Financial Statements of

MARCAN PHARMACEUTICALS INC.

And Independent Auditors' Report thereon Year ended March 31, 2021



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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Shareholders of Marcan Pharmaceuticals Inc.

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Marcan Pharmaceuticals Inc. (the Entity), which comprise:

- the balance sheet as at March 31, 2021
- the statement of operations for the year then ended
- the statement of deficit for the year then ended
- the statement of cash flows for the year then ended
- and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies

(Hereinafter referred to as the "financial statements").

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Entity as at March 31, 2021, and its results of operations and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Canadian accounting standards for private enterprises.

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 "Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements" section of our auditors' report.

We are independent of the Entity in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the 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.



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Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged With Governance for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with Canadian accounting standards for private enterprises, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Those charged with Governance are responsible for overseeing the Entity's financial reporting process.

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' 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 the 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 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 Entity's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.



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- 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 Entity's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' 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 auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Entity's to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation
- 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.

Chartered Professional Accountants, Licensed Public Accountants

Kanata, Canada

KPMG LLP

May 12, 2021

Balance Sheet

March 31, 2021, with comparative information for 2020

	2021	2020
Assets		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 3,061,072	\$ 1,336,098
Trade and other receivables (note 2)	28,050,609	14,059,432
Inventories (notes 3 and 10(b))	23,441,062	21,505,545
Prepaid expenses and deposits	5,155,545	7,475,894
	59,708,288	44,376,969
Property and equipment (note 5)	225,428	267,206
Goodwill	29,175,000	29,175,000
Intangible assets (note 6)	15,225,035	22,162,403
Future income taxes (note 4)	9,566,849	8,256,101
	\$ 113,900,600	\$ 104,237,679
Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity Current liabilities:	(Deficiency)	
Line of credit (note 7)	\$ -	\$ 2,869,871
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities (note 8)	38,049,148	28,254,522
Income taxes payable	2,002,169	2,391,151
Current portion of long-term debt (note 9)	9,240,000	8,820,000
Loan payable (note 7)	7,500,000	-
Notes payable to related parties (note 10(a))	-	19,909,760
	56,791,317	62,245,304
Long-term debt (note 9)	8,860,881	16,347,042
Preferred shares (note 12)	47,254,496	45,322,292
	112,906,694	123,914,638
Shareholders' equity (deficiency):		
Share capital (note 11)	24,380,001	12,880,001
Deficit	(23,386,095)	(32,556,960)
0 " 1 (1 11)	993,906	(19,676,959)
Commitments (note 14)		
Contingent liabilities (note 15) Impact of COVID-19 pandemic (note 17)		
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	\$ 113,900,600	\$ 104,237,679
See accompanying notes to financial statements.		
On behalf of the Board:		

Statement of Earnings

Year ended March 31, 2021, with comparative information for 2020

	2021	2020
Sales (notes 10(b) and 13)	\$ 110,512,175	\$ 92,461,583
Cost of sales (note 10(b))	75,503,580	66,394,177
	35,008,595	26,067,406
Expenses:		
Salaries and benefits	5,091,740	4,399,977
Head office corporate charges	1,235,750	-
Testing	887,152	883,172
Research and development	762,276	1,207,145
Bank charges and interest	392,996	209,863
Professional fees	546,894	500,352
Licensing and fees	406,605	277,166
Rent	195,837	172,048
Other Office	154,204	141,271
Insurance	150,289	143,570
Advertising and promotions	127,221 78,734	65,337 478,418
Advertising and promotions Amortization of property and equipment	61,678	89,976
Data report fees	40,893	37,608
Travel	7,186	276,351
Phone	6,639	14,481
Bad debts (recovery)	(66,942)	(101,291)
	10,079,152	8,795,444
Earnings before the undernoted items and income taxes	24,929,443	17,271,962
Other income (expenses):		
Other	194,199	219,434
Amortization on deferred financing fees	(175,339)	(175,339)
Foreign exchange gain (loss)	(672,551)	240,243
Finance cost on notes payables	(890,240)	(1,389,054)
Interest on debt	(934,716)	(1,695,834)
Finance cost on preferred shares	(1,932,204)	(4,120,208)
Amortization of intangible assets	(6,937,368)	(9,513,744)
	(11,348,219)	(16,434,502)
Earnings before income taxes	13,581,224	837,460
Income taxes:		
Current	5,721,107	3,730,167
Future reduction	(1,310,748)	(2,047,354)
. 4.4.0 104404011	4,410,359	1,682,813
Net earnings (loss)	\$ 9,170,865	\$ (845,353)
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See accompanying notes to financial statements.

Statement of Deficit

Year ended March 31, 2021, with comparative information for 2020

	2021	2020
Deficit, beginning of year	\$ (32,556,960)	\$ (31,711,607)
Net earnings (loss)	9,170,865	(845,353)
Deficit, end of year	\$ (23,386,095)	\$ (32,556,960)

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

Statement of Cash Flows

Year ended March 31, 2021, with comparative information for 2020

	2021	2020
Cash provided by (used in):		
Operating activities:		
Net earnings (loss) Items not involving cash:	\$ 9,170,865	\$ (845,353)
Amortization of deferred financing fees	175,339	175,339
Amortization of intangible assets	6,937,368	9,513,744
Amortization of property and equipment	61,678	89,976
Finance cost on notes payable	890,240	1,389,054
Finance cost on preferred shares	1,932,204	4,120,208
Future income taxes	(1,310,748)	(2,047,354)
Increase in trade receivables	(13,991,177)	(2,441,975)
Increase in inventories	(1,935,517)	(5,920,602)
Decrease (increase) in prepaid expenses and deposits	2,320,349	(2,958,365)
Increase in accounts payable and accrued liabilities	9,794,626	4,996,745
Increase (decrease) in income taxes payable	(388,982)	989,374
Decrease in deferred revenue	40.050.045	(11,667)
	13,656,245	7,049,124
Financing activities:		
Net advances (repayment) of line of credit	(2,869,871)	1,059,176
Repayment of long-term debt	(7,241,500)	(7,350,000)
Repayment of notes payable to related parties	(20,800,000)	(1,000,000)
Issuance of share capital	11,500,000	-
Proceeds from loan	7,500,000	-
	(11,911,371)	(6,290,824)
	,	,
Investing activities:		
Purchase of property and equipment	(19,900)	(91,903)
Purchase of intangible assets	-	(236,249)
	(19,900)	(328,152)
Increase in cash	1,724,974	430,148
Cash, beginning of year	1,336,098	905,950
Cash, end of year	\$ 3,061,072	\$ 1,336,098

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

Notes to Financial Statements

Year ended March 31, 2021

Marcan Pharmaceuticals Inc. (the "Company") is a private company incorporated on August 18, 2015 and subsequently amalgamated by articles of amalgamation on November 9, 2015, under the laws of Ontario. The Company markets pharmaceutical products to wholesale distributors and retailers.

1. Significant accounting policies:

These financial statements are prepared in accordance with Canadian accounting standards for private enterprises. The Company's significant accounting policies are as follows:

(a) Inventories:

Inventories of raw materials and finished goods are measured at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost includes purchase, conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. The costs are assigned using the weighted average cost formula.

Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale. A provision for obsolescence is calculated based on historical experience, unless new information indicates historical experience is not relevant for a product. Management reviews the provision annually to assess whether it is adequate.

(b) Property and equipment:

Property and equipment are stated at cost, less accumulated amortization. Amortization is provided using the following methods and annual rates:

Asset	Basis	Rate
Furniture and fixtures	Straight-line	10 years
Computer hardware	Straight-line	3 years
Computer software	Straight-line	3 years
Leasehold improvements	Straight-line	5 years
Computer harware - server and	· ·	•
network	Straight-line	6 years

The Company has switched from a declining balance approach to a straight-line approach to calculate amortization on property and equipment. The change has been made to align the Company's amortization policy to its parent company for reporting purposes. The Company has determined the retrospective impact of the policy change is not material to the financial statements, and has applied this change prospectively for the year ended March 31, 2021 onwards.

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended March 31, 2021

1. Significant accounting policies (continued):

(c) Goodwill:

Goodwill is the residual amount that results when the purchase price of an acquired business exceeds the sum of the amounts allocated to the assets acquired, less liabilities assumed, based on their fair values. Goodwill is allocated, at the date of the business acquisition, to the Company's reporting units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the business combination.

Goodwill is not amortized and is tested for impairment whenever changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value of the reporting unit to which goodwill is assigned may exceed the fair value of the reporting unit. When the carrying amount of a reporting unit, including goodwill, exceeds its fair value, an impairment loss is recognized in an amount equal to the excess. An impairment loss is not subsequently reversed.

(d) Intangible assets:

Intangible assets resulting from a business acquisition are initially recorded at fair value. Separately acquired intangible assets are measured at cost.

For intangible assets with definite lives amortization is provided on a straight-line basis over their respective estimated useful lives.

Asset	Rate
Brand	10 years
Client relationships	5 years
Development fees	10 years
Existing product rights	10 years
Product pipeline	10 years

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended March 31, 2021

1. Significant accounting policies (continued):

(d) Intangible assets (continued):

The Company capitalizes development fees when management believes they will generate future benefits and that all the criteria for capitalization are met.

Expenditures incurred on internally generated intangible assets are expenses as incurred.

(e) Impairment of long-lived assets:

Long-lived assets, including property, plant and equipment and intangible assets subject to amortization, are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. Recoverability is measured by a comparison of the asset's carrying amount to the estimated undercounted future cash flows expected to be generated by the asset. If the carrying amount of the asset exceeds its estimated future cash flows, an impairment charge is recognized for the amount by which the carrying amount of the asset exceeds the fair value of the asset. When quoted market prices are not available, the Company uses the expected future cash flows discounted at a rate commensurate with the risks associated with the recovery of the asset as an estimate of fair value.

(f) Income taxes:

The Company uses the future income taxes method of accounting for income taxes. Under the future income taxes method, future tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases. Future tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted or substantively enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect on future tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in income in the year that includes the date of enactment or substantive enactment. Refundable taxes that will be recovered on the payment of qualifying dividends are recognized as a future income tax asset.

A valuation allowance is recorded against any future income tax asset if it is more likely than not that the asset will not be realized. Income tax expense or benefit is the sum of the Company's provision for the current income taxes and the difference between the opening and ending balances of the future income tax assets and liabilities.

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended March 31, 2021

1. Significant accounting policies (continued):

(g) Revenue recognition:

Revenue is recognized when the customer takes ownership and assumes risk of loss, collection of the related receivable is probable, persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, and the sales price is fixed or determinable.

Sales made under agreements allowing for rights of return are recognized at the time of sale to the customer or distributor. Estimated returns and allowances are recorded as a reduction of revenue at the time of revenue recognition. Estimates are based on historical experience and other relevant factors.

(h) Related party transactions:

Monetary and non-monetary related party transactions that have commercial substance are measured at the exchange amount when they are in the normal course of operations, except when the transaction is an exchange of a product or property held-for-sale in the normal course of operations. Where the transaction is not in the normal course of operations, it is measured at the exchange amount when there is a substantive change in the ownership of the item transferred and there is independent evidence of the exchange amount.

All other related party transactions are measured at the carrying amount.

(i) Foreign currency translation:

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into Canadian dollars at the exchange rate on the year end date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities are translated into Canadian dollars at the historical exchange rate prevailing when the assets were acquired or liabilities incurred. Sales and expenses, with the exception of amortization, are translated at the rate prevailing at the date of the transaction. Amortization is translated at the same rates used in the translation of property and equipment. Translation gains or losses are included in the determination of income for the year.

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended March 31, 2021

1. Significant accounting policies (continued):

(j) Financial instruments:

Financial instruments are recorded at fair value on initial recognition and are subsequently recorded at cost or amortized cost, unless management has elected to carry the financial statements at fair value.

Financial instruments are adjusted by transaction costs incurred on the acquisition and financing costs. These costs are amortized using the straight-line method.

Financial assets are assessed for impairment on an annual basis at the end of the fiscal year if there are indicators of impairment. If there is an indicator of impairment, the Company determines if there is a significant adverse change in the expected amount or timing of future cash flows from the financial asset. If there is a significant adverse change in the expected cash flows, the carrying value of the financial asset is reduced to the highest of the present value of the expected cash flows, the amount that could be realized from selling the financial asset or the amount the Company expects to realize by exercising its right to any collateral. If events and circumstances reverse in a future year, an impairment loss will be reversed to the extent of the improvement, not exceeding the initial carrying value.

(k) Use of estimates:

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with Canadian accounting standards for private enterprises requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the year. Areas of significant estimates include the allowance for doubtful trade receivables, the allowance for inventory obsolescence, the useful lives of intangible assets, accrual for professional allowances, allowances for sales returns, and future income tax asset. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

2. Trade and other receivables:

	2021	2020
Trade receivables Trade and other receivables - parent company Government remittances Allowance for doubtful accounts	\$ 26,275,352 1,731,719 224,062 (180,524)	\$ 14,280,418 42,322 - (263,308)
	\$ 28,050,609	\$ 14,059,432

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended March 31, 2021

3. Inventories:

	2021	2020
Finished goods Raw materials Allowance for inventory obsolescence	\$ 25,332,794 170,718 (2,062,450)	\$ 22,567,514 352,903 (1,414,872)
	\$ 23,441,062	\$ 21,505,545

4. Future income taxes:

Significant components of the Company's net future income tax asset are as follows:

	2021	2020
Property and equipment Intangible assets Deferred financing fees Accounting reserves	\$ (22,645) 9,418,663 (73,255) 244,086	\$ 9,152 8,122,757 (79,265) 203,457
	\$ 9,566,849	\$ 8,256,101

5. Property and equipment:

			2021	2020
	Cost	Accumulated amortization	Net book value	Net book value
Furniture and fixtures Computer hardware Computer software Leasehold improvements	\$ 161,404 87,187 249,708 98,011	\$ 66,236 50,641 202,757 51,248	\$ 95,168 \$ 36,546 46,951 46,763	35,726 55,807 68,371
	\$ 596,310	\$ 370,882	\$ 225,428 \$	267,206

Cost and accumulated amortization at March 31, 2020 amounted to \$576,410 and \$309,204, respectively.

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended March 31, 2021

6. Intangible assets:

			2021	2020
		Accumulated	Net book	Net book
	Cost	amortization	value	value
Customer relationships	\$ 31,200,000 \$	31,200,000 \$	- \$	3,640,000
Product rights	25,322,388	13,604,193	11,718,195	14,250,433
Brands	4,008,000	2,171,000	1,837,000	2,237,800
Product pipeline	3,340,000	1,809,170	1,530,830	1,864,830
Product development	303,300	164,290	139,010	169,340
	\$ 64,173,688 \$	48,948,653 \$	15,225,035 \$	22,162,403

Cost and accumulated amortization at March 31, 2020 amounted to \$64,173,688 and \$42,011,285, respectively.

7. Loan payable:

The Company had an authorized operating line of credit of \$8,000,000 which was terminated on September 1, 2020. The outstanding balance on the line of credit was \$2,869,871 in the prior year.

During the year the Company obtained a \$7,600,000 facility commitment from Axis Bank Ltd that is due on demand and bears interest at 2.9%, calculated and payable at each renewal period. At March 31, 2021, the Company had \$7,500,000 drawn under this facility. The facility is secured by a corporate guarantee of the Parent Company.

8. Accounts payable and accrued liabilities:

	2021	2020
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities Accounts payable - companies under common control Allowance for returned sales Government remittances payable	\$ 11,403,494 25,724,575 921,079	\$ 14,586,746 12,898,611 767,763 1,402
	\$ 38,049,148	\$ 28,254,522

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended March 31, 2021

9. Long-term debt:

	2021	2020
Loan, due November 2022, interest of CDOR plus 3.35% payable quarterly, quarterly principal repayments representing 2% to 7% of the initial loan balance of \$42,000,000 in accordance with the		
schedule. Deferred financing fees	\$ 18,378,500	\$ 25,620,000
Deterred interioring rees	(277,619) 18,100,881	(452,958) 25,167,042
Less cash repayments required within 12 months	9,240,000	8,820,000
	\$ 8,860,881	\$ 16,347,042

The loan is secured by a corporate guarantee of the Parent Company, all current and non-current assets of the Company and a pledge of equity shares of the Company.

Under the terms of the debt agreement, the Company must comply with certain covenants regarding the maintenance of minimum financial ratios. At March 31, 2021, the Company is in compliance with respect to the covenants.

Regular principal payments required on the loan for the next two years are due as follows:

2022 2023	\$ 9,240,000 9,138,500
	\$ 18,378,500

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended March 31, 2021

10. Related party transactions:

(a) Due to related parties:

	2021	2020
Notes payable to related parties without interest, due November 2020 without interest, due November 2020	\$ - -	\$ 9,954,880 9,954,880
	\$ -	\$ 19,909,760

Each note in the amount of \$10,400,000 matured and was paid in full during the year, for an aggregate payment of \$20,800,000. The notes payable were recorded at their present value using an effective interest rate of 7.5% and accreted to the principal amount. Annual accretion expense totaled \$890,240 (2020 - \$1,389,054).

(b) Related party transactions:

The following table summarizes the Company's related party transactions for the period:

	2021	2020
Purchases (returns)		
Emcure Pharmaceuticals Inc parent company \$	24,151,399	\$ 17,484,715
Avet Pharmaceuticals Labs Inc.	458,876	1,145,300
Reimbursement of expenses received		
Emcure Pharmaceuticals Inc parent company	207,174	78,138
Avet Pharmaceuticals Inc.	21,478	-
Reimbursement of expenses paid		
Emcure Pharmaceuticals Inc parent company	985,926	119,710
Avet Pharmaceuticals Inc.	439,274	56,308
Avet Pharmaceuticals Labs Inc.	18,200	53,169

Unless specified, the related parties are companies under common control.

These transactions are in the normal course of operations and are measured at the exchange amount which is the amount of considerations established and agreed to by the related parties.

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended March 31, 2021

11. Share capital:

2021 2020

Authorized:

Unlimited common shares, voting, participating

Issued:

24,380,001 (2020 - 12,880,001) common shares

\$ 24,380,001

\$ 12,880,001

During the year ended March 31, 2021 the Company issued 11,500,000 shares to Emcure Pharmaceuticals Inc. for cash consideration of \$11,500,000.

12. Preferred shares:

2021 2020

Authorized:

48,000,000 Class "A" preferred shares, non-voting

Issued:

48,000,000 Class "A" preferred shares

\$ 47,254,496

\$ 45,322,292

The shares are redeemable at the option of the preferred shareholders and the Company after August 2021 with the option for the shareholders to waive both the shareholders' and the Company's rights of redemption for a period of one year. The shares have a redemption value based on EBITDA in the year of redemption to a maximum aggregate value of \$48,000,000. In December 2020, the holders notified the Company of their intent not to exercise their option to extend the redemption term by a year and redeem the preferred shares. The shares will be redeemed on July 30, 2021 at the current value of \$47,254,496.

The Class "A" preferred shares are recorded at their present value using an effective interest rate of 10% and are being accreted to their maximum future redemption value of \$48,000,000. Annual accretion expense totaled \$1,932,204 (2020 - \$4,120,208).

In the event of a liquidation, dissolution or winding up of the Company, the shares are redeemable based on EBITDA after November 2020.

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended March 31, 2021

13. Sales:

Sales for the Company are broken out as follows:

	2021	2020
Retail sales	\$ 38,501,344	\$ 31,949,216
Hospital sales	19,190,640	13,534,164
Third party sales	38,546,792	32,603,007
Over the counter sales	14,273,399	14,375,196
	\$ 110,512,175	\$ 92,461,583

14. Commitments:

The Company leases office space under an operating lease which expires August 2023. The minimum aggregate rent payable for the next three years is:

2022 2023 2024	\$ 180,411 187,125 79,134
	\$ 446,670

15. Contingent liabilities:

The Company, along with certain other generic drug companies, has entered into a tolling agreement, as requested by a defendant of a class action claim that was filed in 2015. The Company is not currently listed as a defendant in the class action claim. No provision has been made in the financial statements as the likelihood that the Company will incur a loss is undeterminable at this time.

During the year, the Company has been named as a defendant, along with other companies in a class action claim. No provision has been made in the financial statements as the likelihood that the Company will incur a loss is undeterminable at this time.

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended March 31, 2021

16. Financial risks:

(a) Currency risk:

Approximately 15.0% (2020 - 19.0%) of the Company's sales are in foreign currency. Consequently, some assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses are exposed to foreign exchange fluctuations. The following amounts represent balances at year end denominated in USD which have been translated into Canadian dollars in the financial statements:

	2021		2020	
Cash	\$ 433,190	\$	601,277	
Trade and other receivables	4,012,675		3,550,866	
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(4,693,671)		(5,560,609)	
Advances to vendors	3,326,462		5,130,135	

(b) Credit risk:

The Company is exposed to credit risk in the event of non-performance by customers, but does not anticipate such non-performance. The Company monitors credit risk and credit reporting of customers as a regular basis. The maximum credit exposure is the fair value of accounts receivable.

(c) Liquidity risk:

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will be unable to fulfill its obligations on a timely basis or at a reasonable cost. The Company manages its liquidity risk by monitoring its operating requirements. The Company prepares budgets and cash forecasts to ensure it has sufficient funds to fulfill its obligations.

(d) Interest rate risk:

The Company's debt has a variable interest rate based on CDOR plus a margin. As a result, the Company is exposed to interest rate risk due to fluctuations in the CDOR rate.

Other than as described in Note 17, there have been no significant changes to the Company's exposure to financial risks and concentration of risks from March 31, 2020.

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended March 31, 2021

17. Impact of COVID-19 Pandemic:

The COVID-19 outbreak remains on an on going situation, which has resulted in the federal and provincial governments enacting emergency measures to combat the spread of the virus. These measures include the implementation of travel bans, self-imposed quarantine periods and social distancing, and has caused material disruption to businesses globally, resulting in an economic slowdown.

As of March 31, 2021 a few vaccines have been authorized by Health Canada for use and are being administered. The vaccines are being distributed based on a phased approach, with the higher risk groups, such as seniors and health care workers, receiving priority. However, the vaccine will be available to everyone in Canada over the course 2021. The various pubic health measures will continue to be implemented until extensive immunization is achieved.

The situation is dynamic and the ultimate magnitude of the impact on the economy and the financial effect on the Company is not determinable. The Company continues to monitor the situation and any new developments for any impact on the Company or its operations.

18. Comparative information:

Certain comparative figures have been reclassified from those previously presented to conform to the presentation of the 2021 financial statements.