



UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

CYMAT TECHNOLOGIES LTD.

Three Months Ended July 31, 2021 and July 31, 2020

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INTERIM CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION

(Unaudited)

As at:	July 31, 2021 \$	April 30, 2021 \$
ASSETS		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	5,231,775	5,017,676
Restricted cash [Note 5]	14,612	14,612
Trade and other receivables [Note 6]	290,033	164,585
Inventory [Note 7]	412,359	262,847
Prepaid expenses	35,933	10,000
Total current assets	5,984,712	5,469,720
Other assets	27,930	27,930
Property, plant and equipment, net [Note 8]	1,043,264	1,085,133
Total assets	7,055,906	6,582,783
LIABILITIES		
Current liabilities		
Trade and other payables	740,494	1,498,929
Deferred revenue	144,086	182,338
Current portion of lease liability [Note 9]	102,524	98,595
Current portion of accrued royalties [Note 10]	179,001	179,001
Total current liabilities	1,166,105	1,958,863
Non-current liabilities		
Loans payable [Note 11]	123,731	119,984
Lease liability [Note 9]	853,199	879,548
Accrued royalties [Note 10]	748,506	748,506
Total liabilities	2,891,541	3,706,901
EQUITY		
Share capital [Note 12]	78,855,832	73,524,192
Subscription receipts [Note 13]	-	3,711,430
Contributed surplus	8,553,541	7,860,680
Advisory options/warrants [Note 16]	91,667	-
Warrants [Note 15]	36,951	18,848
Deficit	(83,373,626)	(82,239,268)
Total equity	4,164,365	2,875,882
Total liabilities and equity	7,055,906	6,582,783

See accompanying Notes

On behalf of the Board:

Michael Liik
Director

Martin Mazza
Director

**INTERIM CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS,
COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS) AND DEFICIT**
(Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended July 31	
	2021	2020
	\$	\$
Revenues	946,331	765,336
Plant operating expenses	556,121	372,382
Research and material testing expenses	30,735	33,974
Selling, general and administrative expenses	1,408,683	295,629
	1,995,539	701,985
Income (loss) from operations	(1,049,208)	63,351
Foreign exchange gain (loss)	(11,603)	7,415
Interest and financing expense [Notes 9, 10 and 11]	(73,547)	(64,151)
	(85,151)	(56,736)
Net (income) loss and comprehensive loss for the period	(1,134,358)	6,615
Deficit, beginning of the period	(82,239,268)	(81,696,271)
Net income (loss)	(1,134,358)	6,615
Deficit, end of the period	(83,373,626)	(81,689,656)
Basic and diluted net loss per share	(0.02)	0.00
Weighted average number of shares:		
Basic and diluted	52,398,708	43,084,841

See accompanying Notes

INTERIM CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY (DEFICIENCY)

(Unaudited)

	Common Shares		Subscription	Contributed	Advisory			Total
	#	\$	Receipts	Surplus	Options/Warrants	Warrants	Deficit	Shareholders' Equity (Deficiency)
			\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
May 1, 2020	42,900,534	72,927,598	-	7,846,266	-	32,889	(81,696,271)	(889,518)
Exercise of options	351,192	88,065	-	(43,899)	-	-	-	44,166
Stock-based compensation	-	-	-	20,907	-	-	-	20,907
Stock-based consulting fee	-	-	-	16,970	-	-	-	16,970
Net income for the period	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,615	6,615
July 31, 2020	43,251,726	73,015,663	-	7,840,244	-	32,889	(81,689,656)	(800,860)
Exercise of options	108,333	43,334	-	(21,667)	-	-	-	21,667
Exercise of warrants	986,844	465,195	-	-	-	(14,041)	-	451,154
Subscription receipts	-	-	3,711,430	-	-	-	-	3,711,430
Stock-based compensation	-	-	-	42,103	-	-	-	42,103
Stock-based consulting fees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net loss for the period	-	-	-	-	-	-	(549,612)	(549,612)
April 30, 2021	44,346,903	73,524,192	3,711,430	7,860,680	-	18,848	(82,239,268)	2,875,882
Exercise of options	925,000	370,677	-	(185,302)	-	-	-	185,375
Exercise of warrants	150	79,494	-	-	-	(744)	-	78,750
Equity private placement	7,719,725	4,881,469	(3,711,430)	-	91,667	18,847	-	1,280,553
Stock-based compensation	-	-	-	661,123	-	-	-	661,123
Stock-based consulting fee	-	-	-	217,040	-	-	-	217,040
Net income for the period	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,134,358)	(1,134,358)
July 31, 2021	52,991,778	78,855,832	-	8,553,541	91,667	36,951	(83,373,626)	4,164,365

See accompanying Notes

INTERIM CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS**(Unaudited)**

	Three Months Ended July 31	
	2021	2020
	\$	\$
Cash and cash equivalents provided by (used in):		
OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net income (loss) for the period	(1,134,358)	6,615
Add items not involving cash		
Depreciation and amortization	41,869	42,842
Stock-based compensation expense [Note 15]	661,123	20,907
Stock-based consulting fees [Note 15]	217,040	16,970
Non-cash interest and financing expense [Note 11]	3,747	-
	(210,579)	87,334
Changes in non-cash working capital		
balances related to operations:		
Trade and other receivables	(125,448)	(15,470)
Inventory	(149,512)	(5,442)
Prepaid expenses	(25,933)	8,289
Trade and other payables	(758,435)	(38,162)
Deferred revenue	(38,252)	141,547
Cash provided by (used in) operating activities	(1,308,159)	178,096
FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds from loans payable [Note 11]	-	30,000
Proceeds from exercise of options [Note 15]	185,375	44,166
Proceeds from exercise of warrants [Note 14]	78,750	-
Proceeds from issuance of common shares and warrants [Note 12]	1,280,553	-
Repayment of lease liability [Note 9]	(22,420)	(18,829)
Cash provided by financing activities	1,522,258	55,337
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents during the period	214,099	233,433
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	5,017,676	251,580
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	5,231,775	485,013
Supplemental cash flow information		
Interest and financing expenses paid	322,187	23,762

See accompanying Notes

NOTES TO INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited)
For the Three Months Ended July 31, 2021 and July 30, 2020

1. NATURE OF OPERATIONS

Nature of Operations

Cymat Technologies Ltd. ["Cymat" or the "Company"] is a manufacturing company, which holds licenses and related patents to make, use and sell Stabilized Aluminum Foam ["SAF"]. SAF is produced utilizing a proprietary process in which gas is bubbled into molten alloyed aluminum containing a dispersion of fine ceramic particles to create foam, which is then cast into strong, lightweight panels and shapes. The Company is manufacturing SAF for use in architectural, blast mitigation and energy absorption applications. Cymat continues to develop applications for use in the automotive and industrial markets.

The Company was incorporated under the Business Corporations Act (Ontario) on June 14, 2006. The Company's registered office is located at 6320-2 Danville Road, Mississauga, Ontario, L5T 2L7. Prior to June 14, 2006, the operations of the Company were carried out under Cymat Corp., a company that was formed by articles of amalgamation under the Business Corporations Act (Ontario) on June 30, 1998.

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION

These unaudited interim consolidated financial statements for the three months ended July 31, 2021 have been prepared in accordance with IAS 34, Interim Financial Reporting. The disclosures contained in these unaudited interim financial statements do not include all of the requirements of International Financial Reporting Standards ["IFRS"] for annual financial statements. The accounting policies used in the preparation of these unaudited interim financial statements are consistent with those used in the audited annual financial statements for the year ended April 30, 2021, which were prepared in accordance with IFRS as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ["IASB"] and interpretations of the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee ["IFRIC"]. These unaudited interim consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the annual financial statements for the year ended April 30, 2021.

These consolidated financial statements of the Company include the accounts of Cymat and its wholly-owned subsidiary, ALU-MMC Hungary, Zrt., a company incorporated under the laws of Hungary with a registered office in the city of Miskolc. The consolidated financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars which is the functional currency of the Company.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Outlined below are those policies considered particularly significant:

Use of estimates

The preparation of these consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRS requires management to make critical judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of certain assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the consolidated financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting periods. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Estimates and assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

NOTES TO INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited)
For the Three Months Ended July 31, 2021 and July 30, 2020

Management critical judgements

Policies that are critical for the presentation of the consolidated financial position and financial performance of the Company that require judgements are as follows:

- **Functional currency:** The functional currency for the Company and its subsidiary is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the respective entity operates. The Company has determined the functional currency of each entity to be the Canadian dollar. Such determination involves certain judgements to identify the primary economic environment. The Company reconsiders the functional currency of its subsidiaries if there is a change in events and/or conditions which determine the primary economic environment.

Management estimates and assumptions

Estimates and assumptions incorporated in policies that are critical for the presentation of the consolidated financial position and financial performance of the Company include the following:

- **Inventory:** Inventory is valued at the lower of cost and net realizable value. The cost of finished goods inventory, includes cost of purchases, costs of conversion, the allocation of manufacturing overhead and other costs incurred in bringing the inventory to its present location and condition. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less estimated cost of completions. Provisions are made in profit or loss of the current period for any difference between book value and realizable value.
- **Impairment of non-financial assets:** In assessing impairment, management estimates the recoverable amount of each asset or cash generating unit based on the asset's fair value less costs of disposal. When measuring fair value, management uses the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset under current market conditions, including assumptions about risk. Estimation uncertainty relates to the assumptions used in the fair value determination.
- **Property, plant and equipment:** The Company records depreciation expense on property, plant and equipment at rates designed to amortize the cost of individual items and material components over their estimated useful lives. Management makes estimates of future useful life based on patterns of benefit consumption and of impairments based on past experience and market conditions. Impairment losses and depreciation expenses are presented in profit or loss of the current period.
- **Lease liability:** For any new contracts, management uses its judgement to determine whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. Any lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments, which involves management judgement in determining the appropriate discount rate and the appropriate term of the lease.
- **Accrued royalties:** When funding that involves a royalty agreement is received, the Company is required to recognize a liability for the future royalty obligation at its fair value. To estimate this fair value, the Company estimates future cash flows and applies a discount rate that is appropriate to the Company's prevailing market conditions. Management updates the associated estimated future cash flows and market conditions at each reporting date to assess whether the value of the obligation should be adjusted. The effects of any change in the fair value of the obligation are recognized in profit or loss in the current period. (See Note 10.)
- **Share-based payments:** The fair value of share-based payments is determined using the Black-Scholes option pricing model based on estimated values at the date of grant. This model utilizes subjective assumptions such as expected price volatility and expected life of the award. Changes in these assumptions can significantly affect the fair value estimate. (See Note 15.)

Revenue recognition

Revenue from the sale of manufactured products is recognized at the point in time when control of the product is transferred to the customer. Based on the terms of the specific transaction, control typically transfers at a point along a continuum that is as early as the products' departure from the Company's warehouse to as late as the passing of inspection following the products' arrival at a designated shipment location. Amounts received in advance of recognized revenues are recorded as deferred revenue.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents, including restricted cash, consist of cash on hand, deposits held with banks and short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with remaining maturities of three months or less at acquisition.

Financial instruments

NOTES TO INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited)
For the Three Months Ended July 31, 2021 and July 30, 2020

Recognition and derecognition

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument. Financial assets are derecognised when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or when the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards are transferred. A financial liability is derecognised when it is extinguished, discharged, cancelled or expires.

Classification and initial measurement of financial assets

The Company's financial assets include cash and cash equivalents, restricted cash and trade and other receivables. Except for those trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component and are measured at the transaction price in accordance with IFRS 15, all financial assets are initially measured at fair value adjusted for transaction costs (where applicable). Financial assets, other than those designated and effective as hedging instruments, are classified into the following categories:

- *amortized cost*
- *fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)*
- *fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI).*

In the periods presented the Company does not have any financial assets categorized as FVOCI.

The classification is determined by both:

- the entity's business model for managing the financial asset
- the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

All income and expenses relating to financial assets that are recognized in profit or loss are presented within finance costs, finance income or other financial items, except for impairment of trade receivables which is presented within other expenses.

Subsequent measurement of financial assets

Financial assets at amortized cost

Financial assets are measured at amortized cost if the assets meet the following conditions (and are not designated as FVTPL):

- they are held within a business model whose objective is to hold the financial assets and collect its contractual cash flows
- the contractual terms of the financial assets give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding

After initial recognition, these are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Discounting is omitted where the effect of discounting is immaterial. The Company's cash and cash equivalents, trade and most other receivables fall into this category of financial instruments.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

Financial assets that are held within a different business model other than 'hold to collect' or 'hold to collect and sell' are categorized at fair value through profit and loss. Further, irrespective of business model financial assets whose contractual cash flows are not solely payments of principal and interest are accounted for at FVTPL. All derivative financial instruments fall into this category, except for those designated and effective as hedging instruments, for which the hedge accounting requirements apply. Assets in this category are measured at fair value with gains or losses recognised in profit or loss. The fair values of financial assets in this category are determined by reference to active market transactions or using a valuation technique where no active market exists. The Company does not have financial assets categorized as FVTPL.

Trade and other receivables and contract assets

The Company makes use of a simplified approach in accounting for expected credit losses on trade and other receivables as well as contract assets and records the loss allowance as lifetime expected credit losses. These are the expected shortfalls in contractual cash flows, considering the potential for default at any point during the life of the financial instrument. In calculating, the Company uses its historical experience, external indicators and forward-looking information to calculate the expected credit losses using a provision matrix.

The Company assesses impairment of trade receivables on a collective basis as they possess shared credit risk characteristics they have been grouped based on the days past due. Refer to Note 21 for a detailed analysis of how the impairment requirements of IFRS 9 are applied.

NOTES TO INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited)
For the Three Months Ended July 31, 2021 and July 30, 2020

Classification and measurement of financial liabilities

The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, the lease liability, accrued royalties and loans payable.

Financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value, and, where applicable, adjusted for transaction costs unless the Company designated a financial liability at fair value through profit or loss. Subsequently, financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method except for derivatives and financial liabilities designated at FVTPL, which are carried subsequently at fair value with gains or losses recognized in profit or loss. Accrued royalties are measured at FVTPL and all other financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost.

All interest-related charges and, if applicable, changes in an instrument's fair value that are reported in profit or loss are included within finance costs or finance income.

Inventory

The Company's inventory consists of raw materials, work-in-process and finished goods, and research and development related materials which are valued at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost is determined on a first-in, first-out basis and, in the case of work-in-process and finished goods includes the cost of materials plus direct labour applied to the product and the applicable share of manufacturing overhead. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price less the applicable selling expenses.

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are recorded at their historical cost, and presented on the consolidated statement of financial position net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Cost includes expenditures that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying value or recognized as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost can be measured reliably. The cost and accumulated depreciation of replaced assets are derecognized when replaced. Repairs and maintenance costs are charged to the statement of operations and comprehensive income (loss) during the period in which they are incurred.

Depreciation is calculated on a diminishing balance method so as to expense the cost of the assets less their residual values over their estimated useful lives. The depreciation rates applicable to each category of property, plant and equipment are as follows:

Office equipment	20% declining balance
Computer equipment	30% declining balance
Manufacturing equipment	20% declining balance and straight line over 2 years
Building (right-of-use asset)	straight-line over the term of the lease
Leasehold improvements	straight-line over the term of the lease

Gains and losses on disposals of property, plant and equipment are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying value of the asset and are included as part of other gains and losses in the statement of operations and comprehensive income (loss).

NOTES TO INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited)
For the Three Months Ended July 31, 2021 and July 30, 2020

Leases

For any new contracts entered into on or after May 1, 2019, the Company considers whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. A lease is defined as a contract, or part of a contract, that conveys the right to use an asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To apply this definition the Company assesses whether the contract meets three key evaluations which are whether:

- The contract contains an identified asset, which is either explicitly identified in the contract or implicitly specified by being identified at the time the asset is made available to the Company;
- The Company has the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the identified asset throughout the period of use, considering its rights within the defined scope of the contract; and
- The Company has the right to direct the use of the identified assets throughout the period of use. The Company assesses whether it has the right to direct “how and for what purpose” the asset is used throughout the period of use.

The Company recognizes a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. The right-of-use asset is measured at cost, which is made up of the initial measurement of the lease liability, any initial direct costs incurred by the Company, an estimate of any costs to dismantle and remove the asset at the end of the lease, and any lease payments made in advance of the lease commencement date, less any lease incentives received.

The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term. The Company also assesses the right-of-use asset for impairment when such indicators exist.

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 if that rate is readily available or the Company’s incremental borrowing rate.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability are made up of fixed payments (including in substance fixed payments), variable payments based on an index or rate, amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee and payments arising from options reasonably certain to be exercised.

Subsequent to initial measurement, the liability will be reduced for payments made and increased for interest. It is remeasured to reflect any reassessment or modification, or if there are changes in in-substance fixed payments. When the lease liability is remeasured, the corresponding adjustment is reflected in the right-of-use asset or profit and loss if the right-of-use asset is already reduced to zero.

The Company has elected to account for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets using the practical expedients. Instead of recognizing a right-of-use asset and lease liability, the payments in relation to these will be recognized as an expense in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

On the consolidated statements of financial position, right-of-use assets have been included in property, plant and equipment.

Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company tests non-financial assets such as property, plant and equipment and licenses and technology rights for impairment annually. For the purpose of measuring recoverable values, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows [cash-generating units or “CGUs”]. The Company consists of one CGU, namely the sale of SAF. The recoverable value is the higher of an asset’s fair value less costs of disposal and value in use, which is the present value of the expected future cash flows of the relevant asset or CGU. An impairment loss is recognized for the value by which the asset’s carrying value exceeds its recoverable value. The Company evaluates potential reversals of impairment losses when events or circumstances warrant such consideration.

NOTES TO INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited)
For the Three Months Ended July 31, 2021 and July 30, 2020

Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated at rates of exchange prevailing at the time of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency are translated at each reporting date at current foreign exchange rates with the resulting gains or losses included in the statement of operations, comprehensive income (loss) and deficit.

Government assistance

Government assistance may be available to the Company through income tax investment and innovation tax credits, other programs providing innovation funding and relief programs associated with Covid-19. Funding is recognized when there is reasonable assurance that the Company has complied with the conditions attached to the funding arrangement and is recognized as a recovery to the applicable costs as they are incurred. Research and product development funding is presented as a reduction in research and material testing cost expenses unless it is for reimbursement of an asset, in which case it is accounted for as a reduction in the carrying amount of the applicable asset. Where the Company receives government contributions that include terms for repayment, a financial liability is recognized and measured in accordance with the terms of IFRS 9.

Accrued royalties

The Company issued promissory notes that included an embedded perpetual royalty that survived the maturity of the promissory notes. The royalties have been designated as a financial liability at fair value through profit or loss. Accordingly, the perpetual royalty is valued at the reporting date based on the most recent revenue projections. The change in estimated fair value of the royalty is recorded in income in the period in which the liability is recalculated.

Share-based compensation

The Company has a share-based compensation plan, which is described further in Note 14.

The Company follows the guidance in IFRS 2, Share-based Payments, which includes the fair-value based method of accounting for all its share-based awards. Each tranche in an award is considered a separate award with its own vesting period and grant date fair value. The fair value of each tranche is measured at the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option pricing model. Compensation expense is recognized over the tranche's vesting period, based on the number of options that are expected to vest, with an offsetting increase to contributed surplus. The number of options expected to vest is reviewed at least quarterly, with any impact recognized immediately.

Share capital

Common shares are classified as equity. Common shares are measured at the consideration received for the shares that have been issued, net of incremental costs directly attributable to the issuance of shares.

Warrants

Common share purchase warrants which entitle the holder to acquire common shares of the Company at a specified price for a specified period of time are classified as equity. Warrants included as a component of a compound financial instrument are measured at the residual value, after fair value of primary financial instrument has been allocated.

Net loss per share

Basic net loss per share is calculated based on the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the period. Diluted net loss per share is calculated using the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the period for basic net loss per share plus the weighted average number of potential dilutive shares that would have been outstanding during the period had all potential common shares been issued at the beginning of the period or when the underlying options or warrants were granted, if later, unless they were anti-dilutive. The treasury stock method is used to determine the incremental number of shares that would have been outstanding had the Company used proceeds from the exercise of stock options and warrants to acquire common shares.

NOTES TO INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited)
For the Three Months Ended July 31, 2021 and July 30, 2020

4. ACCOUNTING STANDARDS ISSUED BUT NOT YET APPLIED

At the date of approval of these financial statements, several new, but not yet effective, standards and amendments to existing standards, and interpretations have been published by the IASB. None of these standards or amendments to existing standards have been adopted early by the Company. Those standards and amendments are not expected to be relevant to the Company's financial statements.

5. RESTRICTED CASH

Restricted cash is held in a financial institution in Hungary as the result of the incorporation of ALU-MMC Hungary Zrt. The cash is held in order to satisfy Hungarian regulatory requirements and is not available for general Company use.

6. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	July 31, 2021 \$	April 30, 2021 \$
Trade accounts receivable	60,412	70,024
Other receivables	229,621	94,561
	290,033	164,585

7. INVENTORY

	July 31, 2021 \$	April 30, 2021 \$
Raw materials and consumables	140,245	168,484
Work-in-process and finished goods	272,114	94,363
	412,359	262,847

NOTES TO INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited)
For the Three Months Ended July 31, 2021 and July 30, 2020

8. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Property, plant and equipment consist of the following:

Cost	Office Equipment \$	Computer Equipment \$	Manufacturing Equipment \$	Building \$	Leasehold Improvements \$	Total \$
May 1, 2020	260,462	276,431	3,066,953	1,132,267	1,036,442	5,772,555
Additions	-	-	31,439	-	-	31,439
Disposals	-	-	(25,449)	-	-	(25,449)
April 30, 2021	260,462	276,431	3,072,943	1,132,267	1,036,442	5,778,545
Additions	-	-	-	-	-	-
July 31, 2021	260,462	276,431	3,072,943	1,132,267	1,036,442	5,778,545
Accumulated Depreciation						
May 1, 2020	256,203	271,709	2,863,866	122,407	1,036,442	4,550,627
Additions	852	1,417	43,558	122,407	-	168,234
Disposals	-	-	(25,449)	-	-	(25,449)
April 30, 2021	257,055	273,126	2,881,975	244,814	1,036,442	4,693,412
Additions	170	248	10,849	30,602	-	41,869
July 31, 2021	257,225	273,374	2,892,824	275,416	1,036,442	4,735,281
Carrying Amount						
April 30, 2021	3,407	3,305	190,968	887,453	-	1,085,133
July 31, 2021	3,237	3,057	180,119	856,851	-	1,043,264

Included in the net carrying amount of property plant and equipment at July 31, 2021, is a right-of-use asset relating to building in the amount of \$856,851 (April 30, 2021 - \$887,453).

9. LEASE LIABILITY

The Company has a lease for the building that houses its manufacturing facility, office space and warehouse. The lease has an expiry date of July 31, 2023, with an option to renew for an additional five-year term. The lease has been discounted using an interest rate of 9.43%. A summary of the items impacting the value of the lease liability is as follows:

	July 31, 2021 \$	April 30, 2021 \$
Opening balance	978,143	1,061,947
Lease payments	(44,230)	(175,279)
Interest expense	21,810	91,475
Ending balance	955,723	978,143
Less: Current portion	(102,524)	(98,595)
	853,199	879,548

NOTES TO INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited)
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Future minimum lease payments at July 31, 2021 are as follows:

	Within One Year \$	Two to Five Years \$	More than Five Years \$	Total \$
Lease payments	183,470	733,880	366,940	1,284,290
Finance charges	(80,946)	(217,671)	(29,950)	(328,567)
Net present values	102,524	516,209	3364,990	955,723

Interest expense regarding the lease liability in the amount of \$21,810 has been recognized in the three months ended July 31, 2021 (July 31, 2020 - \$23,762).

10. ACCRUED ROYALTIES

	July 31, 2021 \$	April 30, 2021 \$
Accrued royalties	927,507	927,507
Less: accrued royalties relating to fiscal 2022	179,001	179,001
	748,506	748,506

In January of 2014, the Company issued promissory notes (the “Notes”) for gross proceeds in the aggregate amount of \$568,367. The Notes carried an interest rate of 12% per annum and additional consideration of a perpetual royalty equal to one percent of sales for each pro-rata portion of \$100,000 in principal. The principal amount of the notes (\$568,367), as well as a portion of the accrued interest (\$29,633), was settled in July 2014 by the issuance of convertible debt with a face value of \$598,000. The royalty survived the settlement of the Notes.

Royalties payable based on sales pertaining to the period ended July 31, 2021, in the amount of \$47,991 (April 30, 2021 - \$300,377) are included in trade and other payables.

Interest and financing expense for the three months ended July 31, 2021 includes cash-based royalties in the amount of \$47,991 (July 31, 2020 - \$40,389), including royalties of \$18,438 (2020 - \$15,517) paid or payable to a related party.

A liability for the estimated future royalty-based financing fees payable has been recorded with an offset to interest and financing expense. In calculating the fair value of these accrued royalties, the Company estimated future revenues and applied a risk adjusted discount factor of 30% (2020 - 35%).

The fair value of the accrued royalty is inherently subject to estimation uncertainty given the unpredictability of the timing and amount of revenues.

11. GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE

	July 31, 2021 \$	April 30, 2021 \$
CEBA loan, opening balance	30,000	-
Proceeds received	-	40,000
Less: forgivable portion	-	(10,000)
CEBA loan payable	30,000	30,000
RRRF loan, opening balance	89,984	-
Proceeds received	-	180,000
Less: fair value adjustment	-	(91,231)
Plus: accreted interest	3,747	1,215
RRRF loan payable	93,731	89,984
Loans payable	123,731	119,984

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Canada Emergency Business Account (“CEBA”)

In April, 2020, the Government of Canada passed legislation creating the CEBA as part of its response to the COVID-19 pandemic. CEBA provides a loan of up to \$40,000. No interest is payable on outstanding balances prior to January 1, 2023 and if 75% of the outstanding amount is repaid by December 31, 2022, then the remaining 25% of the balance will be forgiven. The Company borrowed \$40,000 under the CEBA and intends to repay the loan prior to January 1, 2023. The net repayable amount of \$30,000 is reflected on the consolidated statements of financial position as a loan payable. The recognition of the \$10,000 forgivable amount has been recorded as an offset to interest and financing expenses.

Regional Relief and Recovery Fund (“RRRF”)

In March, 2021, the Company received proceeds in the aggregate amount of \$180,000 from a loan offered by the Federal Economic Development Agency for Southern Ontario under their RRRF program. The loan was intended as support for fixed operating costs incurred by the Company. The loan is non-interest bearing with monthly principal repayments of \$3,000 each commencing in January, 2023.

The Company calculated the initial fair value of the RRRF loan proceeds by discounting the series of principal repayments at an annual rate of 17%. The difference between the proceeds and the fair value of the loan (\$91,231) has been recognized as a reduction to plant operating expenses. In the three months ended July 31, 2021, an imputed interest expense of \$3,747 (2020 - \$Nil) associated with this loan has been recorded.

Canada Emergency Wage Subsidy (“CEWS”)

In April, 2020, the Government of Canada passed legislation creating the CEWS as part of its response to the COVID-19 pandemic. The first iteration of the CEWS entitled eligible employers to receive a 75% wage reimbursement for eligible employees up to a maximum of \$847 per employee per week commencing on March 15, 2020. For pay periods commencing on July 5, 2020, the Government amended eligibility requirements and the formulas pertaining to the calculation of the CEWS with the result that the percentage of wage reimbursement has become considerably more variable based on the percentage decline in revenue. For the three months ended July 31, 2021, Cymat qualified for \$Nil (2020 - \$137,893) under the CEWS program. In the comparative three-month period, proceeds were recognized as a reduction to plant operating expenses (\$54,003) and to selling, general and administrative expenses (\$83,890).

12. SHARE CAPITAL

- [a] The Company is authorised to issue an unlimited number of common shares.
- [b] In June 2020, the Company issued 351,192 common shares as the result of the exercise of employee stock options.
- [c] In April 2021, the Company issued 986,844 common shares as the result of the exercise of warrants.
- [d] In April 2021, the Company issued 108,333 common shares as the result of the exercise of employee stock options.
- [e] In May 2021, the Company completed a private equity placement that had been initiated in the previous month, issuing a total of 7,719,725 equity units. The Each equity unit was priced at \$0.65 per unit, with a unit consisting of one Cymat common share and one half (1/2) of a common share purchase warrant. Each whole warrant entitles the holder to purchase one Cymat common share at a price of \$0.90 for a twenty-four (24) month period. In May 2021, the Company received gross proceeds in the aggregate amount of \$1,306,386 associated with the issuance of 2,009,832 equity units. Additionally, 5,709,893 equity units were issued related to the subscription receipts representing proceeds of \$3,711,430 received in the preceding month. In total, 7,719,725 common shares were issued as a result of this private placement. As compensation for services related to the private placement, the Company issued 770,000 advisory options/warrants as described in the below Note 16. The net proceeds were allocated between common shares and warrants using the residual valuation method, resulting in \$4,811,469 of net proceeds allocated to common shares.
- [f] In May 2021, the Company issued 150,000 common shares as the result of the exercise of warrants.
- [g] In May and June of 2021, the Company issued 925,000 common shares as the result of the exercise of employee stock options.
- [h] To date, the Company has not paid dividends on its common shares.

NOTES TO INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited)
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13. SUBSCRIPTION RECEIPTS

In April 2021, the Company initiated a private placement of equity units. Each equity unit was priced at \$0.65 per unit, with a unit consisting of one Cymat common share and one half (1/2) of a common share purchase warrant. Each whole warrant will entitle the holder to purchase one Cymat common share at a price of \$0.90 for a twenty-four (24) month period. In April 2021, the Company received gross proceeds in the aggregate amount of \$3,711,430 representing the subscriptions for 5,709,893 equity units.

In May 2021, the private placement was completed and the subscription receipts for 5,709,893 equity units resulted in the issuance of 5,709,893 common shares and 2,854,946 common share purchase warrants.

14. WARRANTS

- [a] In April 2021, 317,460 warrants with an exercise price of \$0.525 per share and 669,384 warrants with an exercise price of \$0.425 per share were exercised.
- [b] In May 2021, the Company completed a private equity placement that had been initiated in the previous month, issuing a total of 7,719,725 equity units. The Each equity unit was priced at \$0.65 per unit, with a unit consisting of one Cymat common share and one half (1/2) of a common share purchase warrant. Each whole warrant entitles the holder to purchase one Cymat common share at a price of \$0.90 for a twenty-four (24) month period. The net proceeds were allocated between common shares and warrants using the residual valuation method, resulting in \$18,847 of net proceeds allocated to warrants.
- [c] In May 2021, 150,000 warrants with an exercise price of \$5.25 per share were exercised.

15. SHARE-BASED COMPENSATION

The Company's stock option plan allows for the issuance of options, in aggregate, to acquire up to twenty percent (20%) of the number of common shares issued and outstanding on the effective date of the plan. The aggregate number of shares reserved for issuance under the terms of the Company's stock option plan is 7,424,866.

The Company's stock option plan provides that the exercise price of options that may be granted cannot be less than the market price of the Company's common shares at the time the option is granted. Options granted may be exercised during a period not exceeding five years. The vesting period of plan options granted is at the discretion of the Company's Board of Directors at the time of grant. Stock options have been granted as follows:

- [a] 100,000 stock options with an exercise price of \$0.25 granted on July 16, 2020 to a consulting firm and vesting on the date of grant.
- [b] 2,635,000 stock options with an exercise price of \$0.79 granted on June 10, 2021 to certain directors, officers and employees with one third of the options vesting on the date of grant and each of the remaining third of the options vesting on each of the subsequent two grant anniversary dates.
- [c] 350,000 stock options with an exercise price of \$0.79 granted on June 10, 2021 to a consulting firm and vesting on the date of grant.

In July 2020, 315,192 employee stock options with an exercise price of \$0.125 were exercised. In April 2021, 108,333 employee stock options with an exercise price of \$0.20 were exercised. In May 2021, 200,000 employee stock options with an exercise price of \$0.20 and 75,000 employee stock options with an exercise price of \$0.205 were exercised. In June 2021, 650,000 employee stock options with an exercise price of \$0.20 were exercised.

During the three months ended July 31, 2021, the Company recognized a share-based compensation expense in the amount of \$661,123 (2020 - \$20,907). Share-based compensation expense is included in selling, general and administrative expenses.

During the three months ended April 30, 2021, options relating to consulting services were issued and the Company recognized a related expense in the amount of \$217,040 (2020 - \$16,970) at the estimated value of the services received.

NOTES TO INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited)
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16. ADVISORY OPTIONS/WARRANTS

As compensation for services related to the private placement completed in May 2021, the Company issued 770,000 advisory options/warrants. Each option entitles the holder to purchase an equity unit at a price of \$0.65 per unit, with a unit consisting of one Cymat common share and one half (1/2) of a common share purchase warrant. Each whole warrant will entitle the holder to purchase one Cymat common share at a price of \$0.90 until May 2023. The options have an expiry date of November 5, 2022. The advisory options/warrants were valued at \$91,667, the fair value of the services received.

17. CAPITAL DISCLOSURES

The Company considers its capital to be its equity which consists of share capital, contributed surplus and warrants, net of the deficit. The Company's objective in managing capital is to ensure a sufficient liquidity position to finance its manufacturing operations, research and development activities, sales and administration expenses, working capital and overall capital expenditures. The Company makes every effort to manage its liquidity to minimize dilution to its shareholders when possible. The Company has funded its activities through public offerings and private placements of common shares and warrants, convertible debentures, promissory notes, royalty offerings, and grant contributions. The Company is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements and the Company's overall strategy with respect to capital risk management did not change during the period ended

18. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The Company's consolidated financial instruments are classified into one of the following categories: financial assets at amortized cost, financial liabilities at amortized cost and financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss. The carrying values of the Company's financial instruments are summarized as follows:

	July 31, 2021 \$	April 30, 2021 \$
Financial assets at amortized cost (1)	5,246,387	5,196,873
Financial liabilities at amortized cost (2)	1,819,947	2,597,055
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss (3)	927,507	927,507

(1) Includes cash and cash equivalents, restricted cash, and trade and other receivables.

(2) Includes trade and other payables, the lease liability and the loans payable.

(3) Includes the accrued royalty liability.

The reported value is a reasonable approximation of fair value for financial instruments recorded as financial assets at amortized cost and financial liabilities at amortized cost as underlying assumptions have not varied significantly from the date of initial recognition to year end.

NOTES TO INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited)
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Financial risks

The main risks arising from the Company's consolidated financial instruments are liquidity risk, foreign currency risk, commodity price risk (market risks), interest rate risk and credit risk. The Board of Directors reviews and approves the policies for managing these risks and they are summarized as follows:

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Company has sustained annual losses since its inception and only recently achieved positive annual cash flows from operations. The Company's objective for liquidity risk management is to maintain sufficient liquid financial resources to meet financial obligations and commitments in the most cost-effective manner possible. The Company manages its liquidity risk by continually forecasting cash flows from operations and anticipated investing and financing activities. As of July 31, 2021, the Company was holding cash and cash equivalents of \$5,246,387 (April 30, 2021 - \$5,032,288) and trade and other receivables of \$290,033 (April 30, 2021 - \$164,585).

The following table presents the expected payment timing for the Company's financial liabilities on an undiscounted basis.

Fiscal Years	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Trade and other payables	640,420	-	-	-	100,074
Lease liability	137,603	183,470	45,868	-	-
Loans payable	-	42,000	36,000	36,000	36,000
Accrued royalties	157,467	224,502	235,727	247,513	254,939

Foreign currency risk

The Company is primarily exposed to the fluctuation of the European Euro and United States (US) dollar relative to the Canadian dollar to the extent that certain sales and raw material and consumable purchases are denominated in those currencies. Revenue and expenses are translated into Canadian dollars at the time of the transaction. The Company typically extends regular credit terms to its customers and recognizes foreign exchange translation gains or losses on a monthly basis through foreign currency translation of foreign currency receivables and payables using the temporal method.

At present, the Company does not use derivative instruments to reduce its exposure to foreign currency risk. In some cases, the Company does have the ability to mitigate foreign currency risk by adjusting prices charged to non-Canadian customers.

For the three months ended July 31, 2021, the Company had a net operating foreign exchange loss of \$11,603 (July 31, 2020 – gain of \$7,415), which is included in the statement of operations, comprehensive income (loss) and deficit and is classified separately.

As at July 31, 2021, the Company's financial instruments exposed to foreign currency risk consist of cash, restricted cash, accounts receivable and accounts payable.

Commodity price risk

At present, the Company is exposed to commodity price risk through its purchasing of raw materials as it uses aluminum as its primary raw material.

Metal prices and commodity quotations are external variables over which the Company has no significant influence or control. This potentially exposes the Company to price volatilities that could significantly impact its future operating cash flows. As part of its routine activities, management is closely monitoring the trend in international metal prices. The Company does have the ability to mitigate commodity price risk by adjusting prices charged customers.

At present, the Company does not use derivative instruments to reduce its exposure to commodity price risk.

NOTES TO INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited)
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Credit risk

Credit risk arises from the risk that one party to a financial instrument will cause a financial loss for the other party by failing to discharge the obligation. The Company is exposed to credit risk from customers. At July 31, 2021, the Company's maximum exposure to credit risk is \$60,412 (April 30, 2021 - \$70,024). Accounts receivable that are outstanding greater than 3 months but for which no allowance for doubtful accounts has been taken total \$20,134 (April 30, 2021 - \$47,587).

Management seeks to minimize credit risk through customer review. Payment terms typically require the receipt of order payment prior to shipment. In some cases payment terms, generally between 30 and 60 days after shipment, are granted to customers. When deemed appropriate by management, letters of credit are also employed to secure payment on product orders. The maximum exposure to credit risk is equal to the carrying value of the financial assets.

Accounts receivable are reviewed by management at each balance sheet reporting date on an account-by-account basis to determine their collectability. The review considers such factors as customer payment history, the current financial conditions of the customers and the general economic environment. A provision for bad debts of \$Nil was recorded during the three months ended July 31, 2021 (July 31, 2020 - \$Nil).

Fair value measurements

IFRS require that the Company disclose information about the fair value of its financial assets and liabilities. Fair value estimates are made at the reporting date based on relevant market information and information about the financial instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities recorded at fair value in the Company's consolidated statements of financial position are categorized based upon the level of judgment associated with the inputs used to measure their fair value. The hierarchical levels, defined by IFRS 13 and which are directly related to the amount of subjectivity associated with inputs to fair valuation of these financial assets and liabilities, are as follows:

Level 1 – Quoted prices are available in active markets for identical financial assets or liabilities for which the Company has the ability to access at the measurement date.

Level 2 – Pricing inputs are other than quoted prices in active markets, which are either directly or indirectly observable for the financial asset or liability as of the measurement date, and fair value is determined through the use of models or other valuation methodologies.

Level 3 – One or more significant pricing inputs are unobservable for the financial asset or liability and include situations where there is little, if any, market activity for the financial asset or liability.

The inputs into the determination of fair value require significant management judgment or estimation.

The accrued royalty liability is valued using level 3 inputs. Additional disclosure regarding the valuation methods is included in Note 10.

There were no significant transfers between levels 1, 2 or 3 during the three months ended July 31, 2021, nor in the prior fiscal year.

NOTES TO INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited)
For the Three Months Ended July 31, 2021 and July 30, 2020

19. CORONAVIRUS (“COVID-19”) IMPACT

COVID-19, which is a respiratory illness caused by a new virus, was declared a world-wide pandemic by the World Health Organization in March 2020. COVID-19, and the related measures taken to slow the spread of the virus, has had a significant impact on global economies. The Company has considered the impact of COVID-19 and the related market volatility in preparing its financial statements. While the specific areas of judgement as noted above did not change, the impact of COVID-19 resulted in the application of further judgement within those identified areas. Given the dynamic and evolving nature of COVID-19 and the limited recent experience of the economic and financial impacts of such a pandemic, changes to the estimates that have been applied in the measurement of the Company’s assets and liabilities may arise in the future. Key elements of the financial statements and related disclosures that have been impacted by COVID-19 include:

- Revenue: A number of orders that were expected from Asian customers at the end of the preceding fiscal year were not realized that reporting period as a result of COVID-19 supply chain disruptions. Some of these orders were realized in the current fiscal year. However, in certain cases, the size of the order was not as large as had been originally anticipated. Timing of some anticipated orders continues to be affected by increased uncertainty as a result of the pandemic.
- Inventory (Note 7): Net realizable value for inventory was calculated using estimated selling prices and selling expenses in the context of the pandemic.
- Property, Plant and Equipment (Note 8): In assessing impairment of regarding the non-financial assets of property, plant and equipment, the recoverable amount of each asset or cash generating unit was based on estimates of asset fair value less costs of disposal using management’s best estimates of such amounts in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic.
- Accrued Royalties (Note 10): Future cash flow estimates used in the valuation of the accrued royalty liability incorporated management’s best estimates of anticipated amounts and timing of future sales incorporating management’s expectations for the impact of COVID-19 on global SAF sales. The discount rate used in calculating the fair value of the royalty liability incorporated management’s assessment of the additional risk presented by the COVID-19 pandemic.

20. COMPARATIVE FIGURES

Certain comparative figures have been reclassified in order to conform to the current year’s presentation.