Financial Statements
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

MEED GROWTH CORP.

(A Capital Pool Corporation)

Period from the date of incorporation on February 2, 2021 to
March 31, 2021

Notice of No Auditor Review of the Interim Financial Statements

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The accompanying unaudited interim financial statements of the Corporation have been prepared by and are the responsibility of the Corporation's management. The Corporation's independent auditor has not performed a review of these financial statements in accordance with standards established by the CPA Canada for a review of interim financial statements by an entity's auditor.

June 3, 2021

MEED GROWTH CORP.

(A Capital Pool Corporation)

Unaudited Interim Statement of Financial Position

March 31, 2021

Assets

Cash	$	384,975
Deferred offering costs	$	15,000
	$	399,975

Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity

Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	$	20,500
Shareholders' equity:		
Share capital (note 4)		400,000
Deficit		(20,525)
		379,475
	$	399,975

Subsequent events (note 8)

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

Approved on behalf of the Board:

John Simmons Director
CEO (Signed)

Matthew Gustavson Director
CFO (Signed)

June 3, 2021

MEED GROWTH CORP.

(A Capital Pool Corporation)

Unaudited Interim Statement of Operations and Comprehensive Loss

Period from the date of incorporation on February 2, 2021 to March 31, 2021

Expenses:		
Professional and incorporation fees (note 6)	$	20,525
Loss and comprehensive loss for the period	$	20,525
Basic and diluted net loss per share	$	(0.01)

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

MEED GROWTH CORP.
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Unaudited Interim Statement of Changes in Shareholders' Equity

Period from the date of incorporation on February 2, 2021 to March 31, 2021

	Share capital	Deficit	Total
Balance at the date of incorporation	$ -	$ -	$ -
Issuance of common shares	400,000	-	400,000
Loss for the period	-	(20,525)	(20,525)
Balance at end of period	$ 400,000	$ (20,525)	$ 379,475

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

MEED GROWTH CORP.
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Unaudited Interim Statement of Cash Flows

Period from the date of incorporation on February 2, 2021 to March 31, 2021

Cash provided by (used in):	
Operations:	
Loss for the period	$ (20,525)
Change in deferred offering costs	(15,000)
Change in non-cash operating accounts:	
Accounts payable	20,500
	(15,025)
Financing:	
Common shares issued	400,000
Increase in cash	384,975
Cash, at the date of incorporation	-
Cash, end of period	$ 384,975

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

June 3, 2021

1. Incorporation and nature of operations:

Meed Growth Corp. (the “Corporation”), was incorporated under the British Columbia Business Corporations Act on February 2, 2021 (the “Date of Incorporation”) and is in the process of applying for status as a Capital Pool Corporation, as defined in the Policy 2.4 of the TSX Venture Exchange (the “Exchange”). The principal business of the Corporation will be the identification and evaluation of assets or businesses with a view to completing a Qualifying Transaction (“QT”). The Corporation has not commenced operations and has no assets other than cash and deferred offering costs. The Corporation’s continuing operations as intended are dependent upon its ability to identify, evaluate and negotiate an acquisition, or business, or an interest therein. Such an acquisition or business will be subject to the approval of the Exchange and in case of a non-arm’s length transaction, of the majority of the Corporation’s minority shareholders.

Where a QT has been identified, the ability of the Corporation to complete the transaction may require additional funding. There is no assurance that the Corporation will be successful in obtaining any additional funding.

The registered office of the Corporation is located at Suite 1200, 200 Burrard St., Vancouver, BC, and its principal place of business is 250 Bay St, Victoria, British Columba V9A 3K5.

On June 3, 2021, the Board of Directors of the Corporation approved the financial statements for the period from the Date of Incorporation on February 2, 2021 to March 31, 2021

2. Basis of presentation:

(a) Statement of compliance:

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (“IASB”).

(b) Basis of preparation:

The financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars, which is the Corporation's functional and reporting currency.

The financial statements are prepared on a historical cost basis. The accounting policies have been applied consistently throughout the entire period presented in these financial statements.

2. Basis of presentation (continued):

(c) Use of estimates and judgements:

The preparation of these financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make certain estimates, judgments and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities. Estimates and assumptions are continuously evaluated and are based on management's experience and other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results could differ from these estimates.

There have been no significant estimates or judgments made by management in the application of IFRS that have a significant effect on these financial statements.

3. Significant accounting policies:

(a) Share capital:

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

(b) Financial instruments:

(*i*) Recognition:

The Corporation recognizes financial assets and financial liabilities on the date the Corporation becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

(*ii*) Classification:

The Corporation classifies its financial assets and financial liabilities in the following measurement categories: i) those to be measured subsequently at fair value (either through other comprehensive income or through profit or loss, and ii) those to be measured at amortized cost. The classification of financial assets depends on the business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual terms of the cash flows. Financial liabilities are classified as those to be measured at amortized cost unless they are designated as those to be measured subsequently at fair value through profit or loss (irrevocable election at the time of recognition). For assets and liabilities measured at fair value, gains and losses are either recorded in profit or loss or other comprehensive income.

The Corporation reclassifies financial assets when and only when its business model for managing those assets changes. Financial liabilities are not reclassified.

3. Significant accounting policies (continued):

(b) Financial instruments (continued):

(*ii*) Classification (continued):

The Corporation has implemented the following classifications: Cash is measured at amortized cost and accounts payable and accrued liabilities are classified as other financial liabilities and measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method.

(*iii*) Measurement:

All financial instruments are required to be measured at fair value on initial recognition, plus, in case of a financial asset tor financial liability not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial asset or financial liability. Transaction costs of financial assets and financial liabilities with embedded derivatives are considered in their entirety when determining whether their cash flows are solely payment of principal and interest. Financial assets that are held within a business model whose objective is to collect the contractual cash flows, and that have contractual cash flows that are solely payments or principal and interest on the principal outstanding are generally measured at amortized cost at the end of the subsequent accounting periods. All other financial assets including equity investments are measured at their fair values at the end of subsequent accounting periods, with any changes taken through profit and loss or other comprehensive income (irrevocable election at the time of recognition).

(c) Income tax:

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax expense is recognized in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in equity, in which case it is recognized in equity.

Current tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

3. Significant accounting policies (continued):

(c) Income taxes (continued):

Deferred tax is recognized using the balance sheet method, providing for temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is not recognized on the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination. In addition, deferred tax is not recognized for taxable temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of goodwill. Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reverse, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset, and they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity, or on different tax entities, but they intend to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis or their tax assets and liabilities will be realized simultaneously.

A deferred tax asset is recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary difference can be utilized. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized.

(d) Basic and diluted loss per share:

Basic loss per share is computed by dividing the net loss applicable to common shares by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the relevant period.

Diluted loss per share is computed by dividing the net loss applicable to common shares by the sum of the weighted average number of common shares issued and outstanding and all additional common shares that would have been outstanding if potentially dilutive instruments were converted.

4. Share capital:

Authorized:		
Unlimited voting common shares		
Unlimited preferred shares		
Issued:		
8,000,000 common shares	$	400,000

4. Share capital (continued):

(a) Escrowed shares:

During the period, the Corporation issued 8,000,000 common shares at $0.05 per share for total proceeds of $400,000.

The issued and outstanding common shares will be held in escrow pursuant to the requirements of the Exchange.

All common shares acquired on exercise of common stock options granted to directors and officers prior to the completion of a QT, must also be deposited in escrow. As a result, the escrow shares have not been contemplated in the weighted-average shares outstanding calculation.

All common shares of the Corporation acquired in the secondary market prior to the completion of a QT by a Control Person, as defined in the policies of the Exchange, are required to be deposited in escrow. Subject to certain permitted exemptions, all securities of the Corporation held by principals of the resulting issuer will also be subject to escrow.

(b) Stock options:

The Corporation has adopted a common share stock option plan (“Option Plan”) in accordance with the policies of the TSX Venture Exchange. Stock options may be granted for common shares for a maximum term of ten years from the date of the grant and are non-transferable.

Unless otherwise stated, stock options fully vest when granted. The common share exercise price of stock options must be in compliance with the policies of the Exchange at the date of grant.

No stock options have been granted or are outstanding as at the date hereof.

5. Financial risk management objectives and policies:

(a) Capital management:

The Corporation includes equity, comprised of issued common shares, in the definition of capital.

The Corporation’s primary objective, with respect to its capital management, is to ensure that it has sufficient cash resources to fund the identification and evaluation of potential acquisitions. To secure the additional capital necessary to purse this objective, the Corporation may attempt to raise additional funds through the issuance of equity and by securing strategic partners.

5. Financial risk management objectives and policies (continued):

(a) Capital management (continued):

The Company's current capital was received from the issuance of common shares. The net proceeds raised to date and those anticipated following the close of the initial public offering ("IPO") (note 8) will only be sufficient to identify and evaluate a limited number of assets and businesses for the purpose of identifying and completing a QT.

The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements other than the expenditure restrictions applicable under TSX Venture Exchange Policy 2.4 – *Capital Pool Companies*, which will apply following the completion of the IPO. Expenditures may include expenses relating to the IPO, reasonable expenses relating to a proposed QT, assurance and audit fees, escrow agent and transfer agent fees, regulatory filing fees, and a maximum of $3,000 per month for other general and administrative costs.

(b) Fair values and risk disclosures:

(*i*) Fair value:

Fair value represents the price at which a financial instrument could be exchanged in an orderly market, in an arm's length transaction between knowledgeable and willing parties who are under no compulsion to act. Certain of the Corporation's accounting policies and disclosures require the determination of fair value, for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities. The Corporation's fair value measurements are classified as one of the following levels of the fair value hierarchy:

Level 1: Fair value measurements are those derived from quoted prices (unadjusted) in the active market for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2: Fair value measurements are those derived from inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (derived from prices).

Level 3: Fair value measurements are those derived from valuation techniques that include inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data.

The carrying value of cash and accounts payable and accrued liabilities approximates its fair value.

(*ii*) Credit risk:

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Corporation if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations and arises principally from the Corporation's cash. The carrying amount of cash represents the maximum credit exposure to the Corporation and to reduce the credit risk, cash is held with a major financial institution.

5. Financial risk management objectives and policies (continued):

(c) Liquidity risk:

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Corporation will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Corporation's approach to managing liquidity risk is to ensure that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet liabilities when due. The Corporation has accounts payable and accrued liabilities of $20,500 at March 31, 2021 and does not have significant exposure to liquidity risk.

(d) Market risk:

Market risk is the risk of loss that may arise from changes in market factors such as interest rates, foreign exchange rates, and commodity and equity prices. The Corporation does not have significant exposure to these risks.

6. Professional and incorporation fees:

Included in professional and incorporation fees is financial statement audit costs of $10,500 and legal costs of $10,000.

7. Related party transactions:

Other than the issuance of common shares, there were no other transactions with related parties and no remuneration was paid to key management personnel during the period from incorporation on February 2, 2021 to March 31, 2021.

8. Subsequent events:

(a) Initial public offering:

On February 26th, 2021, the Company engaged Canaccord Genuity Corp. ("Canaccord") to act as the Company's agent for an initial public offering ("IPO"). The Company will offer up to 4,000,000 of its common shares at a price of $0.10 per share for up to $400,000 in gross proceeds. As compensation for agency services, Canaccord will receive a cash commission of 10% of the gross IPO proceeds, and 10% agent's warrants (the "Agent's Warrants"). Each Agent's Warrant would be exercisable to purchase an additional common share in the Company at a price of $0.10 for a 60-month period following the completion of the IPO.

Concurrently with completion of the IPO, the Company intends to complete the Private Placement of 1,500,000 Common Shares at a price of $0.10 per Common Share for aggregate gross proceeds of $150,000. Closing of the IPO is not conditional upon the closing of the Private Placement.

Upon completion of the IPO and reclassification of the Company as a CPC, the common shares will be transferred to escrow and will be released rateably over period up to 18 months following the completion of a Qualifying Transaction.