MedMira Inc.

Consolidated Financial Statements
July 31, 2019 and 2018

November 28, 2019

Management's responsibility for financial reporting

The accompanying consolidated financial statements of MedMira Inc. (MedMira or the Company) are the responsibility of management and have been approved by the Board of Directors. The consolidated financial statements have been prepared by management in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). The consolidated financial statements includes amounts and assumptions based on management's best estimates which have been derived with careful judgement.

In fulfilling its responsibilities, management has developed and maintains a system of internal accounting controls. These controls are designed to ensure that the financial records are reliable for preparation of the consolidated financial statements.

The Board of Directors of the Company is responsible for ensuring that management fulfils its responsibilities for financial reporting and is ultimately responsible for reviewing and approving the consolidated financial statements and the accompanying management's discussion and analysis. The Board of Directors carries out this responsibility principally through its Audit Committee.

The Audit Committee is a subcommittee of the Board of Directors. It is responsible for oversight of the internal control and financial matters assisting the Company's management and independent auditors to ensure that the integrity of the financial reporting process is maintained.

The Company's independent auditors are appointed by the shareholders to conduct an audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards and their report follows.

(signed) *Hermes Chan*

Chief Executive Officer

(signed) Markus Meile

Chief Financial Officer

ArsenaultBestCameronEllis
CHARTERED PROFESSIONAL ACCOUNTANTS

Member of The AC Group of Independent Accounting Firms

Chartered Professional Accountants & Business Advisors
Prince Edward Place
18 Queen Street, Suite 100
PO Box 455
Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island
Canada C1A 7L1
Telephone (902) 368-3100
Fax (902) 566-5074
www.acgca.ca

November 28, 2019

Independent Auditor's Report

To the shareholders of
MedMira Inc.

Opinion
We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of MedMira Inc., which comprise the consolidated statements of financial position as at July 31, 2019 and July 31, 2018, and the consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive loss, changes in equity and cash flows for the years ended July 31, 2019 and July 31, 2018, 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 consolidated financial position of MedMira Inc. as at July 31, 2019 and July 31, 2018, and the results of its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the years ended July 31, 2019 and July 31, 2018 in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

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 MedMira Inc. 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
Without qualifying our opinion, we draw attention to Note 2 to the consolidated financial statements which indicates that the Company incurred a net and comprehensive loss of $2,106,448 for the year ended July 31, 2019, and the Company had an accumulated deficit of $90,730,686. The Company's current liabilities exceeded its current assets by $13,523,702 and $8,610,234 of long-term debt was in default as of July 31, 2019. The conditions, along with other matters as set out in Note 2, indicate the existence of material uncertainties that cast significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

Other Information
Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises management's discussion and analysis.

Our opinion on the consolidated financial ststameents does not cover the other information and we do not and will 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 obtain Managament's Discussion and Analysis prior to the date of this audit's report. If, based on the work we have performed on this other informaiton, 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.

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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 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.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, management is responsible for assessing MedMira Inc.'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 MedMira Inc. or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing MedMira Inc.'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 MedMira Inc.'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 MedMira Inc.'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 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 MedMira Inc. to cease to continue as a going concern.

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- 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.

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 have served as the company's auditors since 2018.

ArsenaultBestCameronEllis

Chartered Professional Accountants

Consolidated statements of financial position
As at July 31, 2019 and July 31, 2018

In Canadian dollars

	Notes	31-Jul-19	31-Jul-18
		$	$
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash		88,897	-
Trade and other receivables		39,130	48,253
Prepaid expenses		11,502	16,530
Current tax receivable		-	25,000
Inventories	5	106,251	182,191
Total current assets		245,780	271,974
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	6	6,736	28,936
Intangible assets	7	2	2
Total non-current assets		6,738	28,938
Total assets		252,518	300,912
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Bank indebtedness		-	13,940
Current portion of debt	10, 13	8,610,234	7,569,607
Trade accounts payable and accrued liabilities	13	2,479,797	2,339,110
Salaries and benefits payable	13	1,182,329	652,486
Interest payable		1,325,747	918,382
Deferred rent		76,815	97,239
Deferred revenue		12,560	26,164
Provision for royalty	12, 13	82,000	82,000
Total current liabilities		13,769,482	11,698,928
Non-current liabilities			
Long term portion of debt	10	-	-
Total non-current liabilities		-	-
Total liabilities		13,769,482	11,698,928
Equity			
Share capital	8	63,421,802	63,421,802
Warrant reserve	8	2,726,487	4,305,928
Stock based compensation reserve	8	19,835	40,134
Equity reserve	8	11,045,598	9,458,358
Accumulated deficit		(90,730,686)	(88,624,238)
Total shareholders' deficiency		(13,516,964)	(11,398,016)
Total liabilities and equity		252,518	300,912

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Approved on behalf of the Board of Directors

(signed) *Hermes Chan*, Director (signed) Steven Cummings

Consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive loss
For the years ended July 31, 2019 and July 31, 2018

In Canadian dollars

	Notes	31-Jul-19 $	31-Jul-18 $
Product			
Product sales	4	527,445	574,860
Product royalties		-	14,011
Product cost of sales	5	(104,094)	(127,760)
Gross margin on product		423,351	461,111
Operating expenses			
Research and development	14	(317,349)	(522,940)
Sales and marketing		(131,217)	(206,683)
Other direct costs		(364,917)	(367,463)
General and administrative		(905,901)	(1,204,322)
Total operating expenses		(1,719,384)	(2,301,408)
Operating loss		(1,296,033)	(1,840,297)
Non-operating expense			
Financing expense	19	(810,415)	(669,167)
Net and comprehensive loss		(2,106,448)	(2,509,464)
Basic loss per share	9	(0.003)	(0.004)
Diluted loss per share	9	(0.003)	(0.004)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated statements of changes in equity

For the years ended July 31, 2019 and July 31, 2018

In Canadian dollars

	Notes	Share capital						
		Common shares	Preferred shares	Warrant reserve	Stock based compensation reserve	Equity reserve	Accumulated deficit	Shareholders' deficiency
Balance at July 31, 2017		**63,419,302**	**2,500**	**9,966,770**	**1,353,291**	**2,388,370**	**(86,114,774)**	**(8,984,541)**
Net and comprehensive loss		-	-	-	-	-	(2,509,464)	**(2,509,464)**
Issuance of stock options	8	-	-	-	14,530	-	-	**14,530**
Expiration of options	8	-	-	-	(1,327,687)	1,327,687	-	**-**
Expiration of warrants	8	-	-	(5,660,842)	-	5,660,842	-	**-**
Fair value of debt	8	-	-	-	-	81,459	-	**81,459**
Balance at July 31, 2018		**63,419,302**	**2,500**	**4,305,928**	**40,134**	**9,458,358**	**(88,624,238)**	**(11,398,016)**
Net and comprehensive loss		-	-	-	-	-	(2,106,448)	**(2,106,448)**
Expiration of stock options	8	-	-	-	(20,299)	20,299	-	**-**
Expiration of warrants	8	-	-	(1,579,441)	-	1,579,441	-	**-**
Equity contribution by a shareholder	8	-	-	-	-	(12,500)	-	**(12,500)**
Balance at July 31, 2019		**63,419,302**	**2,500**	**2,726,487**	**19,835**	**11,045,598**	**(90,730,686)**	**(13,516,964)**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated statements of cash flows
For the years ended July 31, 2019 and July 31, 2018

In Canadian dollars

	Notes	31-Jul-19 $	31-Jul-18 $
Cash flow from operating activities			
Net and comprehensive loss		(2,106,448)	(2,509,464)
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation	6	18,858	66,773
Provision for royalty		-	(28,000)
Share based payments reserve		-	14,530
Equity contribution by shareholder		(12,500)	-
Accretion expense		-	83,009
Movements in working capital:			
Decrease in trade and other receivables		9,123	12,163
Decrease in inventories		75,940	44,811
Decrease in prepaids		5,028	9,474
Decrease in current tax assets		25,000	87,000
Increase in accounts payable and accrued liabilities		1,057,472	1,398,134
Increase (decrease) in deferred revenue		(13,604)	26,164
Net cash used in operating activities		(941,131)	(795,406)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of assets		-	(3,342)
Disposal of assets		3,342	-
Net cash used in investing activities		3,342	(3,342)
Cash flow from financing activities			
Increase (decrease) in bank indebtness		(13,940)	13,940
Proceeds from borrowings		1,164,343	703,388
Repayment of borrowing		(123,717)	(74,495)
Net cash (used in)/generated by financing activities		1,026,686	642,833
Net increase (decrease) in cash		88,897	(155,915)
Cash at the beginning of the year		-	155,915
Cash at end of period		88,897	-

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

1. Reporting entity

Nature of operations

MedMira Inc. ("MedMira" or "the Company") is a biotechnology company headquartered in Canada. The address of the Company's registered office is 155 Chain Lake Drive, Suite 1, Halifax, Nova Scotia, B3S 1B3. MedMira Holding AG owns the majority of MedMira's shares and is the controlling shareholder. The consolidated financial statements of the Company for the years ended July 31, 2019 and 2018, comprise the Company and its subsidiaries. MedMira, through its subsidiaries, is engaged in the business of research, development and manufacturing of rapid diagnostics and technologies. The Company invests in research in order to maintain and expand its position in the global diagnostics market. MedMira's research is focused on specific areas of the broader diagnostics market, namely the rapid, point-of-care, and *in vitro* sectors.

2. Basis of preparation

a. Statement of compliance

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS").

The consolidated financial statements were authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on November 28, 2019.

b. Going-concern

The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the basis of IFRS applicable to a going-concern, which contemplates the realization of assets and liquidation of liabilities during the normal course of operations. However, certain adverse conditions and events cast significant doubt upon the validity of this assumption.

The Company has incurred losses and negative cash flows from operations on a cumulative basis since inception. For the year ended July 31, 2019, the Company realized a net loss of $2.1 million (July 31, 2018 - $2.5 million), consisting of a net loss from operations of $1.3 million (July 31, 2018 - $1.8 million), and other non-operating losses of $0.8 million (July 31, 2018 - $0.7 million). Negative cash flows from operations were $0.9 million (July 31, 2018 - $0.8 million). As at July 31, 2019, the Company had an accumulated deficit of $90.8 million (July 31, 2018 - $88.6 million) and a negative working capital position of $13.5 million (July 31, 2018 - $11.4 million). In addition, as at July 31, 2019, $8.6 million of debt was in default. The Company currently has insufficient cash to fund its operations for the next 12 months. In addition to its on-going working capital requirements, the Company must secure sufficient funding for its research and development programs for existing commitments, including its current portion of debt of approximately $8.6 million. These material uncertainties may cast significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

The Company's objectives in managing capital are to ensure it can meet its ongoing working capital requirements. The Company must secure sufficient capital to support its capital requirements for research and development programs, existing commitments, including its current portion of debt of approximately $8.6 million, as well as growth opportunities.

Management dedicates significant time to pursuing investment alternatives that will fund the Company's operations and growth opportunities so it can continue as a going concern. As of July 31, 2019, potential investors were identified and negotiations were initiated to secure the necessary financing through the issuance of new equity. Debt arrangements were also ongoing with the Company's major shareholder and other debt holders. Subsequent to the close of fiscal year 2019, management continues investor negotiations with the identified parties, nevertheless, there is no assurance that this initiative will be successful.

The Company is subject to risks associated with early stage companies, including but not limited to, dependence on key individuals, competition from substitute services and larger companies, and the requirement for the continued successful development and marketing of its products and services. The Company's ability to continue as a going-concern is dependent upon its ability to generate positive cash flow from operations and secure additional financing and the continued support of its lenders and shareholders. These financial statements do not reflect the adjustments to carrying values of assets and liabilities and the reported expenses and statement of financial position classifications that would be necessary were the going-concern assumption not appropriate. These adjustments could be material.

c. Basis of measurement

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, except for certain financial instruments that are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period as explained in the accounting policies below.

d. Functional and presentation currency

The consolidated financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars, which is the functional currency of the Company and its subsidiaries. All financial information is presented in Canadian dollars unless explicitly stated.

e. Use of estimates and judgements

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates. These include but are not limited to:

- The provision for royalty is determined using certain assumptions including: the likelihood and timing of completion of the research and development of the products associated with the royalty agreement, the likelihood of obtaining regulatory approval, the demand for the product at the time of completion, the price the Company will be able to sell the product for, estimates of discount rate and the cost of production
- Amounts recorded for depreciation and impairment of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets, which depend on estimates of net recoverable amounts based on expected economic lives and future cash flows from related assets;
- Amounts recorded for tax receivable which are calculated based on the expected eligibility and tax treatment of qualifying scientific research and experimental development expenditures recorded in the Company's consolidated financial statements;
- The allocation of proceeds between common shares and warrants, determined by valuation of warrants which includes assumptions regarding volatility and risk free rate;
- Determination of operating segments; and
- Determination of the fair value of stock options granted. The Company uses an option pricing model, which includes significant assumptions including estimate of expected volatility, expected life, expected dividend rate and expected risk-free rate of return.

In Canadian dollars

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

3. Significant accounting policies

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all years presented in these consolidated financial statements and to the Company's subsidiaries.

The Company and its significant subsidiaries are shown below.

	Country of incorporation	**Ownership interest**	
		%	%
		31-Jul-19	**31-Jul-18**
MedMira Inc.	Canada	100	100
MedMira Laboratories Inc.	Canada	100	100
Maple Biosciences Inc.	Canada	100	100
MedMira International AG	Switzerland	100	100
MedMira (US) Inc.	United States	100	100
Precious Life Savings Products	Canada	100	100

a. Basis of consolidation

Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are entities controlled by the Company. Control is achieved when the Company has the power over the investee, is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee; and has the ability to use its power to affect its returns. The Company reassesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there changes to one or more of the three elements of control listed above. The financial statements of subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date that control commences until the date that control ceases. Intra-company balances and transactions, and any unrealized income and expenses arising from intra-company transactions, are eliminated in preparing the consolidated financial statements.

b. Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to Canadian dollars, the functional currency of the Company and its subsidiaries, at exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the reporting date are translated to the functional currency at the exchange rate at that date. Exchange differences on monetary items are recognized in the statement of operations and net comprehensive loss in the period in which they arise.

c. Financial instruments

Financial instruments – prior to August 1, 2018

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments. Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities, other than those at fair value through profit or loss, are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial instrument as appropriate on initial recognition. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, are recognized immediately in profit or loss.

Financial assets

The Company's financial assets consist of cash and trade and other receivables which are classified as loans and receivables. Loans and receivables are financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. Subsequent to initial recognition, loans and receivables are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses.

Cash is comprised of cash balances and bank overdrafts that are repayable on demand and form an integral part of the Company's cash management for the purpose of the statement of cash flows.

Financial liabilities

The Company's financial liabilities consist of bank indebtedness, trade accounts payable and accrued liabilities, salaries and benefits payable, interest payable, and long-term debt which are classified as other financial liabilities. Subsequent to initial recognition, these financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

The Company's provision for royalty is classified as fair value through profit or loss and stated at fair value with any gains or losses arising from re-measurement recognized in profit or loss.

Financial instruments – after August 1, 2018

On August 1, 2018, the Company adopted IFRS 9 Financial Instruments ("IFRS 9")".

IFRS 9 sets out requirements for recognizing and measuring financial assets, financial liabilities and some contracts to buy or sell non-financial items. This standard replaces IAS 39 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement*. The Company has adopted IFRS 9 on a modified retrospective basis and determined that there is no material impact to the Company's financial statements upon adoption.

The details of the new significant accounting policies and the nature and effect of the changes to previous accounting policies are set out below.

(i) Classification and measurement of financial assets and liabilities

IFRS 9 largely retains the existing requirements in IAS 39 for the classification and measurement of financial liabilities. However, it eliminates the previous IAS 39 categories for financial assets of held to maturity, loans and receivables and available for sale.

The adoption of IFRS 9 has not had a significant effect on the Company's accounting policies related to financial liabilities. The impact of IFRS 9 on the classification and measurement of financial assets is set out as follows. A financial

asset is classified as the following measurement categories: amortized cost; fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVOCI") or fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL"). The classification of financial assets
is generally based on the business model in which a financial asset is managed and its contractual cash flow characteristics. Derivatives embedded in contracts where the host is a financial asset in the scope of the standard are never separated. Instead, the hybrid financial instrument as a whole is assessed for classification. The Company's financial assets consist of cash and cash equivalents FVTPL, and accounts receivable classified at amortized cost. The Company's financial liabilities consist of trade accounts payable and accrued liabilities, salaries and benefits payable, interest payable, and long-term debt are classified at amortized cost while provision for royalty is classified as FVTPL which is unchanged from IAS 39.

(ii) Impairment of financial assets

An expected credit loss ("ECL") model applies to financial assets measured at amortized cost including trade and other receivables. The Company's financial assets measured at amortized cost and subject to the ECL model consist of trade and other receivables which has a significant low credit risk due to the nature of the counterparties involved and historical default experienced. The Company applied the practical expedient and used the simplified approach in calculating ECL for trade and other receivables. The impact was negligible on the carrying amounts of the Company's financial assets on the transition date given the receivables are substantially all current and the minimal historical level of customer default.

Share capital

Common shares

Common shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of common shares and stock options are recognized as a deduction from equity, net of any tax effects.

Preferred shares

Preferred share capital is classified as equity if it is non-redeemable, or redeemable only at the Company's option, and any dividends are discretionary. Dividends thereon are recognized as distributions within equity.

Preferred share capital is classified as a liability if it is redeemable on a specific date or at the option of the shareholders, or if dividend payments are not discretionary. Dividends thereon are recognized as interest expense in profit or loss as accrued.

Share purchase warrants

The Company bifurcates units consisting of common shares and share purchase warrants using the residual value approach whereby it measures the common share component of the unit at fair value using market prices. The difference between this value and the unit value is then allocated to the warrant with the value of the warrant component being credited to the warrant reserve. When warrants are exercised, the corresponding residual value is transferred from warrant reserve to share capital. All such warrants are classified in a warrant reserve within equity.

Equity reserve

The company has royalty agreements with related parties. When royalty agreements are entered into with the related party the excess of the cash received over the fair value of the royalty agreement is classified as a contribution to equity within equity reserve.

d. Property, plant and equipment

Recognition and measurement

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Cost includes any expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. Gains and losses on the disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment are determined by comparing the proceeds from disposal with the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment, and are recognized on a net basis within financing expense in profit or loss.

Subsequent costs

The cost of replacing a part of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognized in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within the part will flow to the Company, and its cost can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognized. The costs of the day-to-day servicing of property, plant and equipment are recognized general and administrative expenses in profit or loss as incurred.

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated over the depreciable amount, which is the cost of an asset, or other amount substituted for cost, less its residual value.

Depreciation is recognized in general and administrative expenses in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of each component of property, plant and equipment, since this most closely reflects the expected pattern of consumption of the future economic benefits embodied in the asset. Leased assets are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives unless it is reasonably certain that the Company will obtain ownership by the end of the lease term.

The estimated useful lives for the current and comparative periods are as follows:

–	leasehold improvements	lower of 7 years and length of lease
–	laboratory equipment	5 years
–	manufacturing equipment	5 years
–	office equipment and furniture	5 years

Depreciation methods, useful lives, and residual values are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted if appropriate.

e. Intangible assets

Research and development

Expenditure on research activities, undertaken with the prospect of gaining new scientific or technical knowledge and understanding, is recognized as research and development expense within profit or loss as incurred.

Development activities involve a plan or design for the production of new or substantially improved products and processes. A development expenditure is capitalized within intangible assets on the consolidated statements of financial position only if development costs can be measured reliably, the product or process is technically and commercially feasible, future economic benefits are probable, and the Company intends to, and has sufficient resources to, complete development and to use or sell the asset. The expenditure capitalized includes the cost of materials, direct labour, overhead costs that are directly attributable to preparing the asset for its intended use, and borrowing costs on qualifying assets for which the commencement date for capitalization was on or after August 1, 2010. Any other development expenditure is recognized as research and development expense within profit or loss as incurred.

A capitalized development expenditure is measured at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses.

Other intangible assets

Other intangible assets that are acquired by the Company and have finite useful lives are measured at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses.

Subsequent expenditure

A subsequent expenditure is capitalized only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates. Any other expenditure, including an expenditure on internally generated goodwill and brands, is recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

Amortization

Amortization is calculated over the cost of the asset, or other amount substituted for cost, less its residual value.

Amortization is recognized in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of intangible assets from the date that they are available for use, since this most closely reflects the expected pattern of consumption of the future economic benefits embodied in the asset. The estimated useful lives for the current and comparative periods are as follows:

Intellectual properties/product technology	10 - 20 years

f. Inventories

Raw materials inventory consists of chemicals, plastic components and packaging materials. Work in process inventory includes partially assembled tests, and any materials that have been modified, but not yet converted to finished products. Finished product inventory includes completed diagnostics tests in a state ready for sale.

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs of completion and selling expenses.

Inventory cost includes expenditures incurred in acquiring the inventories, production or conversion costs and other costs incurred in bringing them to their existing location and condition. In the case of manufactured inventories and work in process, cost includes an appropriate share of production overhead based on normal operating capacity.

g. Impairment

Financial assets (including receivables) – prior to August 1, 2018

Financial assets, other than those at fair value through profit or loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at the end of each reporting period. Financial assets are considered to be impaired when there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows of the investment have been affected.

Long-lived assets

The carrying amounts of the Company's long-lived assets are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

The recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit (CGU) is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. 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. For the purpose of impairment testing, assets that cannot be tested individually 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 CGU).

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 profit or loss.

Impairment losses recognized in prior periods are assessed at each reporting date for any indications that the loss 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 or amortization, if no impairment loss had been recognized.

h. Employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefit obligations such as vacation and healthcare benefits are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed as the related service is provided.

A liability is recognized for the amount expected to be paid under short-term cash bonus or profit-sharing plans if the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee, and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

Share-based payment transactions

The grant date fair value of share-based payment awards granted to employees is recognized as an employee expense, with a corresponding increase in stock based compensation reserve within equity, over the period that the employees unconditionally become entitled to the awards. Under the Company's current option plan, options vest at the date of issuance; therefore, the full value of options is recorded as an increase in equity at the date of issuance.

i. 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 benefits 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. The unwinding of the discount is recognized as financing expense within profit or loss.

j. Revenue

Product Sales

On August 1, 2018, the Company adopted the new accounting standard IFRS 15 to all revenue contracts using the modified retrospective approach, and this adoption did not have a material impact on our timing of revenue recognition policies previously disclosed in the prior year consolidated financial statements.

IFRS 15 supersedes previous accounting standards and interpretations for revenue and introduced a single model for recognizing revenue from contracts with customers. This standard applies to all contracts with customers (with limited exceptions), regardless of the type of revenue transaction or the industry. The standard requires revenue to be recognized in a manner that depicts the transfer of promised goods or services to a customer and at an amount that reflects the consideration expected to be received in exchange for transferring those goods or services. This is achieved by applying the following five steps:

1. Identify the contract with a customer;
2. Identify the performance obligations in the contract;
3. Determine the transaction price;
4. Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract; and
5. Recognize revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation.

The standard's requirements will also apply to the recognition and measurement of gains and losses on the sale of some non-financial assets that are not an output of the entity's ordinary activities (e.g., sales of property, plant and equipment or intangibles).

k. Deferred revenue

All deferred revenue is classified as current and consists of customer advances for product that has not yet been shipped or the conditions required to account for payments as revenue have not yet been met.

l. Deferred income taxes

The Company uses the liability method of accounting for income taxes. Under this method, current income taxes are recognized for the future income tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using the substantively enacted tax rates that will be in effect when the differences are expected to reverse or when losses are expected to be utilized. The effect on deferred income tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in operations in the year in which the change occurs. Deferred tax assets are recognized for the carry forward of unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the unused tax losses can be utilized.

m. The following new standards and amendment have been issued but are not effective for the fiscal year ended July 31, 2019, and, accordingly, have not been applied in preparing these consolidated financial statements.

IFRS 16 – Leases. This standard replaces IAS 17 *Leases* and introduces a single accounting model for lessees and for all leases with more than 12 months, unless the underlying asset is of low value. A lessee will be required to recognize a right-of-use-asset, representing its right to use the underlying asset, and a corresponding lease liability, representing its obligation to make lease payments. IFRS 16 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019 and therefore, will be effective August 1, 2019 for the Company. While early adoption is permitted if IFRS 15 has also been applied, the Company has chosen not to early adopt this standard. The Company has not yet determined the impact on its financial position and financial statements.

In Canadian dollars

4. Revenue

	31-Jul-19	31-Jul-18
	$	**$**
Product sales	527,455	574,860
Royalty revenue	-	14,011
Total revenue	**527,455**	**588,871**

The Company derives approximately 79% (July 31, 2018 – 79%) of its revenue from three (July 31, 2018 — three) main customers and, for these customers, assesses the recoverability of each account on a regular basis. During the year ended July 31, 2019, customer 1 accounted for 43% of the Company's revenue, customer 2 accounted for 29% of the revenue and customer 3 accounted for 7% of the revenue.

The Company organizes and records revenue based on major geographical territories around the world. The table below provides the geographic breakdown of revenue.

	31-Jul-19	31-Jul-18
	$	**$**
North America*	418,003	477,185
Latin America and the Caribbean	3,150	17,734
Europe	92,720	48,505
Asia Pacific	13,572	45,252
Other	-	195
Total revenue	**527,445**	**588,871**

For the year ended July 31, 2019, revenue in North America include sales made in Canada (the Company's country of domicile) of $4,400 (2018 – $8,762).

5. Inventories

As at July 31, 2019, there were no valuation allowances against inventory (July 31, 2018 - $nil).

During the year ended July 31, 2019, inventory valued at $84,529 was expensed as product cost of sales (July 31, 2018 - $99,742), which included write-downs of inventory as a result of net realizable value being lower than cost of $5,813 (2018 – $17,822). No inventory write-downs recognized in previous years were reversed during the current year.

In Canadian dollars

	31-Jul-19	31-Jul-18
	$	$
Raw materials and consumables	89,204	163,272
Work in process	15,054	18,701
Finished goods	1,993	218
Total inventories	106,251	182,191

6. Property, plant and equipment

The table below summarizes changes in property, plant and equipment, which is all located in Canada, the Company's country of domicile.

	Leasehold improvements	Laboratory equipment	Manufacturing equipment	Office equipment and furniture	Total
	$	$	$	$	$
Cost					
Balance at July 31, 2017	**814,134**	**50,961**	**221,177**	**347,051**	**1,433,323**
Additions	-	3,342	-	-	3,342
Balance at July 31, 2018	**814,134**	**54,303**	**221,177**	**347,051**	**1,436,665**
Disposals	-	(3,342)	-	-	(3,342)
Balance at July 31, 2019	**814,134**	**50,961**	**221,177**	**347,051**	**1,433,323**
Accumulated depreciation and impairment losses					
Balance at July 31, 2017	**786,570**	**45,452**	**202,279**	**306,655**	**1,340,956**
Depreciation expense for the year	27,564	3,836	9,360	26,013	66,773
Balance at July 31, 2018	**814,134**	**49,288**	**211,639**	**332,668**	**1,407,729**
Depreciation expense for the year	-	1,673	6,145	11,040	18,858
Balance at July 31, 2019	**814,134**	**50,961**	**217,784**	**343,708**	**1,426,587**
Carrying amounts					
At July 31, 2017	27,564	5,509	18,898	40,396	92,367
At July 31, 2018	-	5,015	9,538	14,383	28,936
At July 31, 2019	-	-	3,393	3,343	6,736

In Canadian dollars

7. Intangible assets

	Intellectual properties $	Product technology $	Total $
Cost or deemed cost			
Balance at July 31, 2017	2,584,899	258,137	2,843,036
Balance at July 31, 2018	2,584,899	258,137	2,843,036
Balance at July 31, 2019	2,584,899	258,137	2,843,036
Accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses			
Balance at July 31, 2017	2,584,898	258,136	2,843,034
Balance at July 31, 2018	2,584,898	258,136	2,843,034
Balance at July 31, 2019	2,584,898	258,136	2,843,034
Carrying amounts			
At July 31, 2017	1	1	2
At July 31, 2018	1	1	2
At July 31, 2019	1	1	2

The Company acquired product technology and intellectual properties in 2000 through the acquisition of Precious Life Savings Products Inc. and MedMira Laboratories Inc. In 2001, the Company recorded an impairment charge to write-down these assets to a nominal value. There is no indication that this impairment has reversed.

During 2006, the Company acquired intellectual properties, in the form of patents and technology related to the acquisition of Maple Biosciences Inc. and the BAG-1 technology. During 2008, management reduced its research and development efforts related to these intangible assets and recorded an impairment charge to write-down these assets to a nominal value. There is no indication that this impairment has reversed.

8. Capital and other components of equity

a. Authorized

The Company is authorized to issue an unlimited number of Series A preferred shares, non-voting, non-participating, redeemable at the Company's option at $0.001 per share after March 31, 2010, convertible into an equal number of common shares upon the Company meeting certain milestones. The preferred shares earn no dividends.

The Company is authorized to issue an unlimited number of voting common shares without nominal or par value.

In Canadian dollars

b. Share capital issued

	Number of		Value of		
	Common shares	Preferred shares	Common shares $	Preferred shares $	Total share capital $
Balance at July 31, 2017	**658,364,320**	**5,000,000**	**63,419,302**	**2,500**	**63,421,802**
Issued for cash	-	-	-	-	-
Share issuance costs	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at July 31, 2018	**658,364,320**	**5,000,000**	**63,419,302**	**2,500**	**63,421,802**
Issued for cash	-	-	-	-	-
Share issuance costs	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at July 31, 2019	**658,364,320**	**5,000,000**	**63,419,302**	**2,500**	**63,421,802**

The total common shares issued and outstanding includes 4,064,464 common shares held in escrow scheduled to be released when the Company obtains positive operating cash flow.

The Series A preferred shares had a stated capital of $2,500 at July 31, 2019 (July 31, 2018 - $2,500).

c. Warrants

	Number of warrants	Warrant reserve $
Balance at July 31, 2017	**266,100,000**	**9,966,770**
Expired warrants	(122,100,000)	(5,660,842)
Balance at July 31, 2018	**144,000,000**	**4,305,928**
Expired warrants	(44,000,000)	(1,579,441)
Balance at July 31, 2019	**100,000,000**	**2,726,487**

The total warrants outstanding at July 31, 2019 are shown below.

Issued	Number	Exercise price $	Expiry date
September 8, 2015	100,000,000	0.100	September 8, 2019

In Canadian dollars

d. Stock based compensation

The Company has established a stock option plan for its employees, officers, and directors. All options vest immediately upon issue and the Company is authorized to issue up to a maximum of 13,000,000 options upon approval by shareholders. Options that have been issued and remain outstanding are exercisable into an equivalent of 1,300,000 common shares (July 31, 2018 – 2 287,500) at an exercise price between $0.05 and $0.10. The options expire between January 29, 2020 and January 31, 2021. During the year ended July 31, 2019, there were no options issued (July 31, 2018 – 1,100,000). All options outstanding at July 31, 2019 were exercisable.

The total options outstanding from July 31, 2017 to July 31, 2019 are shown below.

	Number	**Weighted average exercise price**	**Share-based payment reserve**
		$	**$**
Options outstanding July 31, 2017	2,594,792	0.10	1,353,291
Options issued	1,100,000	0.10	14,530
Options expired/forfeited	(1,407,292)	0.10	(1,327,687)
Options outstanding July 31, 2018	2,287,500	0.10	40,134
Options expired/forfeited	(987,500)	0.10	(20,299)
Options outstanding July 31, 2019	1,300,000	0.08	19,835

The weighted average exercise price of the options outstanding during the year ended July 31, 2018 was $0.08 (2018 - $0.08) and the weighted average remaining contractual life is 1.22 years (2018 - 1.32 years). The amount of compensation cost that is recognized in general and administrative expenses in the consolidated statement of operations and comprehensive loss was nil (2018 - $14,530).

The following share-based payment arrangements were in existence during the current and prior years:

Option Series	Number	Grant Date	Expiry Date	Exercise Price	Fair Value at Grant
(2) Granted on January 30, 2017	700,000	30-Jan-17	29-Jan-20	$ 0.10	$ 0.0137
(4) Granted on February 1, 2018	600,000	01-Feb-18	31-Jan-21	$ 0.05	$ 0.0392

In Canadian dollars

e. Equity Reserve

The change in equity reserve is outlined in the table below:

	Equity Reserve
	$
Balance at July 31, 2017	2,388,370
Fair value of related party debt	81,459
Expired stock options (see Note 8d)	1,327,687
Expired warrants (see Note 8c)	5,660,842
Balance at July 31, 2018	9,458,358
Repayment of equity contribution by a shareholder	(12,500)
Expired stock options (see Note 8d)	1,579,411
Expired warrants (see Note 8c)	20,299
Balance at July 31, 2019	**11,045,568**

9. Loss per share

	31-Jul-19	31-Jul-18
	$	$
Net loss attributable to common shareholders	(2,106,448)	(2,509,464)
Diluted loss	**(2,106,448)**	**(2,509,464)**
Issued common shares	658,364,320	658,364,320
Weighted average number of common shares	658,364,320	658,364,320
Weighted average number of warrants	-	-
Weighted average number of options	-	-
Weighted average number of diluted shares	**658,364,320**	**658,364,320**
Basic loss per share	(0.003)	(0.004)
Diluted loss per share	(0.003)	(0.004)

The diluted weighted average number of common shares outstanding is the same as the basic weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the year ended July 31, 2019, as the exercise of warrants and options would be anti-dilutive.

In Canadian dollars

10. Loans and borrowings

a. Loans

	31-Jul-19		31-Jul-18	
	Carrying value	Contract value	Carrying value	Contract value
	$	$	$	$
Short term loans	2,462,945	2,462,945	1,409,396	1,409,396
Loan 1	1,054,167	1,054,167	1,054,167	1,054,167
Loan 2	1,300,000	1,300,000	1,300,000	1,300,000
Loan 3	-	-	8,010	8,010
Loan 4	200,539	200,539	198,801	198,801
ACOA loans	479,193	479,193	485,843	485,843
NSBI Loan 1	3,016,000	3,016,000	3,016,000	3,016,000
NSBI Loan 2	97,390	97,390	97,390	97,390
Total loan principal	**8,610,234**	**8,610,234**	**7,569,607**	**7,569,607**
Long term portion of principal	-		-	
Current portion payable pf principal	8,610,234		7,569,607	

The required annual principal repayments on loans and borrowings are as follows:

2020	8,610,234
Carrying value	8,610,234

Short term loans

The Company has various short term loans with six related parties. These loans are utilized by the Company for short term working capital requirements. Loans are due on various dates ranging from August 10, 2017 to October 2018, 2017 as well as payable on demand with an interest rate of 5%. The loans were all in in default at July 31, 2019.

Loan 1

Loan established October 31, 2012, bearing 5% interest with monthly interest only payments until November 30, 2013, followed by monthly principal payments and accrued interest for five additional years ending November 30, 2018. The loan is secured by interest on intellectual property and on the step-up technology. The loan was in default as of July 31, 2019 due to nonpayment of interest and principal payments and thus has been classified as a current liability.

Loan 2

Loan established July 31, 2012, bearing 5% interest with monthly interest payments were due until April 30, 2016, followed by equal monthly principal payments and accrued interest for four additional years ending July 31, 2020. The loan was in default due to nonpayment of interest and principal payments as of July 31, 2019 and thus has been classified as a current liability.

Loan 3

Loan established June 10, 2016, bearing 5% interest. The loan is fully payable on or before August 10, 2017. The loan was fully repaid during the year ending July 31, 2019.

Loan 4

Loan was established on July 31, 2016, bearing 5% interest with the Company's Chief Financial Officer. The loan was renegotiated on January 21, 2017 and is now fully payable on or before October 1, 2018. The loan was in default due to nonpayment of interest and principal payments as of July 31, 2019 and thus has been classified as a current liability.

Atlantic Canada Opportunities Agency (ACOA) loans

Loans established on October 31, 2012, bearing no interest with monthly principal payments of $3,747 until July 31, 2013, followed by monthly principal payments of $24,234 for five additional years ending July 31, 2018. The loan was renegotiated in July 2014, bearing no interest with a monthly principal payment of $24,234 in August 2014 followed by 40 monthly principal payments of $27,800 starting on February 1, 2015 and one monthly principal payment of $26,975 at the end of the loan. The loan is secured by all present and subsequently acquired personal property, excepting consumer goods. The loan was in default due to nonpayment of interest and principal payments at July 31, 2019 and thus has been classified as a current liability.

Nova Scotia government loan 1

The loan was established in August 2015, bearing interest based on the Province of Nova Scotia's five year cost of funds, plus five hundred basis points. Monthly interest payments are due until August 31, 2018. Starting on September 1, 2016, thirteen monthly principal payments of $120,000 are due followed by ten monthly principal payments of $135,000 starting on October 1, 2017 and one monthly principal payment of $106,000 on August 1, 2018. The loan is secured by first interest on intellectual property and on the Maple Bio sensor technology. The loan was in default due to nonpayment of interest and principal payments at July 31, 2019 and thus has been classified as a current liability.

Nova Scotia government loan 2

Loan established September 14, 2012, bearing no interest with the balance due by August 31, 2018. The loan is secured by first interest on intellectual property and on the Maple Bio sensor technology. The loan was in default due to nonpayment of interest and principal payments at July 31, 2019 and thus has been classified as a current liability.

11. Capital management and financial risks

a. Capital management

The Company's objectives in managing capital are to ensure sufficient liquidity to support the capital requirements of its various businesses, including growth opportunities. The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of general economic conditions, the risk characteristics of the underlying assets and the Company's working capital requirements. Management of the capital structure involves the issuance of new debt, the repayment of existing debt using cash generated by operations and issuance of additional financial structures such as product financing and royalty agreements. The capital structure of the Company is composed of shareholders' deficiency, cash, long-term and short-term debts. The provisions of certain financing agreements provide for restrictions on the activities of the Company in terms of their use of funds. Such restrictions are mainly applied in specific product development financing projects. The Company's objectives when managing capital are to provide competitive cost structures, safeguard its assets and daily cash flow management in order to maximize the Company's cash holding.

In Canadian dollars

The Company's capital is summarized in the table below.

	31-Jul-19	31-Jul-18
	$	$
Total debt	8,610,234	7,569,607
Less: Cash	(88,897)	-
Net debt	**8,521,337**	**7,569,607**
Shareholders' deficiency	(13,516,964)	(11,398,016)
Total capital (deficiency)	**(4,995,627)**	**(3,828,409)**

Refer to the note 2b for information on how the Company manages its plan and its ability to continue as a going concern.

b. Foreign currency risk

Most of the Company's sales are denominated in foreign currencies.

The Company's US dollar foreign currency denominated monetary assets and monetary liabilities at the end of the reporting period are shown in the table below.

	31-Jul-19	31-Jul-18
	US$	US$
Cash	49,162	389
Trade and other receivables	18,161	25,366
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	1,043,258	752,984
Royalty provision	82,000	82,000
Debt	179,281	143,581

A one percent change in the US dollar exchange rate would result in approximately a $13,719 (2018 - $10,043) impact on the statement of financial position and consolidated statement of operations.

In Canadian dollars

The Company's Swiss Franc foreign currency denominated monetary assets and monetary liabilities at the end of the reporting period are shown in the table below.

	31-Jul-19	**31-Jul-18**
	$	**$**
Cash	11,957	-
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	298,792	192,296
Debt	1,701,160	951,110

A one percent change in the CHF exchange rate would result in approximately a $17,869 (2018 – $11,434) impact on the statement of financial position and consolidated statement of operations.

c. Interest rate risk

The Company is not exposed to interest rate risk as it borrows funds at fixed rates.

d. Credit risk

The Company exposed to credit risk in relation to its trade accounts receivable. To mitigate such risk, the Corporation continuously monitors the financial condition of its customers and reviews the credit history or worthiness of each new customer. The Company mitigates this risk by requiring a 50% down payment on most orders at the time of purchase, and the remaining 50% prior to shipment. The Company establishes an allowance for doubtful accounts based on specific credit risk of its customers by examining such factors as the number of overdue days of the customers' balance outstanding as well as the customers' collection history. Since 79% of the Company's sales are with three large international companies there is no significant concentration of credit risk.

Trade and other receivables include amounts that are past due as at July 31, 2019 for which the Company has not recognized an allowance for doubtful accounts because there has not been a significant change in credit quality of the customer and the amounts are still considered recoverable.

e. Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk represents the possibility that the Company may not be able to gather sufficient cash resources, when required and under reasonable conditions, to meet its financial obligations. As at July 31, 2019, the Company does not have sufficient cash to meet all of its current liabilities.

The Company also continues to have an ongoing need for substantial capital resources to research and develop, commercialize and manufacture its products and technologies. The Company is not yet receiving a significant ongoing revenue stream, nor can it be certain that it will receive significant revenue before additional cash is required. As a result, there can be no assurance that the Company will have sufficient capital to fund its ongoing operations, develop or commercialize its products without future financing.

In Canadian dollars

The Company's contractual maturities for its financial liabilities are outlined in the table below.

For the year ended July 31, 2019	Total	Less than 1 year	1 to 3 years	4 to 5 years	After 5 years
	$	$	$	$	$
Debt	8,610,234	8,610,234	-	-	-
Bank indebtedness	-	-			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	5,077,248	5,077,248	-	-	-
Royalty provision	82,000	82,000	-	-	-
Total debt	**13,769,482**	**13,769,482**	**-**	**-**	**-**

For the year ended July 31, 2018	Total	Less than 1 year	1 to 3 years	4 to 5 years	After 5 years
	$	$	$	$	$
Debt	7,569,607	7,569,607	-	-	-
Bank indebtedness	13,940	13,940			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	4,033,381	4,033,381	-	-	-
Royalty provision	82,000	82,000	-	-	-
Total debt	**11,698,928**	**11,698,928**	**-**	**-**	**-**

The payments noted above do not include interest payments.

f. Fair value of financial instruments

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in orderly fashion between market participants. The Company records its provision for royalty at fair value. Fair value is determined using the discounted cash flow method using the Company's best estimate for future cash flows discounted at a rate that considers the credit risk of the Company. Management estimated the future cash flows for the each of the products associated with the royalty agreements, taking into consideration the likelihood and timing of completion of the research and development of the products associated with the royalty agreement, the likelihood of obtaining regulatory approval, the demand for the product at the time of completion, the price the Company will be able to sell the product for, and the cost of production. Future cash flows were estimated at an average of $0 - $24,000 per month. A significant increase in future cash flows used would result in a significant increase in fair value, and vice versa. Management estimated the discount rate, taking into account the credit risk of the Company and prevailing market rates, at 20%. A significant increase in discount rate used would result in a significant decrease in fair value, and vice versa.

Fair value measurements are categorized into Level 1, 2 or 3 based on the degree to which the inputs to the fair value measurements are observable and the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurement in its entirety, which are described as follows:

- Level 1 inputs are quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date.
- Level 2 inputs, other than quoted prices included within Level 1, that are observable for the asset or liability either directly or indirectly; and
- Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability

The Company uses both level 2 and level 3 inputs to determine the fair value of the royalty provision and is therefore classified as a level 3 measurement.

Management has determined that the carrying amounts of all other financial assets and financial liabilities recognized in the consolidated financial statements not recorded at fair value approximate fair value. The fair value of trade and other receivables, current debt, trade accounts payable and accrued liabilities, salaries and benefits payable, and interest payable is classified as level 2 measurement and the fair value of long-term debt is classified as a level 3 measurement. There has been no changed between the levels during the year.

12. Royalty provision

During March 2015, the Company entered into a royalty agreement with MedMira Holding AG whereby MedMira Holding AG would receive a 10% royalty on all future U.S. sales of the Reveal G4 product for a five year period commencing on the day the first full payment and delivery of at least CAD $100,000 worth of product. In exchange, MedMira Holding AG provided the Company with $270,000 to fund costs required to complete the product development and obtain US Food and Drug Administration (FDA) pre-market approval. At the inception of the arrangement, the Company's best estimate of the value of the provision was zero and as MedMira Holding AG is the controller shareholder of the Company, the $270,000 was recorded in equity (Note 8). As at July 31, 2019, the Company's best estimate of the fair value of the provision was $82,000 (2018 - $82,000), which is recorded in royalty provision and the change in fair value of the provision recorded in financing expense in profit or loss.

During July 2016, the Company entered into a royalty agreement with MedMira Holding AG whereby MedMira Holding AG would receive a 10% royalty on all future sales of the hepatitis C (HCV) portion of the approved Multiplo HIV/HCV test commencing on the day of the first full delivery and payment of CAD $10,000 worth of product. In exchange, MedMira Holding AG provided the Company with $200,000 to fund costs required to complete product development and obtain FDA pre-market approval. At the inception of the arrangement, the Company's best estimate of the fair value of the provision was zero and as MedMira Holding AG is the controlling shareholder of the Company, the $200,000 was recorded in equity reserve. As at July 31, 2019, the Company's best estimate of the fair value of the provision was zero. Management's fair value estimate was based on changes made during the FY2017 product commercialization prioritization process which placed the Multiplo HIV/HCV project on hold until further notice.

During October 2016, the Company entered into a royalty agreement with Ritec AG whereby Ritec AG would receive a 12.5% royalty on all future sales of the approved Reveal G4 CLIA-waived product commencing on the day of the first full delivery and payment of CAD $10,000 worth of product. In exchange, Ritec AG provided the Company with $1,310,100 to fund costs required to complete the product development, clinical trials and obtain FDA approval. At the inception of the arrangement, the Company's best estimate of the fair value of the provision was zero and as Ritec AG is owned by a shareholder of MedMira Holding AG who is the controlling shareholder of the Company, the $1,310,100 was recorded in equity reserve. At July 31, 2019, the Company's best estimate of the fair value of the provision was zero.

In Canadian dollars

The change in royalty provision is outlined in the table below:

	Provision for royalty
	$
Balance at July 31, 2017	82,000
Fair value measurement of Reveal G4 royalty	-
Balance at July 31, 2018	82,000
Fair value measurement of Reveal G4 royalty	-
Balance at July 31, 2019	**82,000**

13. Related parties

The following transactions occurred with related parties during the year ended July 31, 2019:

- Short term loans totalling $142,554 was received from an officer (2018 - $124,059).
- A short terms loan totalling $393,720 was received from Ritec AG (2018 - $387,630).
- Short term loans totalling $104,355 were received from employees (2018 - $108,603).
- Short term loans totalling $94,557 were repaid to employees (2018 - $21,983).
- A long term loan totalling $8,010 was repaid to an employee (2018 - $5,490).
- A short term loans totalling $6,500 was received from a member of the board of directors (2018 - $0)
- Short term loans totalling $14,500 were repaid to a member of the board of directors (2018 - $0)
- A Short term loan totalling $336,425 was received from MedMira Holding AG (2018 - $0)
- Royalty payments of $23,732 were incurred and owed to MedMira Holding AG (2018 - $22,886).

The following balances with related parties were outstanding at July 31, 2019:

- Accounts payable totalling $733,240 was due to officers (2018 - $422,164).
- A long term loan totalling $200,539 was due to the Chief Financial Officer (2018 - $198,801).
- A royalty provision was owed to MedMira Holding AG of $100,321 (2018 - $75,824).
- Short term loans totalling $182,544 were owed to employees (2018 - $174,337).
- Three short term loans totalling $1,459,810 are owed to Ritec AG (2018 - $1,052,480).
- Short term loans totalling $296,387 were owed to an officer (2018 - $174,579).
- A short term loan totalling $331,775 was owed to MedMira Holding AG (2018 - $0)

The remuneration of directors and other members of key management personnel during the year is shown below.

	31-Jul-19	31-Jul-18
	$	$
Short-term benefits including salary paid	7,231	210,320
Short-term benefits including salary accrued	340,757	269,021
Share-based payments	-	10,252
Total remuneration	**347,988**	**489,593**

In Canadian dollars

14. Research and development

The following table provides a summary of aggregate research costs and reimbursements.

	31-Jul-19	31-Jul-18
	$	$
Research and development expenses	(317,349)	(522,940)
Less: research and development expenses allocated to cost of sales	-	-
Net research and development expense	**(317,349)**	**(522,940)**

15. Income taxes

a. Reconciliation of total tax expense

The effective rate on the Company's loss before income tax differs from the expected amount that would arise using the combined statutory income tax rates. A reconciliation of the difference is shown below.

	31-Jul-19	31-Jul-18
	$	$
Loss before income tax	(2,106,450)	(2,509,464)
Income tax rate	31%	31%
Income tax recovery at the combined statutory income tax rate	(653,000)	(777,934)
Non-deduction expense accretion	-	25,319
Non-deductible stock-based compensation	-	4,504
Other premanent differences	12,077	31,566
Change in unrecorded temporary differences	653,510	319,249
Book to tax differences	(12,587)	380,504
Other	-	16,792
Income tax recovery	-	-

In Canadian dollars

b. Unrecognized deductible temporary differences, unused tax losses and unused tax credits for which no deferred tax assets have been recognized are listed below.

	31-Jul-19	31-Jul-18
	$	$
Non-capital losses	37,015,679	34,991,323
Scientific research and development costs	7,103,766	7,049,597
Share issuance cost	5,000	12,500
Foreign exchange	10,268	25,369
Property and equipment	1,355,367	1,303,195
Total	45,490,080	43,381,984

The Company has available $37,015,679 in non-capital losses that can be used to reduce taxable income and that expire between the years ended July 31, 2026 and July 31, 2039. The Company also has available $1,987,162 in investment tax credits that can be used to reduce federal taxes payable and that expire between the years ended July 31, 2019 and July 31, 2037

At July 31, 2019 the Company has $nil unrecognized deferred tax liability (July 31, 2018 - $nil) for taxes that would be payable on the unremitted earnings of certain of the Company's subsidiaries.

16. Expenses by nature

The following table provides the Company's expenses listed by the nature of the expense.

	31-Jul-19	31-Jul-18
	$	$
Change in inventory	(81,040)	(100,913)
Employee benefits	(1,144,519)	(1,413,019)
Depreciation	(18,858)	(66,773)
Distribution	(15,602)	(36,724)
Facility	(302,628)	(337,553)
Professional services	(2,920)	(150,437)
Lab supplies	(82,840)	(36,256)
Other expenses	(133,793)	(206,201)
Exchange gains	(41,278)	(81,289)
Fair value change in royalty provision	-	(81,676)
Finance costs	(810,415)	(587,494)
	(2,633,893)	**(3,098,335)**

In Canadian dollars

17. Operating segments

Management has determined that the Company has one reportable operating segment, rapid diagnostic products and services. This segment accounts for all of the Company's revenue, cost of sales and operating expenses. Determination of the operating segment was based on the level of financial reporting to the Company's Chief Executive Officer.

18. Lease commitment

The Company has a ten year lease commitment for its office location at 155 Chain Lake Drive in Halifax, Nova Scotia. The commitment for the next five years, including an estimate of operational costs based on current operational costs is provided in the table below.

	Lease commitment
	$
For the year ending July 31, 2020	254,727
For the year ending July 31, 2021	255,736
For the year ending July 31, 2022	255,736
For the year ending July 31, 2023	255,736
For the year ending July 31, 2024	22,488

19. Financing expense

A breakdown of the income (expenses) allocated to financing expense on the consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive loss is provided in the table below.

	31-Jul-19	31-Jul-18
	$	$
Fair value change in provision for royalty	-	28,000
Finance costs	(810,415)	(697,167)
Total financing expense	**(810,415)**	**(669,167)**

20. Subsequent events

Subsequent to the end of the year, the Company received a loan of $132,780 from a related party. The loan is unsecured, bears an interest rate of 5% per annum and is payable on demand.

Subsequent to the end of the year, the Company entered into and signed a loan agreement for $529,600 from a related party. The loan is unsecured, bears an interest rate of 5% per annum and is payable on demand.