CardioComm Solutions, Inc.

Financial Statements

For the Years Ended December 31, 2023 and 2022

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Shareholders of CardioComm Solutions, Inc.

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of CardioComm Solutions, Inc. (the "Company"), which comprise the statements of financial position as at December 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022 and the statements of loss and comprehensive loss, statements of changes in shareholders' deficiency and statements of cash flows for the years then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at December 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

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 Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Company 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.

Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern

Without qualifying our opinion, we draw attention to Note 1 to the financial statements which indicates the existence of a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements for the current year. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Except for the matter described in the Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern section, we have determined that there are no other key audit matters to communicate in our report.

Information other than the Financial Statements and the Auditor's Report thereon

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon, included in Management's Discussion and Analysis report.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. In connection with our audit of the 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 financial statements, or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

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

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

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with IFRS, 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 Company'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 Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Auditor's 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 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 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 Company's internal control;

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management;

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company'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 the Company 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.

- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the group to express an opinion on the financial statements.

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

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

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

Buckley Dodds

Vancouver, British Columbia
April 29, 2023

Buckley Dodds CPA
Chartered Professional Accountants

CardioComm Solutions, Inc.
Statements of Financial Position
As at December 31, 2023 and 2022
Expressed in Canadian Dollars

	Note		December 31, 2023		December 31, 2022
ASSETS					
Current assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	4	$	90,941	$	56,302
Trade receivables	5		97,112		128,937
Sales tax receivable			9,328		6,164
Inventory	6		41,948		40,579
Prepaid expenses and deposits			18,066		13,546
			257,395		245,528
Non-current assets					
Property and equipment	7		11,780		15,608
Right-of-use assets	8		72,822		18,588
Total assets		$	341,997	$	279,724
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY (DEFICIENCY)					
Current					
Trade and other payables and accrued liabilities	9	$	202,863	$	158,849
Lease liabilities	8		21,968		20,136
Deferred revenue			154,482		183,563
Notes payable	10		416,480		324,500
			795,793		687,048
Non-current					
Lease liabilities	8		50,854		-
Total liabilities			846,647		687,048
Shareholders' equity (deficiency)					
Share capital	12		30,229,591		30,217,116
Shares to be issued			-		12,475
Other equity reserve			4,367,695		4,367,695
Warrant reserve			149,690		149,690
Deficit			(35,251,626)		(35,154,300)
Total shareholders' deficiency			(504,650)		(407,324)
Total liabilities and shareholders' deficiency		$	341,997	$	279,724

Nature of operations and going concern (Note 1)
Subsequent events (Note 19)

/s/ Etienne Grima
Etienne Grima, President and CEO

/s/ Robert Caines
Robert Caines, Chairman

Approved on April 29, 2024

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

CardioComm Solutions, Inc.

Statements of Loss and Comprehensive Loss

For the Years Ended December 31, 2023 and 2022

Expressed in Canadian Dollars

	Note	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
		$	$
Revenue			
Software licensing		507,257	321,419
Hardware sales		187,032	482,873
Services and support		182,125	191,522
		876,414	995,814
Cost of sales	6	127,721	255,429
Gross margin		748,693	740,385
Operating expenses			
Bad-debt expense	5	1,502	3,616
Contractors	11	-	98,548
Depreciation, property and equipment	7	5,852	10,137
Depreciation on right-of-use assets	8	18,588	18,588
Director fees	11	16,150	26,201
Foreign exchange loss (gain)		6,962	(23,165)
Insurance		74,615	45,378
Interest expense	8, 10	28,670	24,715
Office and general		53,006	7,986
Professional fees		148,743	63,956
Regulatory fees		22,945	36,171
Salaries and wages	11	559,075	469,494
Share-based compensation	11, 12(f)	-	6,031
Telephone and utilities		11,292	12,933
Transfer agent and filing fees		44,458	18,716
Total operating expenses		991,858	819,305
Other income		145,839	76,465
Net loss and comprehensive loss		(97,326)	(2,455)
Loss per common share - basic and diluted		(0.00)	(0.00)
Weighted average number of common shares - Basic and diluted		151,146,182	150,819,587

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

CardioComm Solutions, Inc.

Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Deficiency

For the Years Ended December 31, 2023 and 2022

Expressed in Canadian Dollars

	Note	Common Shares #	Share Capital $	Shares to be issued $	Other equity reserve $	Warrant reserve $	Deficit $	Shareholders' deficiency $
Balance, December 31, 2021		150,343,398	30,188,528	28,588	4,361,664	149,690	(35,151,845)	(423,375)
Shares issued for director fees	12(a)	571,740	28,588	(28,588)	-	-	-	-
Shares to be issued for directors fee debt	12(a)	-	-	12,475	-	-	-	12,475
Share-based compensation	12(f)	-	-	-	6,031	-	-	6,031
Net loss		-	-	-	-	-	(2,455)	(2,455)
Balance, December 31, 2022		150,915,138	30,217,116	12,475	4,367,695	149,690	(35,154,300)	(407,324)
Shares issued for debt settlement	12(a)	249,500	12,475	(12,475)	-	-	-	-
Net loss		-	-	-	-	-	(97,326)	(97,326)
Balance, December 31, 2023		151,164,638	30,229,591	-	4,367,695	149,690	(35,251,626)	(504,650)

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

CardioComm Solutions, Inc.

Statements of Cash Flows

For the Years Ended December 31, 2023 and 2022

Expressed in Canadian Dollars

		December 31, 2023		December 31, 2022
Cash flows from operating activities				
Net loss	$	(97,326)	$	(2,455)
Items not involving cash and cash equivalents				
Share-based compensation		-		6,031
Interest expense on lease liability		1,114		2,992
Depreciation of property and equipment		5,852		10,137
Depreciation of right-of-use assets		18,588		18,588
Shares issued for director fees debt		-		12,475
CEBA loan forgiveness		(20,000)		-
Interest on loans		17,156		-
Non-cash working capital item changes				
Trade receivables		31,825		129,831
Inventory		(1,369)		9,890
Prepaid expenses and deposits		(4,520)		3,332
Trade and other payables and accrued liabilities		23,694		(88,932)
Deferred revenue		(29,081)		(47,373)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities		(54,067)		54,516
Cash flows used in investing activities				
Additions of equipment		(2,024)		(10,188)
Net cash used in investing activities		(2,024)		(10,188)
Cash flows from (used in) financing activities				
Lease payments		(21,250)		(20,650)
Note payable		111,980		(75,000)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities		90,730		(95,650)
Net change in cash and cash equivalents		34,639		(51,322)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year		56,302		107,624
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	$	90,941	$	56,302
Cash and cash equivalents were comprised of:				
Cash	$	80,672	$	15,925
Cash equivalents		10,269		40,377
Cash paid for:				
Interest	$	10,400	$	22,796
Taxes		-		-

Non-cash transactions from investing and financing activities (Note 17)

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

1. Nature of operations and going concern

The financial statements represent the accounts of CardioComm Solutions, Inc. (incorporated in British Columbia) (the "Company"). The Company develops advanced software, hardware and core laboratory reading services related to electrocardiogram ("ECG") and ambulatory arrhythmia monitoring systems for medical and consumer markets globally. The head office and principal address of the Company is located at 18 Wynford Drive, Suite 305, North York, Ontario, M3C 3S2. The records office of the Company is 600 – 1090 West Georgia Street, Vancouver, BC V6E 3V7. The shares of the Company are listed on the TSX Venture Exchange as EKG.

These financial statements have been approved and authorized for issue by the board of directors of the Company on April 29, 2024.

These financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis, which assumes the Company will continue in operation for the foreseeable future and be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business. As at December 31, 2023, the Company had cash of $90,941 (December 31, 2022 – $56,302), a working capital deficiency of $538,398 (December 31, 2022 – $441,520) a deficit of $35,251,626 (December 31, 2022 – $35,154,300). The Company's ability to continue as a going concern is dependent upon its ability in the future to achieve profitable operations and obtain the necessary financing to meet its obligations and repay its liabilities when they become due.

The Company continues to focus on the following measures:

- Continue the process of renewing contracts;
- Realize new revenue streams from the launch of new hardware products first approved for sale in 2019 and new contracts with existing software;
- Seek debt financing as required;
- Seek equity financing consisting of common shares and stock purchase warrants as required; and
- Evaluate possible M&A and reverse takeover ("RTO") opportunities as they are presented.

The Company believes that it will be successful in implementing some or all the above risk mitigating measures. There remains, however, some risk and uncertainty associated with implementing any of these measures which are dependent on several factors outside of the Company's control. These financial statements do not reflect any adjustments that would be necessary if the going concern basis was not appropriate.

2. Basis of preparation

The material accounting policies in relation to the preparation of the financial statements are set out in Note 3. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated. The financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars, which is also the Company's functional currency.

a) Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") and interpretations of the IFRS Interpretations Committee ("IFRIC").

2. Basis of preparation (continued)

b) Basis of Presentation

The financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars, which is the functional currency of the Company, and have been prepared and measured at historical cost, except for certain financial instruments that are measured at fair value as explained in the accounting policies below. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for the assets acquired and liabilities assumed. In addition, these financial statements have been prepared using the accrual basis for accounting, except for certain cash flow information.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with adopted IFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires the Company's management to exercise judgment in applying the Company's accounting policies. The areas where significant judgments and estimates have been made in preparing the financial statements and their effect are disclosed in Note 2(c).

Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis except for the following items (refer to individual accounting policies for details):

- Financial instruments – fair value through profit or loss
- Financial instruments – fair value through other comprehensive income
- Contingent consideration
- Cash settled share-based payment liabilities.

c) Critical accounting judgments and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the Company's material accounting policies, management is required to make judgments, estimates, and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are relevant. Actual results may differ from those estimates.

The following are the critical accounting judgments and the key estimates concerning the future, and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of the reporting year, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year.

Critical Judgments

Going concern

The Company's ability to continue as a going concern is dependent on securing additional and immediate financing and on achieving and maintaining profitable operations. Management must assess the outcome of these matters when preparing the Company's financial statements. The Company's current level of operations is not sufficient to cover its expenses and ongoing commitments, resulting in the negative cash flows generated from its operating activities.

Company's ability to generate positive cash flows from its operating activities is dependent on achieving and maintaining profitable operations. Since inception, the Company has been able to finance its activities and operate on a going concern basis through issuances of shares, stock warrants, convertible notes, convertible debentures, and demand loans. However, there is no guarantee that such financing will be available going forward (refer to Note 1).

2. Basis of preparation (continued)

Functional currency

The preparation of these financial statements requires management to make judgments regarding the determination of functional currency. The functional currency is the currency of the primary economic environment in which an entity operates. The functional currency for the Company has been determined to be the Canadian dollar.

Key Sources of Estimation Uncertainty

Because a precise determination of many assets and liabilities is dependent upon future events, the preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and the disclosure of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of expenses during the reporting periods. Actual results could differ from those estimates and such differences could be significant.

Significant estimates made by management affecting the financial statements include:

Share-based payments and warrant valuations

Where equity settled share options are awarded to employees, the fair value of the options at the date of grant is charged to the statement of comprehensive income over the vesting period. Non-market vesting conditions are considered by adjusting the number of equity instruments expected to vest at each reporting date so that, ultimately, the cumulative amount recognized over the vesting period is based on the number of options that eventually vest. Non-vesting conditions and market vesting conditions are factored into the fair value of the options granted. If all other vesting conditions are satisfied, a charge is made irrespective of whether the market vesting conditions are satisfied. The cumulative expense is not adjusted for failure to achieve a market vesting condition or where a non-vesting condition is not satisfied.

The Company relies on the fair value obtained by applying the Black-Scholes-Merton option pricing model. This model requires making assumptions related to the risk-free interest rate (with a term that matches the expected life of the options), the expected stock price volatility, the expected life of the options and warrants and the expected dividend yield on the Company’s shares. Management also must estimate the number of options and warrants that will eventually vest. Management relies on experience to make these estimates.

Fair value of financial instruments

Financial instruments are presented at fair value. In the absence of active markets in the evaluation of financial assets and financial liabilities, the Company relies on evaluation techniques based on inputs that are not based on observable market data which could cause the actual results to differ from the estimates.

Recognition of deferred tax assets and liabilities

The estimation of income taxes includes evaluating the recoverability of deferred tax assets and liabilities based on assessment of the Company’s ability to utilize the underlying future tax deductions against future taxable income prior to expiry of those deductions. Management assesses whether it is probable that some or all the deferred income tax assets and liabilities will not be realized.

Leases

The Company accounts for a contract, or a portion of a contract, as a lease when it conveys the right to use an asset for a period in exchange for consideration. Leases are those contracts that satisfy the following criteria:

(a) There is an identified asset;

(b) The Company obtains substantially all the economic benefits from use of the asset; and

2. Basis of preparation (continued)

Leases (continued)

(c) The Company has the right to direct use of the asset.

The Company considers whether the supplier has substantive substitution rights. If the supplier does have those rights, the contract is not identified as giving rise to a lease.

In determining whether the Company obtains substantially all the economic benefits from use of the asset, the Company considers only the economic benefits that arise from use of the asset, not those incidentals to legal ownership or other potential benefits.

In determining whether the Company has the right to direct use of the asset, the Company considers whether it directs how and for what purpose the asset is used throughout the period of use. If there are no significant decisions to be made because they are pre-determined due to the nature of the asset, the Company considers whether it was involved in the design of the asset in a way that predetermines how and for what purpose the asset will be used throughout the period of use. If the contract or portion of a contract does not satisfy these criteria, the Company applies other applicable IFRSs rather than IFRS 16.

Useful life of property and equipment

Property and equipment are depreciated over its estimated useful life. Estimated useful lives are determined based on current facts and experience and take into consideration the anticipated physical life of the asset, the potential for technological obsolescence, and regulations.

Deferred revenue

Deferred revenue related to services and support revenue and is calculated based on the portion of the contract relating to future periods.

Inventory obsolescence

The Company estimates the amount of inventory on hand that may not be recoverable and will allow for a write down of such amounts.

Allowance for expected credit losses

The Company estimates the amount of trade receivables that may not be defined as collectable under IFRS and will allow for a write down of such amounts. Management uses historical information on the recoverability of trade receivables and looks at specific account balances in determining the allowance.

3. Material Accounting Policies

a) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash and highly liquid investments that are readily converted into known amounts of cash and subject to insignificant risk of changes in value.

b) Inventory

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realizable value, with cost determined based on a first-in, first-out basis. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated cost of completion and the estimate costs necessary to make the sale.

Inventories include the cost of materials purchased and any other costs required to bring the inventories to their present location and condition.

3. Material Accounting Policies (continued)

c) Revenue recognition

Performance obligations and timing of revenue recognition

The Company recognizes revenue when it has persuasive evidence of a contract, performance obligations have been identified and satisfied, payment terms have been identified, and it is probable that the Company will collect the consideration it is entitled to.

In addition to this general policy, the following are the specific revenue recognition policies for each major category of revenue:

- Revenue from the sale of proprietary software is recognized when title is transferred to the customer and customer acceptance is established. Shipping and handling costs paid by the customer to the Company are included in revenue;
- Revenues derived from ongoing service and maintenance contracts are recognized over the term of the contract on a straight-line basis, net of discounts. Other service revenue is recognized at the time the service is performed; and
- Revenues derived from hardware sales when title is transferred to the customer and customer acceptance is established. Shipping and handling costs paid by the customer to the Company are included in revenue.

Multiple-element arrangements:

The Company also has multiple-element sales arrangements where software licenses, the associated post-contract services (PCS) and other services are sold together.

The Company has established vendor-specific objective evidence (VSOE) of the fair value of PCS for specific customer classes based on the value of PCS when sold separately as an optional renewal after the expiry of the initial maintenance term or based on contracted prices for optional PCS renewals included in the original multiple element sales arrangement.

The Company uses the residual method to determine the fair value of the services and software licenses if VSOE of the fair value of all undelivered elements exists. Under the residual method, the fair value of the undelivered elements is deferred, and the remaining portion of the arrangement fee is recognized as revenue. In such cases when vendor-specific objective evidence of fair value exists for all the undelivered elements (most commonly PCS), the residual amount is recognized as revenue and the PCS is recognized ratably over the PCS term, which is typically 12 months.

d) Foreign currency

At the end of each reporting period, the monetary assets and liabilities of the Company that are denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rate of exchange at the statement of financial position date while non-monetary assets and liabilities are translated at historical rates. Revenues and expenses are translated at the exchange rates approximating those in effect on the date of the transactions. Exchange gains and losses arising on translation are reflected in the statements of loss for the year.

3. Material Accounting Policies (continued)

e) Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized on the statements of financial position when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument.

Fair value through profit or loss

The Company classifies its financial instruments in the following categories: at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL), at fair value through other comprehensive profit and loss (FVTOCI) or at amortized cost. The Company determines the classification of financial assets at initial recognition. The classification of debt instruments is driven by the Company's business model for managing the financial assets and their contractual cash flow characteristics. Equity instruments that are held for trading are classified as FVTPL. For other equity instruments, on the day of acquisition the Company can make an irrevocable election (on an instrument-by-instrument basis) to designate them as at FVTOCI. Financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost, unless they are required to be measured at FVTPL (such as instruments held for trading or derivatives) or if the Company has opted to measure them at FVTPL.

Measurement

Financial assets and liabilities at amortized cost
Financial assets and liabilities at amortized cost are initially recognized at fair value plus or minus transaction costs, respectively, and subsequently carried at amortized cost less any impairment.

Financial assets and liabilities at FVTPL
Financial assets and liabilities carried at FVTPL are initially recorded at fair value and transaction costs are expensed in the statements of loss and comprehensive loss. Realized and unrealized gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value of the financial assets and liabilities held at FVTPL are included in the statements of loss and comprehensive loss in the period in which they arise.

Debt investments at FVOCI
These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Interest income calculated using the effective interest method, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognized in profit or loss. Other net gains and losses are recognized in OCI. On derecognition, gains and losses accumulated in OCI are reclassified to profit or loss.

Equity investments at FVOCI
These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Dividends are recognized as income in profit or loss unless the dividend clearly represents a recovery of part of the cost of the investment. Other net gains and losses are recognized in OCI.

Impairment of financial assets at amortized cost

The Company recognizes a loss allowance for expected credit losses on financial assets that are measured at amortized cost. At each reporting date, the Company measures the loss allowance for the financial asset at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses if the credit risk on the financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition. If at the reporting date, the financial asset has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Company measures the loss allowance for the financial asset at an amount equal to the twelve month expected credit losses. The Company shall recognize in the statements of loss and comprehensive loss, as an impairment gain or loss, the amount of expected credit losses (or reversal) that is required to adjust the loss allowance at the reporting date to the amount that is required to be recognized.

3. Material Accounting Policies (continued)

e) Financial instruments (continued)

Derecognition

Financial assets
The Company derecognizes financial assets only when the contractual rights to cash flows from the financial assets expire, or when it transfers the financial assets and substantially all of the associated risks and rewards of ownership to another entity.

Financial liabilities
The Company derecognizes a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled or expired. The Company also derecognizes a financial liability when the terms of the liability are modified such that the terms and/or cash flows of the modified instrument are substantially different in which case a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognized at fair value.

Gains and losses on derecognition are generally recognized in profit or loss. The Company's financial assets and liabilities are recorded and classified as follows:

Asset or liability	Classification
Cash and cash equivalents	Fair value
Trade receivables	Amortized cost
Trade and other payables	Amortized cost
Notes payable	Amortized cost
Lease liabilities	Amortized cost

The Company determines the fair value of financial instruments according to the following hierarchy based on the number of observable inputs used to value the instrument.

Level 1 – Quoted prices are available in active markets for identical assets or liabilities as of the reporting date. Active markets are those in which transactions occur in sufficient frequency and volume to provide pricing information on an ongoing basis.

Level 2 – Pricing inputs are other than quoted prices in active markets included in Level 1. Prices in Level 2 are either directly or indirectly observable as of the reporting date. Level 2 valuations are based on inputs, including quoted forward prices for commodities, time value and volatility factors, which can be substantially observed or corroborated in the marketplace.

Level 3 – Valuations in this level are those with inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data.

Cash and cash equivalents are measured at fair value using Level 1 inputs.

f) Trade and other payables

These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Company prior to the end of the financial year-end and which are unpaid. Due to their short-term nature, they are measured at amortized cost and are not discounted. The amounts are unsecured and are usually paid within 365 days of recognition.

3. Material Accounting Policies (continued)

g) Property and equipment

Property and equipment are stated at historical cost less accumulated amortization, impairment losses and related tax credits. Historical cost includes all costs directly attributable to the acquisition. Computer equipment cost includes software that is integral to its functionality.

Useful lives, residual values and amortization methods are reviewed at each year-end. Such a review takes into consideration the nature of the assets, their intended use, and technological changes.

Amortization is provided on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets, as follows:

Asset	Rate
Computer hardware	3-5 years
Leasehold improvements	4 years
Furniture and fixtures	4 years
Computer software	1-3 years

h) Share-based payments

The Company can grant stock options to buy common shares of the Company to directors, officers, employees, and service providers. The Company recognizes share-based compensation expense based on the estimated fair value of the options. A fair value measurement is made for each vesting instalment within each option grant and is determined using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model. The fair value of the options is recognized over the vesting period of the options granted as both share-based compensation expense and reserves. This includes a forfeiture estimate, which is revised for actual forfeitures in subsequent periods. The reserves account is subsequently reduced if the options are exercised, and the amount initially recorded is then credited to capital stock. In situations where equity instruments are issued to non-employees and some or all the goods or services received by the entity as consideration cannot be specifically identified, they are measured at the fair value of the share-based payment. Otherwise, share-based payments are measured at the fair value of the goods or services received.

i) Income (loss) per share

Net income (loss) per common share has been computed by dividing the income (loss) applicable to common shareholders by the weighted average number of shares of common stock outstanding during the respective periods. Dilutive income (loss) per share is calculated by dividing the applicable net loss by the sum of the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period and all additional common shares that would have been outstanding if potentially dilutive common shares had been issued during the period.

j) Income taxes

Income tax on profit or loss for the year comprises of current and deferred tax. Current tax is the expected tax paid or payable on the taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the statement of financial position date, and any adjustment to tax paid or payable in respect of previous years. Deferred tax is recorded by providing for temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. A deferred tax asset is recognized only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the asset can be utilized. Deferred tax assets are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized. The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in income tax rates is recognized in the period that includes the date of the enactment or substantive enactment of the change. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are presented separately except where there is a right of set-off within fiscal jurisdictions.

3. Material Accounting Policies (continued)

k) Government assistance

Government grants are not recognized until there is reasonable assurance that the Company will comply with the conditions attached to them and that the grants will be received. The Company receives government assistance from IRAP and received grant support through the Canada Emergency Business Account.

l) Leases

IFRS 16 introduced a single, on-balance sheet accounting model for leases. The Company, as a lessee, has recognized right-of use assets representing its rights to use the underlying assets and lease liabilities representing its obligation to make lease payments.

A right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, and subsequently at cost less any accumulated depreciation or impairment losses and adjusted for certain re-measurements of the lease liability. The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company's incremental borrowing rate. The Company primarily uses its incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate.

The lease liability is subsequently increased by the interest cost on the lease liability and decreased by lease payments made. It is remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate, a change in the estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, or as appropriate, changes in the assessment of whether a purchase or extension option is reasonably certain to be exercised or a termination option is reasonably certain not to be exercised.

The Company has furthermore applied judgment to determine the applicable discount rate. The discount rate is based on the Company's incremental borrowing rate and reflects the current market assessments of the time value of money and the associated risks for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted for.

m) Impairment of long-lived assets

Long-lived assets, including property and equipment and intangible assets are reviewed for impairment at each statement of financial position date or whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount. 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 cash-generating unit, or "CGU").

The recoverable amount of an asset or a CGU is the higher of its fair value, less costs to sell, and its value in use. If the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, an impairment charge is recognized immediately in the statements of loss and comprehensive loss equal to the amount by which the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to the lesser of the revised estimate of recoverable amount, and the carrying amount that would have been recorded had no impairment loss been recognized previously.

n) New standards and interpretations issued but not yet effective

Certain pronouncements have been issued by the IASB or IFRIC that are effective for accounting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2024. The Company has reviewed these updates and determined that these are not applicable or not expected to have a material impact on the Company’s financial statements. Accordingly, these material accounting policies have been excluded from discussion within these financial statements.

Expressed in Canadian Dollars

4. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are comprised of below.

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Cash	$ 80,672	$ 15,925
Cash equivalents	10,269	40,377
Total	$ 90,941	$ 56,302

Cash equivalents relate to flexible guaranteed investment certificates which are cashable with no significant penalties. During the year ended December 31, 2023, the Company redeemed $40,000 of these guaranteed investment certificates bearing an interest rate of 1.60% and acquired an additional $10,000 of guaranteed investment certificates bearing interest at 4.6%.

5. Trade receivables

Trade receivables are amounts due from customers for goods sold, contracts on software services, or services performed in the ordinary course of business. They are generally due for settlement within 30 days and therefore are all classified as current. Trade receivables are recognised initially at the amount of consideration that is unconditional. Due to the short-term nature of the current receivables, their carrying amount is the same as their fair value.

In accordance with IFRS 9, the Company regularly assesses its trade receivables for impairment. The accounts receivable have been advanced on commercial terms and the Company has assessed if there is any allowance required during the year ended December 31, 2023. During the year ended December 31, 2023, the Company recorded a bad debt expense in the amount of $1,502 (December 31, 2022 – $3,616). Accounts receivable have been presented net of the allowance for doubtful accounts on the statements of financial position.

The aging of the trade receivables is as follows:

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Current	$ 33,007	$ 25,726
31 - 60 days	1,354	16,158
60 - 90 days	10,615	72,927
Over 90 days	58,646	19,134
Allowance for doubtful accounts	(6,510)	(5,008)
	$ 97,112	$ 128,937

6. Inventory

Inventory is comprised of finished goods. As at December 31, 2023, inventory amounted to $41,948 (December 31, 2022 – $40,579). During the year ended December 31, 2023, the amount of inventory expensed was $127,721 (December 31, 2022 – $255,429).

Expressed in Canadian Dollars

7. Property and equipment

Property and equipment is comprised of the following:

		Computer Hardware		Computer Software		Total
Cost						
Balance at December 31, 2021	$	438,870	$	281,273	$	720,143
Additions		2,200		7,988		10,188
Balance at December 31, 2022	$	441,070	$	289,261	$	730,331
Additions		2,024		-		2,024
Balance at December 31, 2023	$	443,094	$	289,261	$	732,355
Accumulated depreciation						
Balance at December 31, 2021		427,924		276,662		704,586
Depreciation		5,067		5,070		10,137
Balance at December 31, 2022	$	432,991	$	281,732	$	714,723
Depreciation		3,651		2,201		5,852
Balance at December 31, 2023	$	436,642	$	283,933	$	720,575
Net book value						
Balance at December 31, 2021	$	10,946	$	4,611	$	15,557
Balance at December 31, 2022	$	8,079	$	7,529	$	15,608
Balance at December 31, 2023	$	6,452	$	5,328	$	11,780

Depreciation recorded on property and equipment during the year ended December 31, 2023 amounted to $5,852 (December 31, 2022 – $10,137).

8. Right-of-use assets and lease liabilities

Right-for-use assets

As at December 31, 2021, the Company had identified one lease for its corporate head office in Toronto, Ontario for which it recognized both a right-of-use asset and a lease liability. On August 1, 2021, the Company completed a move of its corporate head office to a new location after a change in ownership of its prior head office location. The related lease agreement expired December 31, 2023. On December 5, 2023, the Company entered into another lease for the same premises, effective January 1, 2024, with an expiry date of December 31, 2026. The Company recognized a right-of-use asset offset by a lease liability in the statement of financial position, initially measured at the present value of future lease payments, net of non-lease general expenses which are expensed as incurred.

The Company's right-of-use asset consists of the following:

		December 31, 2023		December 31, 2022
Opening balance	$	18,588	$	37,176
Addition		72,822		-
Amortization		(18,588)		(18,588)
Ending balance		72,822	$	18,588

Expressed in Canadian Dollars

8. Right-of-use assets and lease liabilities (continued)

Lease liability

Lease liability interest expense is recognized in the statements of loss and lease payments recognized in the financing component of the statements of cash flows is detailed in the below chart:

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Opening balance, lease liability	$ 20,136	$ 37,794
Additions	72,822	-
Interest expense	1,114	2,992
Lease payments	(21,250)	(20,650)
Ending balance, lease liability	$ 72,822	$ 20,136
Comprised of:		
Short-term lease liability	$ 21,968	$ 20,136
Long-term lease liability	$ 50,854	$ -

The undiscounted cash flow for lease obligation as at December 31, 2023 is $82,200 (December 31, 2022 – $21,250).

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Less than one year	$ 27,000	$ 21,250
One to five years	55,200	-
Total undiscounted lease obligation	$ 82,200	$ 21,250

9. Trade and other payables and accrued liabilities

Trade and other payables and accrued liabilities are comprised of the following:

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Accounts payable	$ 129,047	$ 116,458
Interest payable	17,156	-
Accrued liabilities	56,660	42,391
Total	$ 202,863	$ 158,849

10. Notes payable

Notes payable are comprised of the following:

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
CEBA loan	$ 40,000	$ 60,000
Notes payable	376,480	264,500
Total	$ 416,480	$ 324,500

CEBA loan

The Company had an interest-free loan from the Canada Emergency Business Account (CEBA) which provides interest-free loans of up to $60,000, to small businesses. Repayment of the balance of this loan, on or before January 18, 2024, would result in loan forgiveness of $20,000. During the year ended December 31, 2023, the Company recognized the loan forgiveness of $20,000 as other income on the statements of loss and comprehensive loss given there was reasonable assurance that the Company would fulfill the conditions for government assistance. The Company repaid the CEBA loan on January 17, 2024 and received confirmation of forgiveness of the $20,000.

Expressed in Canadian Dollars

10. Notes payable (continued)

Notes payable

The Company's notes payable are unsecured and bear interest at 8% per annum with interest payable quarterly. On December 21, 2022, the Company extended the maturity of these notes payable from December 31, 2022 to December 31, 2024. The change in the extension date was the only change to these notes payable.

As at December 31, 2023:

- The Company issued an aggregate amount of $229,500 (December 31, 2022 - $134,500) of these notes payable to a director of the Company (Note 11);
- the Company issued an aggregate amount of $16,980 (December 31, 2022 - $nil) to a director and the chief executive officer of the Company (Note 11); and
- the remaining promissory notes in the amount of $130,000 (December 31, 2022 - $130,000) were issued to arms length parties.

During the year ended December 31, 2023, the Company incurred interest expense of $27,556 (December 31, 2022 - $24,715) on these loans.

11. Related party transactions

Related parties and related party transactions impacting the financial statements not disclosed elsewhere in these financial statements during the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 are summarized below and include transactions with the following individuals or entities:

Key management personnel

Key management personnel include those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing, and controlling the activities of the Company as a whole. The Company has determined that key management personnel consist of members of the Company's board of directors, corporate officers, including the Company's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer.

Remuneration attributed to key management personnel for the year ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 is summarized as follows:

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Share-based compensation	$ -	$ 6,031
Salaries	214,623	199,104
Contractors	-	36,000
Director's fees	16,150	26,200
Total	$ 230,773	$ 267,335

Amounts due to and from related parties as at December 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022 included the following:

(a) As at December 31, 2023, notes payable of $229,500 (December 31, 2022 – $134,500) and interest payable in the amount of $16,746 (December 31, 2022 – $nil) are due to a director of the Company. The interest payable balance has been included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities on the statements of financial position. This note is unsecured, bear interest at 8% and mature on December 31, 2024, with interest payable quarterly (Note 10). This note payable had the same terms as the notes payable issued to arm's length parties;

(b) As at December 31, 2023, notes payable of $16,980 (December 31, 2022 – $nil) and interest payable in the amount of $410 (December 31, 2022 – $nil) are due to a director and the chief executive officer of the Company. The interest payable balance has been included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities on statements of financial position. This note is unsecured, bears interest at 8% and is due on demand. This note payable had the same interest payment term as the notes payable issued to arm's length parties;

11. Related party transactions (continued)

(c) Amounts due to related parties as of December 31, 2023 of $40,613 (December 31, 2022 – $9,918) are due to various members of management and the board of directors. As of December 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022 these amounts were included in trade and other payables and accrued liabilities; and

(d) The Company issued common shares for the settlement of outstanding debt with non-arms' length parties, as disclosed in Note 12. These were issued to current and former board of directors of the Company.

12. Share capital

a) Common shares

The Company is authorized to issue an unlimited number of common shares with no par value, issuable in series.

Shares issued for debt settlement

- On February 3, 2022, 571,740 common shares were issued at $0.05 per share in settlement of debt to the members of the board for a total cost of $28,587. These were classified as shares to be issued as at December 31, 2021; and
- On January 27, 2023, 249,500 common shares were issued at a $0.05 per share in settlement of debt to the members of the board for a total cost of $12,475. These were authorized for issuance on December 23, 2022 and were classified as shares to be issued as at December 31, 2022.

b) Other equity reserve

Other equity reserve consists of expired, unexercised warrants and the cumulative stock-based compensation expenses that are recognized through the issuance of stock options.

c) Warrant reserve

Warrant reserve contains the allocation of share issuance proceeds for amounts attributed to the value of outstanding warrants, and the fair value of outstanding, unexpired agent warrants.

d) Warrants

The Company did not issue, and did not have any warrants issued and outstanding as at December 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022.

e) Stock options

The Company has an incentive stock option plan (the "Plan") to grant options to employees, officers, directors, and consultants of the Company. The maximum number of shares reserved for issuance under the Plan shall not exceed 10% of the issued share capital of the Company. Under the Plan, the exercise price of each option may not be less than the market price of the Company's shares at the date of grant. Options granted under the Plan will have a term not to exceed 5 years and be subject to vesting provisions as determined by the board of directors of the Company.

Expressed in Canadian Dollars

12. Share capital (continued)

The following is a summary of stock option activity during the year ended December 31, 2023 and 2022:

	Options (#)		Weighted Average Exercise Price
Outstanding, December 31, 2021	300,000	$	0.051
Granted	312,500	$	0.050
Outstanding, December 31, 2022	612,500	$	0.051
Granted (expired/forfeited)	-	$	-
Outstanding, December 31, 2023	612,500	$	0.051

As at December 31, 2023, the following stock options were outstanding:

Expiry date	Outstanding	Exercisable		Exercise price	Remaining life (years)
July 16, 2025	50,000	50,000	$	0.050	1.54
November 30, 2025	62,500	62,500		0.050	1.92
April 26, 2026	62,500	62,500		0.055	2.32
November 1, 2026	125,000	125,000		0.050	2.84
January 1, 2027	62,500	62,500		0.050	3.01
July 27, 2027	125,000	125,000		0.050	3.57
December 20, 2027	125,000	125,000		0.050	3.97
	612,500	612,500	$	0.051	2.98

The stock options outstanding as at December 31, 2023 had exercise prices in the range of $0.05 and $0.055, a weighted average exercise price of $0.051, and a weighted-average remaining contractual life of 2.98 years (December 31, 2022 – 3.99 years).

f) Share-based compensation

The Company recognizes compensation expense for all stock options granted using the fair value-based method of accounting. During the year ended December 31, 2023, the Company did not issue any stock options or have any other stock option activity.

During the year ended December 31, 2022, the Company granted 312,500 stock options to the CEO of the Company, vesting immediately, expiring 5 years from the date of issue. The fair value of these issued stock options were determined using the Black-Scholes Option Pricing Model with the following range of assumptions: Stock price: $0.02-$0.03, risk-free interest rate – 1.39% - 2.66%, expected life of 5 years, estimated volatility in the market price of common shares of 141% - 157%, and dividend yield of nil.

The Company’s stock-based compensation expense during the year ended December 31, 2023 amounted to $nil (December 31, 2022 – $6,031).

13. Segmented information

Management has determined that the Company has one operating segment, which involves the development of advanced software and sale of ECG recording equipment and ECG reading services for the cardiology field. Substantially all the Company's operations, assets and employees are in Canada. Revenue is earned in Canada; the United States and other countries.

14. Capital management

The Company's objectives in managing capital are to optimize its weighted average cost of capital, and hence, maximize shareholder's value while balancing the interests of debt and shareholders.

Management's strategy of concentrating on the Company's core business, while simultaneously diversifying into other business in which the Company can leverage synergies and its core competencies, is considered concurrently with the use of capital. In the management of capital, the Company includes its components of equity.

Continuous oversight and control of the capital structure is maintained by senior management and the board of directors. Management reviews its capital management approach on an ongoing basis and believes that this approach is reasonable given the relative size of the Company.

The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements. There were no changes in the Company's approach to capital management during the period.

15. Financial risk management and financial instruments

The fair value of the Company's trade receivables, trade and other payables, and notes payable approximate carrying value, due to their short-term nature. The Company's cash and cash equivalents are measured at fair value under the fair value hierarchy based on level one quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

The Company's financial instruments are exposed to certain financial risks, including credit risk, liquidity risk, and market risk, which includes currency risk, interest rate risk and price risk.

a) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of an unexpected loss if a customer or third party to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations.

The Company is subject to credit risk on its cash and cash equivalents and receivables. The Company limits its exposure to credit loss by placing its cash and cash equivalents with major financial institutions. The Company has no investments in asset-backed commercial paper. The Company's main exposure to credit risk is from its trade receivables and from time to time, is subject to the concentration of its key customers.

The Company records an allowance for credit losses related to trade receivables that are considered to be non-collectible. The allowance is based on the Company's knowledge of the financial condition of its customers, the aging of the receivables, current business environment, customer and industry concentrations, and historical experience. To reduce credit risk, cash equivalents are only held at major financial institutions and management provides ongoing credit evaluations of its customers' financial condition.

Total trade receivables less an allowance for expected credit losses as at December 31, 2023 amounted to $6,510 (December 31, 2022 – $5,008).

b) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its short-term financial obligations as they fall due.

The Company manages liquidity risk through its capital management as outlined in note 14. As of December 31, 2023, the Company has cash and cash equivalents, and trade receivables, net of an allowance for expected credit losses, of $188,053 to settle its trade and other payables and accrued liabilities of $202,863. On December 23, 2022, the Company extended the maturity term of its notes payable from December 31, 2022 to December 31, 2024.

15. Financial risk management and financial instruments (continued)

c) Market Risk

Market risk is the risk of loss that may arise from changes in market factors such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates, and commodity and equity prices.

i. Currency risk

The functional currency of the Company is the Canadian dollar. The Company has sales in both Canadian and US dollars. As a result, the Company is exposed to foreign exchange rate risk with respect to the US dollar. As at December 31, 2023, the Company had net financial assets denominated in US dollars of approximately $56,168 (December 31, 2022 – $42,875). A 10% change in the Canadian dollars versus the US dollar would give rise to a gain or loss of $7,429 (December 31, 2022 – $5,807). The Company has not entered any foreign exchange contracts to hedge this risk.

ii. Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The risk that the Company will realize a loss because of interest rate risk on its notes payable is minimal, as these have a short-term to maturity, and a fixed interest rate.

iii. Price risk

The Company is not exposed to significant price risk as it does hold investments in publicly traded securities.

16. Income taxes

The following is a reconciliation of income taxes attributable to operations computed at the statutory tax rates to income tax recovery.

		December 31, 2023		December 31, 2022
Income (loss) before income tax expense (recovery)	$	(97,326)	$	(2,455)
Expected income tax (recovery)		(26,000)		(1,000)
Permanent differences		-		2,000
Adjustments in prior years provision versus statutory tax returns, and other		(24,000)		35,703
Change in unrecognized deductible temporary differences		50,000		(36,703)
Total income tax expense (recovery)	$	-	$	-

The significant components of the Company's unrecognized deferred tax assets are as follows:

Deferred taxes		December 31, 2023		December 31, 2022
Property and equipment	$	135,000	$	133,000
Right-of-use assets		(19,000)		(5,000)
Lease liability		19,000		5,000
Non-capital losses available for future periods		2,690,000		2,642,000
		2,825,000		2,775,000
Unrecognized deferred tax assets		(2,825,000)		(2,775,000)
Net deferred tax assets (liabilities)	$	-	$	-

The significant components of the Company's unrecognized temporary differences and tax losses are as follows:

Temporary Differences	Expiry Date Range		FY 2023		FY 2022
Property and equipment	No expiry date	$	508,000	$	502,000
Lease liability	No expiry date		(73,000)		(20,000)
Right-of-use assets	No expiry date		73,000		19,000
Non-capital losses available for future period	2026-2043		10,152,000		9,969,000

Tax attributes are subject to review and potential adjustment by tax authorities.

17. Non-cash transactions from investing and financing activities

During the year ended December 31, 2023, the Company had the following non-cash transactions from investing and financing activities:

(a) The Company issued 249,500 common shares at $0.05 per share in settlement of debt to the members of the board for a total cost of $12,475. These were classified as shares to be issued as at December 31, 2022.
(b) The Company recognized a right-of-use asset and lease liability in the amount of $72,822.

During the year ended December 31, 2022, the Company had the following non-cash transactions from investing and financing activities:

(c) On February 3, 2022, the Board authorized the issuance of 571,740 common shares at $0.05 per share in settlement of debt to the members of the board for a total cost of $28,587. These were classified as shares to be issued as at December 31, 2021.
(d) On February 16, 2023, the Company settled US $8,290 of accounts receivable with US $8,290 of equivalent accounts payable from the same vendor/supplier.
(e) On December 23, 2022, the Board authorized the issuance of 249,500 common shares at $0.05 per share in settlement of debt to the members of the board for a total cost of $12,475. These were classified as shares to be issued as at December 31, 2022.
(f) On December 23, 2022, the Company extended the maturity term of its notes payable from December 31, 2022 to December 31, 2024.

18. Comparative Amounts

Certain comparative figures on the statements of loss and comprehensive loss have been reclassified to conform to the financial statement presentation for the current period. Such reclassifications did not have an impact on previously reported net loss and comprehensive loss.

19. Subsequent Events

Subsequent to year-end, the Company repaid its CEBA loan (Note 10).

On January 8, 2024, the Company issued 250,000 stock options to the Company's CEO. The stock options are exercisable at $0.05 per common share for five years from the date of grant and vest immediately.