	56,770
Communications		10,645	15,766
Other administrative costs		66,516	147,748
Bad debt expense		2,088	73
Insurance		30,506	19,386
Foreign exchange loss (gain)		4,239	(38,139)
Warranty provision (recovery)		(20,430)	(19,651)
Depreciation, amortization and impairment	7	63,297	191,421
		\$ 718,970	\$ 944,549

24. Government grant

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 are: 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, the Company may repay some or all of the loan at any time. The \$10,000 forgivable portion has been recorded as other income in 2020.

The Company also got Canadian Emergency Wages Subsidy ("CEWS") from the government subsequent during the year due to the impact from global pandemic – COVID 19. Total amount of the government assistance is \$31,258. The amount of \$15,629 was received on May 20, 2020 for the period of March 15, 2020 to April 10, 2020. Wages subsidy in the amount of \$15,629 was received on Jun 10, 2020 for the period of April 11, 2020 to May 8, 2020.

25. Subsequent Events

The Company received a Promissory Note of USD\$210,000 on January 13, 2022 from its Shareholders, Directors and other related associations. The Promissory Note bear interest at 6% per annum and is due on demand.

The Company received a Promissory Note of USD\$70,000 on April 20, 2022 from its Shareholders, Directors and other related associations. The Promissory Note bear interest at 6% per annum and is due on demand.