

MedMira Inc.

Consolidated Financial Statements

July 31, 2024 and 2023

November 28, 2024

Management's responsibility for financial reporting

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

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

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

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

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

(signed) *Hermes Chan*

Chief Executive Officer

(signed) Markus Meile

Chief Financial Officer

Member of The AC Group of Independent Accounting Firms

November 28, 2024

Independent Auditor's Report

To the shareholders of MedMira Inc.

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of MedMira Inc., which comprise the consolidated statements of financial position as at July 31, 2024 and July 31, 2023, and the consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive loss, changes in equity (deficiency) and cash flows for the years ended July 31, 2024 and July 31, 2023, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of MedMira Inc. as at July 31, 2024 and July 31, 2023, and the results of its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the years ended July 31, 2024 and July 31, 2023 in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of MedMira Inc. in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the consolidated financial statements in Canada, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matter

A key audit matter is one that, in our professional opinion, was of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements for the year ended July 31, 2024. This matter was addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we not provide a separate opinion on this matter.

Revenue Recognition

Key Audit Matter Description

Revenue from customer orders are recognized over time provided they fit the criteria of International Financial Reporting Standards. This method allows recognizing revenue by reference to the stage of completion of the contract. The application of this method is complex and requires judgments by management when estimating the stage of completions, total project costs and costs to complete the work.

The risk for revenue being recognized in an incorrect period presents a key audit matter due to the financial significance and nature of revenue in the consolidated financial statements.

How the Key Audit Matter was Addressed in the Audit

Our audit procedures related to revenue recognition included the following, among others:

- Evaluation of internal control activities over recognition and testing of key controls.
- Analysis of significant sales contracts to verify correct accounting treatment.
- Enquiries with management to understand their project assessments and other relevant assessments and estimates.
- Testing of revenue calculations in relation to the sales contract.



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Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern

Without qualifying our opinion, we draw attention to Note 2 to the consolidated financial statements which indicates that the Company incurred a net and comprehensive loss of \$3.3 million for the year ended July 31, 2024, and the Company had an accumulated deficit of \$101.3 million. The Company's current liabilities exceeded its current assets by \$17.3 million and \$6.1 million of long-term debt was in default as of July 31, 2024. These conditions, along with other matters as set out in Note 2, indicate the existence of material uncertainties that cast significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

Other Information

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

Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not and will not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. In connection with our audit of the consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

We obtained Management's Discussion and Analysis prior to the date of this audit'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 Consolidated Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, management is responsible for assessing MedMira Inc.'s ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate MedMira Inc. or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing MedMira Inc.'s financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these consolidated financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:



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- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of MedMira Inc.'s internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on MedMira Inc.'s ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause MedMira Inc. to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

We 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.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period and are therefore key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

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

Arsenault Best Cameron Ellis

Chartered Professional Accountants

Consolidated statements of financial position
As at July 31, 2024 and July 31, 2023

In Canadian dollars

	<i>Notes</i>	31-Jul-24	31-Jul-23
		\$	\$
Assets			
<i>Current assets</i>			
Cash		2,097,595	13,178
Trade and other receivables		1,331,903	1,261,262
Income tax receivable		-	166,182
Prepaid expenses		69,635	69,238
Inventories	5	<u>178,035</u>	<u>182,424</u>
Total current assets		<u>3,677,168</u>	<u>1,692,284</u>
<i>Non-current assets</i>			
Property, plant and equipment	6	2,392,499	1,959,516
Intangible assets	7	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>
Total non-current assets		<u>2,392,501</u>	<u>1,959,518</u>
Total assets		<u><u>6,069,669</u></u>	<u><u>3,651,802</u></u>
Liabilities			
<i>Current liabilities</i>			
Current portion of debt	11	6,110,805	6,144,786
Trade accounts payable and accrued liabilities		2,716,613	3,262,729
Salaries and benefits payable		1,890,427	1,916,159
Interest payable		3,206,326	2,621,115
Deferred rent		-	1,153
Deferred revenue		641,588	749,882
Lease liabilities	10	297,360	169,188
Provision for royalty	13	98,673	84,673
Advance from investors	14	<u>5,992,335</u>	<u>776,544</u>
Total current liabilities		<u>20,954,127</u>	<u>15,726,229</u>
<i>Long term liabilities</i>			
Lease liability	10	2,260,366	1,838,628
Long term portion of debt	11	<u>891,781</u>	<u>1,118,600</u>
Total long term liabilities		<u>3,152,147</u>	<u>2,957,228</u>
Total liabilities		<u>24,106,274</u>	<u>18,683,457</u>
Equity (deficiency)			
Share capital	8	68,671,091	68,349,720
Equity reserve	8	14,577,728	14,577,728
Accumulated deficit		<u>(101,285,424)</u>	<u>(97,959,103)</u>
Total shareholders' deficiency		<u>(18,036,605)</u>	<u>(15,031,655)</u>
Total liabilities and equity (deficiency)		<u><u>6,069,669</u></u>	<u><u>3,651,802</u></u>

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

Approved on behalf of the Board of Directors

(signed) *Hermes Chan*, Director

(signed) *Steven Cummings*, Director

Consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive loss
For the years ended July 31, 2024 and July 31, 2023

In Canadian dollars

	<i>Notes</i>	31-Jul-24 \$	31-Jul-23 \$
Revenue			
Product			
Product sales	4	265,086	256,142
Product cost of sales		<u>(79,253)</u>	<u>(29,400)</u>
Gross margin on product		<u>185,833</u>	<u>226,742</u>
Services			
Service sales	4	147,482	176,387
Service cost of sales		<u>(106,826)</u>	<u>(102,747)</u>
Gross margin on services		<u>40,656</u>	<u>73,640</u>
Operating expenses			
Research and development	16	(476,891)	(470,683)
Sales and marketing		(283,125)	(196,112)
Other direct costs		(843,113)	(735,293)
General and administrative		<u>(1,196,356)</u>	<u>(842,612)</u>
Total operating expenses		<u>(2,799,485)</u>	<u>(2,244,700)</u>
Operating loss		<u>(2,572,996)</u>	<u>(1,944,318)</u>
Non-operating income (expense)			
Government assistance		143,088	166,182
Financing expense	20	<u>(896,413)</u>	<u>(897,522)</u>
Total non-operating income (expense)		<u>(753,325)</u>	<u>(731,340)</u>
Net and comprehensive loss		<u>(3,326,321)</u>	<u>(2,675,658)</u>
Basic loss per share	9	(0.005)	(0.004)
Diluted loss per share	9	(0.005)	(0.004)

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

Consolidated statement of changes in equity (deficiency)
For the years ended July 31, 2024 and July 31, 2023
In Canadian dollars

	<i>Notes</i>	Share capital		Equity reserve	Accumulated deficit	Shareholders' deficiency
		Common shares	Preferred shares			
				\$	\$	\$
Balance at July 31, 2022		68,347,220	2,500	14,577,728	(95,283,445)	(12,355,997)
Net and comprehensive loss		-	-	-	(2,675,658)	(2,675,658)
Balance at July 31, 2023		68,347,220	2,500	14,577,728	(97,959,103)	(15,031,655)
Net and comprehensive loss		-	-	-	(3,326,321)	(3,326,321)
Issuance of shares for debt	8	321,371	-	-	-	321,371
Balance at July 31, 2024		68,668,591	2,500	14,577,728	(101,285,424)	(18,036,605)

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

Consolidated statements of cash flows
For the years ended July 31, 2024 and July 31, 2023

In Canadian dollars

	<i>Notes</i>	31-Jul-24 \$	31-Jul-23 \$
Cash from operating activities			
Net loss		(3,326,321)	(2,675,658)
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation	6	309,552	212,897
Exchange rate loss on borrowings		31,057	-
Loss on Canada Emergency Business Loan	11	20,000	-
Movements in working capital:			
(Increase)/decrease in trade and other receivables		(70,641)	(11,174)
(Increase)/decrease in inventories		4,389	19,540
(Increase)/decrease in prepaid expenses		(397)	(15,305)
(Increase)/decrease in income tax receivable		166,182	(47,203)
Increase/(decrease) in trade and other payables		(546,125)	513,119
Increase/(decrease) in royalty provision		14,000	12,000
Increase/(decrease) in salary and benefits payable		(25,732)	144,484
Increase/(decrease) in deferred rent		(1,153)	(14,389)
Increase/(decrease) in interest payable		594,962	440,760
Increase/(decrease) in deferred revenue		(108,294)	153,179
Net cash used in operating activities		<u>(2,938,521)</u>	<u>(1,267,750)</u>
Cash flow from investing activities			
Payments to acquire property, plant and equipment		(742,535)	(1,267)
Net cash used in investing activities		<u>(742,535)</u>	<u>(1,267)</u>
Cash flow from financing activities			
Increase (decrease) in lease liability	10	549,910	(151,526)
Advances from investors	14	5,215,791	276,544
Proceeds from borrowings	11	-	1,093,313
Repayment of borrowings	11	(228)	30,403
Net cash from financing activities		<u>5,765,473</u>	<u>1,248,734</u>
Net increase (decrease) in cash		2,084,417	(20,283)
Cash at the beginning of the year		13,178	33,461
Cash at the end of the year		<u>2,097,595</u>	<u>13,178</u>

Non cash transactions (Note 21)

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

1. Reporting entity

Nature of operations

MedMira Inc. (“MedMira” or “the Company”) is a biotechnology company headquartered in Canada. The address of the Company’s registered office is 155 Chain Lake Drive, Suite 1, Halifax, Nova Scotia, B3S 1B3. MedMira Holding AG owns the majority of MedMira’s shares and is the controlling shareholder. The consolidated financial statements of the Company for the years ended July 31, 2024 and 2023, comprise the Company and its subsidiaries. MedMira, through its subsidiaries, is engaged in the business of research, development and manufacturing of rapid diagnostics and technologies. The Company invests in research to maintain and expand its position in the global diagnostics market. MedMira’s research is focused on specific areas of the broader diagnostics market, namely the rapid, point-of-care, and *in vitro* sectors.

2. Basis of preparation

a. Statement of compliance

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

The consolidated financial statements were authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on November 28, 2024.

b. Going-concern

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

The Company has incurred losses and negative cash flows from operations on a cumulative basis since inception. For the year ended July 31, 2024, the Company realized a net loss of \$3.3 million (July 31, 2023 - \$2.7 million), consisting of a net loss from operations of \$2.6 million (July 31, 2023 - \$1.9 million), and other non-operating losses of \$0.7 million (July 31, 2023 - \$0.7 million). Negative cash flows from operations were \$2.9 million (July 31, 2023 - \$1.7 million). As of July 31, 2024, the Company had an accumulated deficit of \$101.3 million (July 31, 2023 - \$98.0 million) and a negative working capital position of \$17.3 million (July 31, 2023 - \$14.0 million). In addition, as of July 31, 2024, \$6.1 million of debt was in default. The Company currently has insufficient cash to fund its operations for the next 12 months. In addition to its on-going working capital requirements, the Company must secure sufficient funding for its research and development programs for existing commitments, including its current portion of debt of approximately \$6.1 million. These material uncertainties may cast significant doubt about the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern.

The Company’s objectives in managing capital are to ensure it can meet its ongoing working capital requirements. The Company must secure sufficient capital to support its capital requirements for research and development programs, existing commitments, including its current portion of debt of approximately \$6.1 million, as well as growth opportunities.

Management dedicates significant time to pursuing additional revenue generating alternatives that will fund the Company’s operations and growth opportunities so it can continue as a going concern. Debt arrangements were also ongoing with the Company’s major shareholder and other debt holders. Subsequent to the close of fiscal year 2024,

MedMira has generated additional revenues from product sales and product development fees from unrelated third parties such as the John Hopkins University which support the Company's on-going operating costs and provide funding for its product development activities.

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

c. Basis of measurement

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

d. Functional and presentation currency

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

e. Use of estimates and judgements

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

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

MedMira Inc.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the years ended July 31, 2024 and July 31, 2023

In Canadian dollars

- Determination of the fair value of stock options granted. The Company uses an option pricing model, which includes significant assumptions including estimate of expected volatility, expected life, expected dividend rate and expected risk-free rate of return;
- Extension options for leases. When the company has the option to extend a lease, management uses its judgment to determine whether or not an option would be reasonably certain to be exercised. Management considers all facts and circumstances including their past practice and any cost that will be incurred to change the asset if an option to extend is not taken, to help them determine the lease term.

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

3. Significant accounting policies

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

The Company and its significant subsidiaries are shown below.

	Country of incorporation	Ownership interest	
		%	%
		31-Jul-24	31-Jul-23
MedMira Inc.	Canada	100%	100%
MedMira Laboratories Inc.	Canada	100%	100%
Maple Biosciences	Canada	100%	100%
MedMira International AG.	Switzerland	100%	100%
MedMira (US) Inc.	United States	100%	100%
Precious Life Savings Products	Canada	100%	100%

a. Basis of consolidation

Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are entities controlled by the Company. Control is achieved when the Company has the power over the investee, is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee; and can use its power to affect its returns. The Company reassesses whether it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control listed above. The financial statements of subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date that control commences until the date that control ceases. Intra-company balances and transactions, and any unrealized income and expenses arising from intra-company transactions, are eliminated in preparing the consolidated financial statements.

b. Foreign currency transactions

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

c. Cash

Cash is comprised of the company's bank account balances.

d. Financial instruments

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

Impairment of financial assets

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

Share capital

Common shares

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

Preferred shares

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

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

Warrant reserve

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

Equity reserve

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

*e. Property, plant and equipment**Recognition and measurement*

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

Subsequent costs

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

Depreciation

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

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

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

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

– right of use asset 14 years

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

f. Intangible assets

Research and development

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

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

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

Other intangible assets

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

Subsequent expenditure

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

Amortization

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

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

Intellectual properties/product technology 10 - 20 years

g. Inventories

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

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

Inventory cost includes expenditures incurred in acquiring the inventories, production or conversion costs and other costs incurred in bringing them to their existing location and condition.

h. Impairment of long-lived assets

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

The recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit (CGU) is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. For impairment testing, assets that cannot be tested individually are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or groups of assets (the CGU).

An impairment loss is recognized if the carrying amount of an asset or its CGU exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognized in profit or loss.

Impairment losses recognized in prior periods are assessed at each reporting date for any indications that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortization, if no impairment loss had been recognized.

i. Employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits

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

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

Share-based payment transactions

The grant date fair value of share-based payment awards granted to employees is recognized as an employee expense, with a corresponding increase in stock-based compensation reserve within equity, over the period that the employees

unconditionally become entitled to the awards. Under the Company's current option plan, options vest at the date of issuance; therefore, the full value of options is recorded as an increase in equity at the date of issuance.

j. Provisions

A provision is recognized if, because of a past event, the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The unwinding of the discount is recognized as financing expense within profit or loss.

k. Revenue

Revenue is recognized in a manner that depicts the transfer of promised goods or services to a customer and at an amount that reflects the consideration expected to be received in exchange for transferring those goods or services. This is achieved by applying the following five steps:

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

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

l. Deferred revenue

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

m. Deferred income taxes

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

n. Leases

Where the Company is a lessee, a right-of-use asset representing the right to use the underlying asset with a corresponding lease liability is recognized when the leased asset becomes available for use by the Company. The right-of-use asset is recognized at cost and is depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the estimated useful life of the asset and the lease term on a straight-line basis. The cost of the right-of-use asset is based on the following:

- the amount of initial recognition of related lease liability;
- adjusted by any lease payments made on or before inception of the lease;
- increased by any initial direct costs incurred; and – decreased by lease incentives received and any costs to dismantle the leased asset.

The lease term includes consideration of an option to extend or to terminate if the Company is reasonably certain to exercise that option. In addition, the right-of-use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain re-measurements of the lease liability.

Lease liabilities are initially recognized at the present value of the lease payments. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company's incremental borrowing rate. Generally, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate. In the situation where the implicit interest rate in the lease is not readily determined, the Company uses judgment to estimate the incremental borrowing rate for discounting the lease payments. The Company's incremental borrowing rate generally reflects the interest rate that the Company would have to pay to borrow a similar amount at a similar term and with a similar security. The Company estimates the lease term by considering the facts and circumstances that create an economic incentive to exercise an extension or termination option. Certain qualitative and quantitative assumptions are used when evaluating these incentives.

Subsequent to recognition, lease liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. Lease liabilities are re-measured when there is a change in future lease payments arising mainly from a change in an index or rate, if there is a change in the Company's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, or if the Company changes its assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase, renewal or termination option. The payments related to short-term leases and low-value leases are recognized and included within selling, general and administrative costs over the lease term in the unaudited interim consolidated statements of income.

4. Revenue

The Company derives approximately 80% (July 31, 2023 – 85%) of its revenue from four (July 31, 2023 – four) main customers and, for these customers, assesses the recoverability of each account on a regular basis.

	31-Jul-24	31-Jul-23
	\$	\$
Product sales	265,086	256,142
Service sales	147,482	176,387
Total Revenue	412,568	432,529

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

	31-Jul-24	31-Jul-23
	\$	\$
North America	357,626	401,837
Europe	54,942	30,692
Total Revenue	412,568	432,529

*For the year ended July 31, 2024, revenue in North America include sales made in Canada (the Company's country of domicile) of \$33,976 (2023 – \$22,231).

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5. Inventories

As of July 31, 2024, there were no valuation allowances against inventory (July 31, 2023 - \$nil).

During the year ended July 31, 2024, inventory valued at \$74,142 was expensed as product cost of sales (July 31, 2023 - \$39,525), which included write-downs of inventory as a result of net realizable value being lower than cost of \$27,677 (2023 – \$4,608). No inventory write-downs recognized in previous years were reversed during the current year.

	31-Jul-24	31-Jul-23
	\$	\$
Raw materials and consumables	169,015	158,883
Work in progress	-	9,901
Finished goods	9,020	13,640
Total Inventories	178,035	182,424

6. Property, plant and equipment

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

	Leasehold improvements	Laboratory equipment	Manufacturing equipment	Office equipment and furniture	Right of use asset	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Cost						
Balance at July 31, 2022	814,134	84,847	337,134	405,354	2,569,535	4,211,004
Additions	-	-	-	1,267	-	1,267
Balance at July 31, 2023	814,134	84,847	337,134	406,621	2,569,535	4,212,271
Additions	18,776	800	-	3,851	719,108	742,535
Balance at July 31, 2024	832,910	85,647	337,134	410,472	3,288,643	4,954,806
Accumulated depreciation and impairment losses						
Balance at July 31, 2022	814,134	61,219	244,307	369,587	550,611	2,039,858
Depreciation expense for the year	-	6,783	10,698	11,874	183,542	212,897
Balance at July 31, 2023	814,134	68,002	255,005	381,461	734,153	2,252,755
Depreciation expense for the year	626	6,903	23,194	12,322	266,507	309,552
Balance at July 31, 2024	814,760	74,905	278,199	393,783	1,000,660	2,562,307
Carrying amounts						
At July 31, 2022	-	23,628	92,827	35,767	2,018,924	2,171,146
At July 31, 2023	-	16,845	82,129	25,160	1,835,382	1,959,516
At July 31, 2024	18,150	10,742	58,935	16,689	2,287,983	2,392,499

7. Intangible assets

	Intellectual properties \$	Product technology \$	Total \$
Cost or deemed cost			
Balance at July 31, 2022	2,584,899	258,137	2,843,036
Balance at July 31, 2023	2,584,899	258,137	2,843,036
Balance at July 31, 2024	2,584,899	258,137	2,843,036
Accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses			
Balance at July 31, 2022	2,584,898	258,136	2,843,034
Balance at July 31, 2023	2,584,898	258,136	2,843,034
Balance at July 31, 2024	2,584,898	258,136	2,843,034
Carrying amounts			
At July 31, 2022	1	1	2
At July 31, 2023	1	1	2
At July 31, 2024	1	1	2

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

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

8. Capital and other components of equity

a. Authorized

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

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

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b. Share capital issued

	Number of		Value of		
	Common Shares	Preferred Shares	Common shares	Preferred shares	Total share capital
			\$	\$	\$
Balance at July 31, 2022	697,445,660	5,000,000	68,347,220	2,500	68,349,720
Balance at July 31, 2023	697,445,660	5,000,000	68,347,220	2,500	68,349,720
Issued in exchange for debt	4,284,931	-	321,371	-	321,371
Balance at July 31, 2024	701,730,591	5,000,000	68,668,591	2,500	68,671,091

During the year, 4,284,931 common shares (2023 – nil) were issued in exchange for debt in the amount of \$321,371 (2023 - nil).

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

The Series A preferred shares had a stated capital of \$2,500 at July 31, 2024 (July 31, 2023 - \$2,500).

c. Equity Reserve

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

	Equity Reserve
	\$
Balance at July 31, 2022	14,577,728
Balance at July 31, 2023	14,577,728
Balance at July 31, 2024	14,577,728

9. Loss per share

	31-Jul-24	31-Jul-23
Net income (loss)	(3,326,321)	(2,675,658)
Issued common shares	701,730,591	697,445,660
Weighted average number of	699,888,071	697,445,660
Basic earnings (loss) per share	(0.005)	(0.004)
Diluted earnings (loss) per share	(0.005)	(0.004)

The diluted weighted average number of common shares outstanding is the same as the basic weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the year ended July 31, 2024, as the exercise of warrants and options would be anti-dilutive.

10. Lease Liability

	Building
	\$
Balance at July 31, 2022	2,159,342
Interest expense	107,968
Less: lease payments	<u>(259,494)</u>
Balance at July 31, 2023	2,007,816
Increase in value of lease	719,097
Interest expense	100,392
Less: lease payments	<u>(269,579)</u>
Balance at July 31, 2024	2,557,726
Less: current portion	<u>(297,360)</u>
	2,260,366

The lease liability is based on one lease the company has for the building it is using for operations. The remaining lease term is 12 years. The imputed finance costs of the liability was determined based on an incremental borrowing rate of 5%. The minimum lease payments for the next five years is as follows:

	Lease liability	Finance charge	Total
	\$	\$	\$
2025	169,473	127,886	297,359
2026	177,946	119,413	297,359
2027	192,392	110,515	302,907
2028	202,515	100,896	303,411
2029	212,641	90,770	303,411

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11. Loans and borrowings

	31-Jul-24		31-Jul-23	
	Carrying value	Contract value	Carrying value	Contract value
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Short term loans	163,598	162,285	157,795	157,795
Loan 1	1,054,167	1,054,167	1,054,167	1,054,167
Loan 2	1,300,000	1,300,000	1,300,000	1,300,000
Loan 3	6,038	5,990	5,824	5,824
Loan 4	314,040	311,520	302,900	302,900
Loan 5	172,722	171,336	166,595	166,595
Loan 6	157,020	155,760	151,450	151,450
Loan 7	-	-	75,000	75,000
Loan 8	-	-	75,000	75,000
Loan 9	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000
Loan 10	38,240	37,097	197,655	197,655
Canada emergency business account	59,761	60,000	40,000	40,000
ACOA loans	473,610	473,610	473,610	473,610
Nova Scotia government loan 1	3,016,000	3,016,000	3,016,000	3,016,000
Nova Scotia government loan 2	97,390	97,390	97,390	97,390
Total loan principal	<u>7,002,586</u>	<u>6,995,155</u>	<u>7,263,386</u>	<u>7,263,386</u>
Long term portion of principal	891,781		1,118,600	
Current portion payable or principal	6,110,805		6,144,786	

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

2025	6,110,805
2026	345,258
2027	546,523
Carrying value	<u>7,002,586</u>

Short term loans

The Company has various short-term loans with one related party. This loan is utilized by the Company for short-term working capital requirements. The loan is due upon demand with an interest rate of 5%. The loan was in default at July 31, 2024.

Loan 1

Loan established October 31, 2012, bearing 5% interest with monthly interest only payments until November 30, 2013, followed by monthly principal payments and accrued interest for five additional years ending November 30, 2018. The loan is secured by interest on intellectual property and on the step-up technology. The loan was in default as of July 31, 2024 due to nonpayment of interest and principal payments and thus has been classified as a current liability.

Loan 2

Loan established July 31, 2012, bearing 5% interest with monthly interest payments were due until April 30, 2016, followed by equal monthly principal payments and accrued interest for four additional years ending July 31, 2022. The loan was in default due to nonpayment of interest and principal payments as of July 31, 2024 and thus has been classified as a current liability.

Loan 3

Loan was established on July 31, 2016, bearing 5% interest with the Company's Chief Financial Officer. The loan was renegotiated on January 21, 2017 and is now fully payable on or before October 1, 2018. The loan was in default due to nonpayment of interest and principal payments as of July 31, 2024 and thus has been classified as a current liability.

Loan 4

Loan was established on December 19, 2022 with a shareholder. The loan bears 5% interest and is due on August 1, 2026.

Loan 5

Loan was established on February 27, 2023 with a shareholder. The loan bears 5% interest and is due on December 1, 2026.

Loan 6

Loan was established on April 4, 2023 with a member of the board of directors. The loan bears 5% interest and is due on August 18, 2025.

Loan 7

Loan was converted into common shares on January 4, 2024.

Loan 8

Loan was converted into common shares on January 4, 2024.

Loan 9

Loan was established on August 18, 2022. The loan bears 5% interest and is due on August 18, 2025.

Loan 10

Loan was established on August 18, 2022. The loan bears 5% interest and is due on August 18, 2025. The loan was partially converted into shares on January 4, 2024.

Canada Emergency Business Account (CEBA)

The Company received a loan of CAD\$60,000 from Bank of Montreal which is fully secured by the Government of Canada. This Relief Line of Credit was the governments direct response to support Canadian companies during the COVID-19 situation. The loan is due in full on December 31, 2026 and carries an interest rate of 5%. The company did not repay the before January 18, 2024, therefore the Company has forfeited its entitlement to a credit in the amount of 33.3% equal to \$20,000.

Atlantic Canada Opportunities Agency (ACOA) loans

Loans established on October 31, 2012, bearing no interest with monthly principal payments of \$3,747 until July 31, 2013, followed by monthly principal payments of \$24,234 for five additional years ending July 31, 2018. The loan was renegotiated in July 2014, bearing no interest with a monthly principal payment of \$24,234 in August 2014 followed by 40 monthly principal payments of \$27,800 starting on February 1, 2015 and one monthly principal payment of \$26,975 at the end of the loan. The loan is secured by all present and subsequently acquired personal property, except consumer goods. The loan was in default due to nonpayment of interest and principal payments at July 31, 2024 and thus has been classified as a current liability.

Nova Scotia government loan 1

The loan was established in August 2015, bearing interest based on the Province of Nova Scotia's five year cost of funds, plus five hundred basis points. Monthly interest payments are due until August 31, 2018. Starting on September 1, 2016, thirteen monthly principal payments of \$120,000 are due followed by ten monthly principal payments of \$135,000 starting on October 1, 2017 and one monthly principal payment of \$106,000 on August 1, 2018. The loan is secured by first interest on intellectual property and on the Maple Bio sensor technology. The loan was in default due to nonpayment of interest and principal payments at July 31, 2024 and thus has been classified as a current liability. In September 15, 2020 the Company has entered into a forbearance agreement with the Province of Nova Scotia which allows the Company to defer principal and interest payments. The terms and condition were based on the Company's growth and milestone based achievements. On March 9, 2023, the Company received an additional Forbearance extension for a period of twelve months. Pending on the Company's achievement of growth milestones, the Province may extend this further. On April 3, 2024, the Company received an additional Forbearance extension for a period of twelve months. Pending on the Company's achievement of growth milestones, the Province may extend this further.

Nova Scotia government loan 2

Loan established September 14, 2012, bearing no interest with the balance due by August 31, 2018. The loan is secured by first interest on intellectual property and on the Maple Bio sensor technology. The loan was in default due to nonpayment of interest and principal payments at July 31, 2024 and thus has been classified as a current liability. In September 15, 2020 the Company has entered into a forbearance agreement with the Province of Nova Scotia which allows the Company to defer principal and interest payments. The terms and condition were based on the Company's growth and milestone-based achievements. On March 9, 2023, the Company received an additional Forbearance

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extension for a period of twelve months. Pending on the Company's achievement of growth milestones, the Province may extend this further. On April 3, 2024, the Company received an additional Forbearance extension for a period of twelve months. Pending on the Company's achievement of growth milestones, the Province may extend this further.

12. Capital management and financial risks

a. Capital management

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

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

	31-Jul-24	31-Jul-23
	\$	\$
Total debt	7,002,586	7,263,386
Less: Cash	<u>(2,097,595)</u>	<u>(13,178)</u>
Net debt	4,904,991	7,250,208
Shareholders' deficiency	<u>(18,036,605)</u>	<u>(15,031,655)</u>
Total capital	<u>(13,131,614)</u>	<u>(7,781,447)</u>

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

b. Foreign currency risk

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

	31-Jul-24	31-Jul-23
	US \$	US \$
Cash	30,612	1,608
Trade and other receivables	915,620	914,511
Prepaid expenses	2,222	-
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	1,300,993	1,296,279
Royalty provision	71,455	70,654
Advances from investors	1,647,668	75,000
Debt	27,690	200,000

A one percent change in the US dollar exchange rate would result in approximately a \$39,963 (2023 - \$26,331) impact on the consolidated statement of financial position and consolidated statement of operations.

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

	31-Jul-24	31-Jul-23
	CHF	CHF
Cash	120	3,094
Trade and other receivables	2,048	2,048
Prepaid expenses	17,903	17,903
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	379,825	296,635
Advances from investors	96,211	96,211
Debt	518,036	614,247

A one percent change in the CHF exchange rate would result in approximately a \$10,141 (2023 – \$10,301) impact on the consolidated statement of financial position and consolidated statement of operations.

c. Interest rate risk

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

d. Credit risk

The Company is exposed to credit risk in relation to its trade accounts receivable. To mitigate such risk, the Corporation continuously monitors the financial condition of its customers and reviews the credit history or worthiness of each new customer. The Company mitigates this risk by requiring a 100% down payment for new clients. The Company establishes an allowance for doubtful accounts based on specific credit risk of its customers by examining such factors as the number of overdue days of the customers' balance outstanding as well as the customers' collection history.

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Since 85% of the Company's sales are with three large international companies there is no significant concentration of credit risk.

Trade and other receivables include amounts that are past due as at July 31, 2024 for which the Company has not recognized an allowance for doubtful accounts because there has not been a significant change in credit quality of the customer and the amounts are still considered recoverable.

e. Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk represents the possibility that the Company may not be able to gather sufficient cash resources, when required and under reasonable conditions, to meet its financial obligations. As at July 31, 2024, the Company does not have sufficient cash to meet all of its current liabilities.

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

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

For the year ended July 31, 2024

	Total	Less than 1 year	1 to 3 years	4 to 5 years	After five years
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Debt	7,002,586	6,110,805	891,781	-	-
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	7,813,366	7,813,366	-	-	-
Lease liabilities	2,557,726	169,473	370,338	415,156	1,602,759
Advance from investors	5,992,335	5,992,335	-	-	-
Royalty provision	98,673	98,673	-	-	-
Total debt	23,464,686	20,184,652	1,262,119	415,156	1,602,759

For the year ended July 31, 2023

	Total	Less than 1 year	1 to 3 years	4 to 5 years	After five years
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Debt	7,263,386	6,144,786	1,118,600	-	-
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	7,800,003	7,800,003	-	-	-
Lease liabilities	2,007,816	169,188	573,297	447,748	817,583
Advance from investors	776,544	776,544	-	-	-
Royalty provision	84,673	84,673	-	-	-
Total debt	17,932,422	14,975,194	1,691,897	447,748	817,583

The payments noted above do not include interest payments.

f. Fair value of financial instruments

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

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

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

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

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

13. Royalty provision

During March 2015, the Company entered into a royalty agreement with MedMira Holding AG whereby MedMira Holding AG would receive a 10% royalty on all future U.S. sales of the Reveal G4 product for a five year period commencing on the day the first full payment and delivery of at least CAD \$100,000 worth of product. In exchange, MedMira Holding AG provided the Company with \$270,000 to fund costs required to complete the product development and obtain US Food and Drug Administration (FDA) pre-market approval. At the inception of the arrangement, the Company's best estimate of the value of the provision was \$nil and as MedMira Holding AG is the controlling shareholder of the Company, the \$270,000 was recorded in equity reserve. As at July 31, 2024, the

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Company's best estimate of the fair value of the provision was \$98,673 (2023 - \$84,673), which is recorded in royalty provision and the change in fair value of the provision recorded in financing expense in profit or loss.

During July 2016, the Company entered into a royalty agreement with MedMira Holding AG whereby MedMira Holding AG would receive a 10% royalty on all future sales of the hepatitis C (HCV) portion of the approved Multiplo HIV/HCV test commencing on the day of the first full delivery and payment of CAD \$10,000 worth of product. In exchange, MedMira Holding AG provided the Company with \$200,000 to fund costs required to complete product development and obtain FDA pre-market approval. At the inception of the arrangement, the Company's best estimate of the fair value of the provision was \$nil and as MedMira Holding AG is the controlling shareholder of the Company, the \$200,000 was recorded in equity reserve. As at July 31, 2024, the Company's best estimate of the fair value of the provision was \$nil. Management's fair value estimate was based on changes made during the FY2017 product commercialization prioritization process which placed the Multiplo HIV/HCV project on hold until further notice.

During October 2016, the Company entered into a royalty agreement with Ritec AG whereby Ritec AG would receive a 12.5% royalty on all future sales of the approved Reveal G4 CLIA-waived product commencing on the day of the first full delivery and payment of CAD \$10,000 worth of product. In exchange, Ritec AG provided the Company with \$1,310,100 to fund costs required to complete the product development, clinical trials and obtain FDA approval. At the inception of the arrangement, the Company's best estimate of the fair value of the provision was \$nil and as Ritec AG is owned by a shareholder of MedMira Holding AG who is the controlling shareholder of the Company, the \$1,310,100 was recorded in equity reserve. At July 31, 2024, the Company's best estimate of the fair value of the provision was \$nil.

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

	Provision for royalty
	\$
Balance at July 31, 2022	72,673
Fair value measurement of Reveal G4 royalty	12,000
Balance at July 31, 2023	84,673
Fair value measurement of Reveal G4 royalty	14,000
Balance at July 31, 2024	<u>98,673</u>

14. Advances from investors

During fiscal year 2024, the Company has received \$5,215,791 (fiscal year 2023 - \$776,544) in advances from investors. These advances will be converted to common shares at a date to be determined. Until such time that the advances are converted to common shares, the company is obligated to pay 5% interest on the amount received.

15. Related parties

The following transactions occurred with related parties during the year ended July 31, 2024:

- Short term loans of nil were repaid to an officer (July 31, 2023 – \$15,000).
- Royalty payments of \$14,000 were incurred and owed to MedMira Holding AG (2023 - \$12,000).
- Long term loan of nil was received from a shareholder (2023 – \$469,495).
- Long term loan of nil was received from a member of the board of directors (2023 – \$151,450).
- Two shareholder advances in the amount of \$3,690,450 were received from the company’s largest shareholder (2023 – nil).

The following balances with related parties were outstanding at July 31, 2024:

- Salaries and benefits payable totalling \$1,383,556 were due to the CEO and CFO (2023 - \$1,389,650).
- A long-term loan totalling \$6,038 (2023 - \$5,824) and accrued interest of \$76 (2023 - \$500) was due to the Chief Financial Officer.
- A short-term loan totalling \$163,598 (2023 - \$157,794) and accrued interest of \$9,014 (2023 - \$29,731) were owed to an officer.
- A royalty provision was owed to MedMira Holding AG of \$98,673 (2023 - \$84,673).
- Long terms loan totalling \$486,762 (2023 – \$469,495) and accrued interest of \$37,684 (2023 – \$12,809) were owed to a shareholder.
- A long-term loan totalling \$157,020 (2023 – \$151,450) and accrued interest of \$10,411 (2023 – \$2,448) was owed to a member of the board of directors.
- Shareholder advances totalling \$3,690,450 (2023 – nil) and accrued interest of \$85,292 (2023 – nil) were owed to the company’s largest shareholder.
- Expenses in the amount of \$17,059 (2023 - \$16,454) were owed to an officer.

The remuneration of directors and the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer during the year is shown below.

	31-Jul-24	31-Jul-23
	\$	\$
Salaries including short-term benefits	160,000	160,000

16. Research and development

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

	31-Jul-24	31-Jul-23
	\$	\$
Research and development expenses	(546,725)	(519,370)
Less: research and development expenses allocated to cost of sales	69,834	48,687
Net research and development expense	(476,891)	(470,683)

17. Income taxes

a. Reconciliation of total tax expense

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

	31-Jul-24	31-Jul-23
	\$	\$
Loss before income tax	(3,326,321)	(2,675,659)
Income tax rate	31%	31.0%
Income tax recovery at the combined statutory income tax rate	(1,031,160)	(829,454)
Other permanent differences	73,680	50,384
Change in unrecorded temporary differences	902,038	650,943
Book to tax difference	55,442	128,127
Income tax recovery	-	-

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

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	31-Jul-24	31-Jul-23
	\$	\$
Non-capital losses	46,351,724	43,271,196
Scientific research and development costs	7,103,766	7,103,766
Foreign exchange	31,714	111,924
Property and equipment	812,649	1,021,608
Total	54,299,853	51,508,494

The company has available \$46,351,724 in non-capital losses that can be used to reduce taxable income and that expire between the years ended July 31, 2026 and July 31, 2044. The company also has available \$1,635,929 in investment tax credits that can be used to reduce federal taxes payable and that expire between the years ended July 31, 2024 and July 31, 2037.

At July 31, 2024, the Company has \$nil unrecognized deferred tax liability (July 31, 2023 - \$nil) for taxes that would be payable on the unremitted earnings of certain of the Company's subsidiaries.

18. Expenses by nature

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

	31-Jul-24	31-Jul-23
	\$	\$
Change in inventory	(74,142)	(39,525)
Employee benefits	(1,452,431)	(1,266,720)
Depreciation	(309,552)	(212,897)
Distribution	(41,062)	(3,737)
Facility	(172,835)	(102,184)
Professional services	(432,891)	(338,030)
Lab supplies	(122,081)	(91,468)
Other expenses	(230,401)	(204,929)
Exchange gains/(losses)	(150,169)	(117,357)
Fair value change in royalty provision	(14,000)	(12,000)
Finance costs	(882,413)	(885,522)
Government assistance	143,088	166,182
	(3,738,889)	(3,108,187)

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19. Operating segments

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

20. Financing expense

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

	31-Jul-24	31-Jul-23
	\$	\$
Fair value change in provision for royalty	(14,000)	(12,000)
Finance costs	<u>(882,413)</u>	<u>(885,522)</u>
Total financing expense	<u>(896,413)</u>	<u>(897,522)</u>

21. Non cash transactions

	31-Jul-24	31-Jul-23
	\$	\$
Share issuances (note 8)	321,371	-
Loan repayment (note 11)	(311,620)	-
Interest repayment (note 11)	<u>(9,751)</u>	-
Total financing expense	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>