



NatureBank Asset Management Inc.

Consolidated Financial Statements
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

For the year ended December 31, 2019

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholders of
NatureBank Asset Management Inc.

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of NatureBank Asset Management Inc. (the "Company"), which comprise the consolidated statements of financial position as at December 31, 2019 and 2018, and the consolidated statements of income and comprehensive income, changes in shareholders' deficiency and cash flows for the years then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, these consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at December 31, 2019 and 2018, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS").

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audits 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 the Company 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 in our audits is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern

We draw attention to Note 1 of the consolidated financial statements, which indicates that as at December 31, 2019, the Company has accumulated net losses of \$18,448,150 since inception and has a working capital deficiency of \$828,094. As stated in Note 1, these events and conditions indicate that a material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information obtained at the date of this auditor's report includes Management's Discussion and Analysis.

Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information 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 auditor's report. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. 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 IFRS, 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 the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the 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:

- 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 the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the 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 the Company 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.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Company to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

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

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

“DAVIDSON & COMPANY LLP”

Vancouver, Canada

Chartered Professional Accountants

July 15, 2020

NATUREBANK ASSET MANAGEMENT INC.
Consolidated Statements of Financial Position
At December 31, 2019 and 2018
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

	Notes	2019	2018
ASSETS			
Current Assets			
Cash		\$ 565,925	\$ 509,725
Accounts and other receivables	6	129,357	105,608
Inventory	7	460,580	506,830
Contract development costs	7	70,353	-
Prepaid expenses	8	192,509	195,547
Assets held for sale	5	-	1,791,237
Deposit	9	11,500	-
Total Current Assets		1,430,224	3,108,947
Deposits	9	-	26,200
Property and equipment	10	17,304	19,599
Right-of-use asset	11	96,535	-
Investment	12	87,480	-
Total Long-term Assets		201,319	45,799
Total Assets		\$ 1,631,543	\$ 3,154,746
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' DEFICIENCY			
Current Liabilities			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	14	\$ 561,124	\$ 842,033
Provisions	15	141,026	1,606,554
Deferred revenue		607,962	432,170
Convertible debentures	16	866,575	863,467
Lease liability	11	81,631	-
Liabilities held for sale	5	-	930,227
Total Current Liabilities		2,258,318	4,674,451
Provisions	15	211,559	58,188
Deferred revenue		-	4,763
Total Long-term Liabilities		211,559	62,951
Total Liabilities		2,469,877	4,737,402
Shareholders' Deficiency			
Share capital	17	14,836,687	14,654,255
Reserves	17	2,699,081	2,699,081
Equity component of convertible debenture		74,048	74,048
Accumulated other comprehensive income		-	27,869
Deficit		(18,448,150)	(19,037,909)
Total Shareholders' Deficiency		(838,334)	(1,582,656)
Total Liabilities and Shareholders' Deficiency		\$ 1,631,543	\$ 3,154,746

Nature and continuance of operations (note 1)
Commitment (note 20)
Events after the reporting date (notes 15, 16)

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

Approved on behalf of the Board:

"Phil Cull"

"James Tansey"

Phil Cull, Director

James Tansey, Director

NATUREBANK ASSET MANAGEMENT INC.

Consolidated Statements of Income and Comprehensive Income

For the Year ended December 31, 2019 and 2018

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

	Note		2019		2018
Revenue	18, 19	\$	2,850,768	\$	2,755,464
Cost of goods sold			1,293,193		927,432
Gross profit			1,557,575		1,828,032
Operating Expenses					
Amortization	10		4,417		5,268
Amortization of intangible assets	13		25,000		25,000
Amortization of right-of-use asset	11		57,920		-
Consulting fees			135,015		79,817
Foreign exchange			36,284		(43,651)
Professional, investor and agent fees			127,788		142,198
Salaries, management fees and benefits	18		954,657		898,497
Selling, general, and administrative			279,769		248,332
Total Operating Expenses			1,620,850		1,355,461
			(63,275)		472,571
Accounts payable write-down			117,282		-
Finance costs	16		(51,005)		(64,734)
Gain on debt settlement	15		729,728		-
Gain on sale of subsidiaries	5		176,569		-
Interest expense			(117,011)		(177,011)
Interest income			158		153
Interest on lease liabilities	11		(12,676)		-
Loss on disposal of property and equipment	10		(7,936)		-
Loss on provision estimate revision	15		(15,800)		-
Other income			30,171		6,076
			849,480		(235,516)
Net income from continuing operations			786,205		237,055
Discontinued Operations					
Income (loss) from discontinued operations	5		(202,393)		512,840
Net income for the year			583,812		749,895
Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)					
Exchange gain (loss) on translation of discontinued operations			(21,922)		17,580
Comprehensive income for the year		\$	561,890	\$	767,475
Income per share from continuing operations, basic and diluted		\$	0.014	\$	\$0.004
Income per share from discontinued operations, basic and diluted		\$	(0.004)	\$	\$0.010
Weighted average number of shares outstanding			56,679,568		52,631,076

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

NATUREBANK ASSET MANAGEMENT INC.

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Deficiency

For the Year ended December 31, 2019 and 2018

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

	Share Capital		Reserves	Equity component of debentures	Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	Deficit	Total
	Number	Amount					
Balance at December 31, 2017	52,631,076	\$ 14,654,255	\$ 2,699,081	\$ 74,048	\$ 10,289	\$ (19,787,804)	\$ (2,350,131)
Exchange gain on translation of discontinued operations	-	-	-	-	17,580	-	17,580
Income for the year	-	-	-	-	-	749,895	749,895
Balance at December 31, 2018	52,631,076	14,654,255	2,699,081	74,048	27,869	(19,037,909)	(1,582,656)
Issuance of shares	9,121,603	182,432	-	-	-	-	182,432
Exchange gain on translation of foreign operations	-	-	-	-	(21,922)	-	(21,922)
Re-class of accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) on sale of subsidiaries	-	-	-	-	(5,947)	5,947	-
Income for the year	-	-	-	-	-	583,812	583,812
Balance at December 31, 2019	61,752,679	\$ 14,836,687	\$ 2,699,081	\$ 74,048	\$ -	\$ (18,448,150)	\$ (838,334)

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

NATUREBANK ASSET MANAGEMENT INC.
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
For the Year ended December 31, 2019 and 2018
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

	2019	2018
Cash provided by (used in) continuing operating activities:		
Net income for the year from continuing operations	\$ 786,205	\$ 237,055
Items not involving cash:		
Accounts payable write-down	117,282	-
Accrued interest expense	117,011	178,065
Amortization	4,417	5,268
Amortization of intangible assets	25,000	25,000
Amortization of right-of-use asset	57,920	-
Finance costs on convertible debentures	51,005	64,734
Loss on disposal of property and equipment	7,936	-
Gain on debt settlement	(729,728)	-
Loss on provision estimate revision	15,800	-
Gain on sale of subsidiaries	(176,569)	-
Interest expense on lease	12,676	-
Changes in non-cash operating working capital (note 25):	(88,063)	(243,154)
Net cash flows provided by operating activities:	200,892	266,968
Investing activities provided by (used in):		
Acquisition of property and equipment	(10,058)	(417)
Cash paid for distribution rights	(25,000)	(25,000)
Repayment of provisions	(677,481)	-
Repayment of intercompany loans	406,780	-
Proceeds received on sale of subsidiaries	442,801	-
Cash held in subsidiary sold	(21)	-
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	137,021	(25,417)
Financing activities:		
Interest paid on convertible debentures	(38,542)	(45,639)
Lease payment made	(85,500)	-
Net cash used in financing activities	(124,042)	(45,639)
Increase in cash – continued operations	213,871	195,912
Increase in cash – discontinued operations (note 5)	3,164	626,852
Change in cash held in assets held for sale	(160,835)	(843,034)
Cash, beginning of year (including discontinued operations)	509,725	529,995
Cash, end of year*	\$ 565,925	\$ 509,725

*December 31, 2018 includes cash of discontinued operations.

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

NATUREBANK ASSET MANAGEMENT INC.
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
For the Year ended December 31, 2019 and 2018
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

Supplemental disclosures and non-cash transactions relating to financing and investing activities:

		2019		2018
Accrued interest on convertible debentures	\$	57,562	\$	48,207
Shares issued for debt settlement		182,432		-
Initial recognition of right-of-use asset and lease liability	\$	154,455	\$	-

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

1. Nature and Continuance of Operations

NatureBank Asset Management Inc. (the “Company”) was incorporated on July 6, 2005 under the Business Corporations Act (BC). The Company was classified as a Capital Pool Company and completed an initial public offering and commenced trading on the TSX Venture Exchange (“TSX-V”) on April 25, 2006.

The Company’s head office, principal address, and registered and records office is located at Unit 300-948 Homer Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, V6B 2W7, Canada.

The Company’s primary business is the sourcing, financing, development, and commercialization of sustainable commodities across the agro-forestry and carbon sectors.

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards applicable to a going concern, which assumes that the Company will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business and continue operations for the next twelve months.

The Company’s ability to continue as a going concern is dependent upon its ability to generate future profitable operations and/or obtain the necessary financing to meet its obligations and repay its liabilities arising from normal business operations when they come due. As at December 31, 2019, the Company has accumulated net losses of \$18,448,150 since inception and has a working capital deficiency of \$828,094. Material uncertainties related to the Company’s ability to secure additional funding or deliver profitable operations may cast significant doubt on the entity’s ability to continue as a going concern. Realizable values may be substantially different from carrying values as shown and these consolidated financial statements do not give effect to adjustments that would be necessary to the carrying values and classification of assets and liabilities should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern.

In March 2020 the World Health Organization declared coronavirus COVID-19 a global pandemic. This contagious disease outbreak, which has continued to spread, and any related adverse public health developments, has adversely affected workforces, economies, and financial markets globally, potentially leading to an economic downturn. It is not possible for the Company to predict the duration or magnitude of the adverse results of the outbreak and its effects on the Company’s business or results of operations at this time.

2. General Information and Basis of Preparation

a) Statement of Compliance

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

b) Basis of Consolidation

The subsidiaries of the Company are:

Company	Jurisdiction of Incorporation	2019 Ownership %	2018 Ownership %	Status
Offsetters Clean Technology Inc. (“OCT”)	British Columbia, Canada	100%	100%	Operating
ERA Ecosystem Restoration Associates Inc.	British Columbia, Canada	100%	100%	Operating
ERA Ecosystem Services U.S., Inc.	Nevada, United States	100%	100%	Operating
NatureBank Technology, Inc.	British Columbia, Canada	100%	100%	Inactive
Carbon Credit Corp. (“CCC”)	British Columbia, Canada	100%	100%	Inactive
Nature Ventures GmbH	Zurich, Switzerland	0%	100%	Disposed (Note 5)
Forest Finest Consulting GmbH (“FFC”)	Bonn, Germany	18%	100%	Disposed (Note 5)

Significant intercompany balances and transactions, including any unrealized income and expenses arising from inter-company transactions are eliminated in preparing the consolidated financial statements.

c) Basis of Measurement

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis except for certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value.

d) Functional Currency

The functional currency of the Company and all its subsidiaries is the Canadian Dollar (“CAD”), except for FFC, which was Euro (“Euro” or “€”). The presentation currency of the financial statements is the CAD.

e) Approval of the Financial Statements

The financial statements of the Company for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018 were approved and authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on July 15, 2020.

3. Significant Accounting Policies

a) Project development expenditures

The Company incurs project expenditures to research properties, conduct pre-feasibility evaluation activities, scope projects, acquire carbon rights and develop carbon rights to project validation either intended for sale or use from an independent third party. The Company records project expenditures as either research costs, which are expensed as incurred, or development expenditures, which are either included in inventory or capitalized as an intangible asset depending on whether the carbon offset credits from the project are intended for sale or use.

The costs to develop the projects include directly attributable labor, overhead, materials and consulting fees. The Company will capitalize costs to develop a project intended for use that it legally holds the carbon rights to, as long as the Company:

- (i) maintains assurance over the technical feasibility of completing the project
- (ii) has the intention to have the project validated and sell or use the Verified Emission Reduction units ("VERs").
- (iii) has the ability to use or sell the VERs.
- (iv) can demonstrate the project has probable future economic benefits.
- (v) has adequate technical and financial resources to complete the development to sell the VERs.
- (vi) has the ability to reliably measure the expenditure attributable to the project during its development.

If the development costs do not meet these requirements or the Company does not hold the carbon rights to the project, the Company will expense the costs as incurred. Costs are capitalized on projects intended for use until the commencement of production and are then amortized over the expected life of the project on a units of production basis.

Expenditures incurred in connection with developing a project to which the Company holds with the intent to sell are considered work in process costs of inventory which are intangible in nature. If a project cannot be validated, the Company will review it for impairment based on its recoverability. The Company will assess projects for impairment on a regular basis to ensure the carrying value does not exceed the recoverable value for a project. Where the carrying value does exceed the recoverable value, the Company will record the impairment by writing down the project to its recoverable value, less estimated costs to complete the project.

b) Inventories

The Company's inventory consists of project development costs and finished goods. Project development cost inventory consists of carbon rights, labor and material costs incurred to advance the projects through validation and verification. Finished goods are VERs ready for sale and they are recognized when registered with an official VER registry company. The registry process means the inventory is registered in the name of the Company and available for sale.

Inventory is measured at the lower of cost or net realizable value. Inventory is valued using the weighted average method for each specific project.

3. Significant Accounting Policies (cont'd)

c) Revenue Recognition

The Company recognizes revenue from the sales of VERs, carbon management, project development consulting services, and other environmental consulting services. Revenue is recognized upon transfer of control of the promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration the Company expects to receive in exchange for those goods or services or upon satisfaction of performance obligations under the contract terms. Performance obligations are satisfied and revenue is recognized, either over time or at a point in time, according to the specific terms of the contract.

VERs

The Company sells VERs to customers whereby the Company transfers the VERs directly to the customer or retires the VERs on the customer's behalf. Revenue from the sale of VERs is recorded when the VERs have been retired or transferred and the Company's performance obligation has been satisfied. Retirement of VERs is done at an official VER registry company, either in the name of the buyer or in the name of the Company, in which case the Company retires the VERs on behalf of its clients. VERs are retired so that no other party can claim the benefits from the VERs.

Deferred revenue is derived from the sale of carbon offsets when the client has been invoiced or the cash has been collected, but the VERs have not yet been transferred to or retired on behalf of the customer. Deferred revenue is recognized as revenue upon the retirement of the VERs. In situations where the customer desires specific project VERs, revenue may be deferred for more than twelve months.

Carbon management, project development consulting services, and other consulting services

The Company provides carbon management and consulting services on a fixed fee basis. Performance obligations for services are typically satisfied over time as services are rendered. Revenue is recognized based on the extent of progress towards completion of the performance obligation, on a project-by-project basis. The method used to measure progress depends on the nature of the services and completion of deliverables. Losses on contracts are recognized in the period when the loss is known and can be reasonably estimated. Amounts received from customers in advance of completion of the work are recorded as deferred revenue. Work completed towards performance obligations that have not been satisfied are recorded as contract development costs.

When the outcome of an arrangement cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognized only to the extent of the expenses recognized that are recoverable. The estimates of revenue depends on management judgement and assumptions regarding expected total costs and revenues and recoverability of expenses. Management also uses judgement in assessing the assurance of collectability.

d) Property and Equipment

Property and equipment are recorded at cost less accumulated impairment losses and amortization.

Where an item of property and equipment comprises significant components with different useful lives, the components are accounted for as separate items of plant and equipment.

The Company amortizes its assets on a declining balance basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets as follows:

Computer equipment	45%
Furniture and equipment	20%

3. Significant Accounting Policies (cont'd)

e) Intangible assets

Intangible assets include development costs directly related to new projects. Costs are capitalized until the project is ready for commercial purposes and are then amortized over the expected life of the project. Sales, marketing and distribution rights have an expected life equal to the term of the contract, typically five years.

f) Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company's non-financial assets are reviewed for indications of impairment at each statement of financial position date. If indication of impairment exists, the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

An impairment loss is recognized when the carrying amount of an asset, or its cash generating unit ("CGU"), exceeds its recoverable amount. A CGU is the smallest identifiable group of assets that generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets. Impairment losses are recognized in profit and loss for the period. Impairment losses recognized in respect of CGUs are allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to CGUs and then to reduce the carrying amount of the other assets in the unit on a pro-rata basis.

The recoverable amount is the greater of the asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use. 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 an asset that does not generate largely independent cash inflows, the recoverable amount is determined for the CGU to which the asset belongs.

An impairment loss is reversed if there is an indication that 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. An impairment loss with respect to goodwill is never reversed.

g) Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) that has arisen as a result of a past event and it is probable that a future outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, provided that a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. If the effect is material, provisions are recognized at present value by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money. Where discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as a finance cost in comprehensive loss.

Provisions related to future validation, maintenance and monitoring of projects are estimated in cost of goods sold at the time the related sale of carbon rights and VERs is recognized, and are estimated on an individual basis. As the Company performs maintenance activities its provision is reduced. Over time, the actual costs of the maintenance liabilities may differ from the original estimate or the estimate may need to be revised. When better information becomes available that leads to a revised estimate or the results differ, the Company recognizes the effect as an expense adjustment in that period.

3. Significant Accounting Policies (cont'd)

h) Income (loss) per share

Basic income (loss) per share is computed by dividing net income (loss) available to common shareholders by the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the reporting period. Diluted income (loss) per share is computed similar to basic income (loss) per share except that the weighted average shares outstanding are increased to include additional shares for the assumed exercise of stock options and warrants, if dilutive. The number of additional shares is calculated by assuming that outstanding stock options and warrants were exercised and that the proceeds from such exercises were used to acquire common stock at the average market price during the reporting periods.

For the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, there were no "in the money" dilutive instruments that impacted the calculation of diluted income per share.

i) Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than the functional currency of the entity are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each statement of financial position date, monetary assets and liabilities are translated using the period end foreign exchange rate. Non-monetary assets and liabilities are translated using the historical rate on the date of the transaction. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are stated at fair value are translated using the historical rate on the date that the fair value was determined. All gains and losses on translation of these foreign currency transactions are included in determination of comprehensive loss.

Where applicable, the functional currency is translated into the presentation currency using the period-end rates for assets and liabilities while the operations and cash flows are translated using average rates of exchange. Exchange adjustments arising when net assets and profit or loss are translated into the presentation currency are taken into a separate component of equity and reported in other comprehensive income or loss.

j) Income taxes

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax is recognized in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in equity. Current tax expense is the expected tax payable on taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at period end, adjusted for amendments to tax payable with regards to previous years.

Deferred tax is recorded by providing for temporary differences, between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Temporary differences are not provided for relating to goodwill not deductible for tax purposes, the initial recognition of assets or liabilities that affect neither accounting nor taxable loss nor differences relating to investments in subsidiaries to the extent that they will probably not reverse in the foreseeable future. The amount of deferred tax provided is based on the expected manner of realization or settlement of the carrying amount of assets and liabilities, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

3. Significant Accounting Policies (cont'd)

j) Income taxes (cont'd)

A deferred tax asset is recognized only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the asset can be utilized. To the extent that the Company does not consider it probable that a deferred tax asset will be recovered, it does not recognize the asset.

k) Share-based payments

The Company grants stock options to directors, officers, employees and consultants. The fair value of stock options is measured on the grant date, using the Black-Scholes option pricing model and is recognized over the vesting period of the related options. Consideration paid for the shares on the exercise of stock options is credited to share capital.

l) Financial instruments

Classification

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

Measurement

Financial assets and liabilities at amortized cost

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

Financial assets and liabilities at FVTPL

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

Financial assets at FVTOCI

Investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI are initially recognized at fair value plus transaction costs. Subsequently they are measured at fair value, with gains and losses arising from changes in fair value recognized in other comprehensive income (loss) as they arise.

3. Significant Accounting Policies (cont'd)

l) Financial Instruments (cont'd)

Impairment of financial assets at amortized cost

An 'expected credit loss' impairment model applies which requires a loss allowance to be recognized based on expected credit losses. The estimated present value of future cash flows associated with the asset is determined and an impairment loss is recognized for the difference between this amount and the carrying amount as follows: the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to estimated present value of the future cash flows associated with the asset, discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate, either directly or through the use of an allowance account and the resulting loss is recognized in profit or loss for the period. In a subsequent period, if the amount of the impairment loss related to financial assets measured at amortized cost decreases, the previously recognized impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss to the extent that the carrying amount of the investment at the date the impairment is reversed does not exceed what the amortized cost would have been had the impairment not been recognized.

Derecognition

Financial assets

The Company derecognizes financial assets only when the contractual rights to cash flows from the financial assets expire, or when it transfers the financial assets and substantially all of the associated risks and rewards of ownership to another entity. Gains and losses on derecognition are generally recognized in profit or loss.

The Company provides information about its financial instruments measured at fair value at one of three levels according to the relative reliability of the inputs used to estimate the fair value:

Level 1 – quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;

Level 2 – inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e., as prices) or indirectly (i.e., derived from prices); and

Level 3 – inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs)

m) Business combinations

The acquisition method of accounting is used to account for business combinations by the Company. The consideration transferred for the acquisition of a business is the fair values of the assets transferred, the liabilities incurred and the equity interests issued by the Company. The consideration transferred includes the fair value of any asset or liability resulting from a contingent consideration arrangement. Acquisition-related costs are expensed as incurred. Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination are measured initially at their fair values at the acquisition date.

The excess of the consideration transferred, the amount of any non-controlling interest in the acquiree, and the acquisition-date fair value of any previous equity interest in the acquiree over the fair value of the identifiable net assets acquired is recorded as goodwill.

3. Significant Accounting Policies (cont'd)

n) Assets held for sale and discontinued operations

(i) Assets held for sale:

The Company classifies assets, or disposal groups, as held for sale when it expects to recover their carrying amounts primarily through sale rather than through continuing use. To meet criteria to be held for sale, the sale must be highly probable, and the assets or disposal groups must be available for immediate sale in their present condition. The Company must be committed to a plan to sell the assets or disposal group, and the sale should be expected to qualify for recognition as a completed sale within one year from the date of classification.

The Company measures assets or disposal groups at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell. Any impairment loss on a disposal group is first allocated to goodwill, and then to remaining assets and liabilities on a pro-rata basis, except that no loss is allocated to inventories or financial assets. Impairment losses on initial classification as held for sale and subsequent gains and losses on remeasurement are recognized in profit or loss; however, gains are not recognized in excess of any cumulative impairment loss. Upon classifying asset or disposal groups as held for sale, the Company presents the assets separately as a single amount and the associated liabilities separately as a single amount on the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position. Comparative period balances are not restated. Assets held for sale are not depreciated, depleted, or amortized.

(ii) Discontinued operations:

A discontinued operation is a component of the Company's business that represents a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations that has been disposed of or classified as held for sale. The operations and cash flows can be clearly distinguished from the rest of the Company, both operationally and for financial reporting purposes. When the Company classifies an operation as a discontinued operation, it represents the comparative Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Loss as if the operation had been discontinued from the start of the comparative year. In doing this, the Company excludes the results for the discontinued operations and any gain or loss from disposal from the consolidated statements of operations from continuing operations and presents them on a separate line as profit or loss (net of tax) from the discontinued operation. Per share information and changes to discontinued operations other consolidated comprehensive loss related to discontinued operations are presented separately from continuing operations. Cash flows from discontinued operations are presented separately from cash flows from continuing operations in the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows.

o) Critical accounting estimates, judgments and assumptions

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities at the date of the annual consolidated financial statements and reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Estimates and judgments are continuously evaluated and are based on management's experience and other factors including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. However, actual outcomes can differ from these estimates. The key sources of estimation uncertainty that have a significant risk of causing material adjustment to the amounts recognized in the annual consolidated financial statements are:

3. Significant Accounting Policies (cont'd)

(i) Provisions

The Company must estimate its provisions for maintenance and monitoring activities for some of its projects. These provisions are measured based on the requirements of the scope and development plan of each individual project, as well as historical experience and planned budgeted expenditures. Each project is unique in nature and past experience may not be indicative of the maintenance requirements for a different project.

In determining the value of each provision, assumptions are made with respect to discount rates, the expected cost of future project maintenance and monitoring and the expected timing of those costs, to the extent that a reliable estimate can be made.

Management revises estimates as better information becomes available. To the extent that the estimate cannot be reliably determined beyond the next twelve months, no provision is accrued.

(ii) Inventory valuation

The Company values all finished goods inventory at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Management reviews the market and pricing for carbon credits held in inventory in order to estimate net realizable value on a quarterly basis.

(iii) Property and Equipment

Property and equipment are recorded at cost less accumulated impairment losses and amortization. Where an item of property and equipment comprises significant components with different useful lives, the components are accounted for as separate items of plant and equipment.

The Company amortizes its assets on a declining balance basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets as follows:

Computer equipment	45%
Furniture and equipment	20%

(iv) Classification and Valuation of Investment

Classification of investments require judgement on whether the Company controls, has joint control or significant influence over the strategic financial and operating decisions relating to the activity of the investee. In assessing the level of control or influence the Company has over an investment, management considers ownership percentages, board representation as well as other relevant provisions in shareholder agreements. During the year ended December 31, 2019, the Company sold 82% of its ownership interest in FFC. After completing an analysis under IAS 28, the Company has concluded that it no longer controls or has significant influence in FFC.

Where the fair values of investments in private companies recorded on the statement of financial position cannot be derived from active markets, they are determined using a variety of valuation techniques. The inputs to these models are derived from observable market data where possible, but where observable market data is not available, judgment is required to establish fair value and this value may not be indicative of recoverable value. The Company has determined the most reliable

3. Significant Accounting Policies (cont'd)

(iv) Classification and Valuation of Investment (cont'd)

indicator of fair value of its investment is the most recent third party sale price of FFC incorporating a discount for lack of control.

p) New and amended accounting policies

On January 1, 2019, the Company adopted IFRS 16 – Leases (“IFRS 16”) which replaced IAS 17 – Leases and IFRIC 4 – Determining Whether an Arrangement Contains a Lease. IFRS 16 sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases. The standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019. IFRS 16 eliminates the classification of leases as either operating leases or finance leases for a lessee. Instead, all leases are treated in a similar way to finance leases applied in IAS 17. IFRS 16 does not require a lessee to recognize assets and liabilities for short-term leases (i.e. leases of 12 months or less) and leases of low-value assets.

The Company analyzed its contracts to identify whether they contained a lease arrangement for the application of IFRS 16. No such contracts were identified, and as a result, the adoption of IFRS resulted in no impact to the opening retained earnings on January 1, 2019.

The following is the accounting policy for leases as of January 1, 2019 upon adoption of IFRS 16:

At inception of a contract, the Company assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. The Company assesses whether the contract involves the use of an identified asset, whether the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset during the term of the arrangement exists, and if the Company has the right to direct the use of the asset. At inception or on reassessment of a contract that contains a lease component, the Company allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of their relative standalone prices.

As a lessee, the Company recognizes a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the commencement date of a lease. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which is comprised of the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any decommissioning and restoration costs, less any lease incentives received.

The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the lease term, or the end of the useful life of the asset. In addition, the right-of-use asset may be reduced due to impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain remeasurements of the lease liability.

A lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted by the interest rate implicit in the lease, or if that rate cannot be readily determined, the incremental borrowing rate. Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability are comprised of:

- fixed payments, including in-substance fixed payments, less any lease incentives receivable;
- variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date;
- amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee;
- exercise prices of purchase options if the Company is reasonably certain to exercise that option; and

3. Significant Accounting Policies (cont'd)

p) New and amended accounting policies (cont'd)

- payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the lessee exercising an option to terminate the lease.

The lease liability is measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. It is remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate, or if there is a change in the estimate or assessment of the expected amount payable under a residual value guarantee, purchase, extension or termination option. Variable lease payments not included in the initial measurement of the lease liability are charged directly to profit or loss.

The Company has elected not to recognize right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for short-term leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less and leases of low-value assets. The lease payments associated with these leases are charged directly to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

4. Acquisitions

OCT and CCC

On December 14, 2012, the Company purchased all the issued and outstanding shares of OCT and CCC (the "Acquisition") from the three holders of those shares: Dr. James Tansey ("Tansey"), Donovan Woollard ("Woollard") and a third party seller (the "3rd Party Seller"). In consideration, the Company paid cash of \$500,000, issued 2,000,000 share purchase warrants at a value of \$237,680 and issued 2,200,000 common shares at a value of \$440,000.

As further consideration, the Company was required to make cash payments to the 3rd Party Seller, as follows:

- on or before December 30, 2013, the Company will pay the 3rd Party Seller the greater of (A) \$1,500,000 or (B) the sum of 15% of the net cash it receives from projects unrelated to its current operations (the "Net Cash Received" and the "15% Payment") in 2013 and 35% of commission revenue received from the Great Bear Project (a "GBI Payment") in 2013;
- on or before December 30, 2014, the Company will pay the 3rd Party Seller the greater of (A) \$500,000 or (B) the sum of the 15% Payment for the Net Cash Received in 2014 and the GBI Payment for 2014;
- on or before December 30, 2015, the Company will pay the 3rd Party Seller the greater of (A) \$500,000 or (B) the sum of the 15% Payment for the Net Cash Received in 2015 and the GBI Payment for 2015;
- on or before December 30, 2016, the Company will pay the 3rd Party Seller the greater of (A) \$500,000 (the "Fifth Cash Payment") or (B) the sum of the 15% Payment for the Net Cash Received in 2016 and the GBI Payment for 2016; and
- 15% of Net Cash Received and the GBI Payments during the period of December 31, 2016 to March 31, 2017 attributable to revenues accrued in 2016 to the extent that the sum of (A) such amount and (B) 15% of the Net Cash Received in 2016 and the GBI Payment for 2016, exceeds the Fifth Cash Payment.
- The Company shall pay to the 3rd party seller 20% of any equity financings of projects unrelated to the Company's current operations.

4. Acquisitions (cont'd)

The total of all cash payments above including the \$500,000 paid on closing, shall not be less than \$3,500,000 and not more than \$6,000,000. At December 31, 2012, the Company estimated the future cash consideration to be \$3,110,546 which represented the discounted expected future value of annual cash payments that will be made to the 3rd Party Seller. The Company estimated the fair value of the future cash payments as the net present value of future cash payments based upon its expectations of future cash revenues from OCT and CCC's current operations, commissions from the Great Bear Project and the Company's future potential projects and operations. A discount rate of 10% was used and the future annual minimum payments of \$3,000,000 and maximum payments of \$5,500,000 formed the basis for the range of estimates. These terms have been amended as detailed in note 15.

5. Disposal of Subsidiaries

Forest Finest Consulting

On March 27, 2018 the Company entered into a letter of intent ("LOI") to sell 82% of its wholly owned subsidiary, FFC to the former co-CEO of NatureBank and a co-CEO of FFC (collectively the "Buyers"). On April 22, 2019, the Company held a Special Shareholder Meeting where approval of the plan of the sale of FFC was obtained. As at December 31, 2018, FFC was classified as a separate disposal group held for sale.

The Share Purchase Agreement was entered into and notarized on May 24, 2019. The Buyers agreed to purchase 82% of the issued and outstanding shares of FFC (the "Purchased Shares") for a total of \$442,800. Such consideration will be payable in two installments with the first payment of \$216,000 due on closing (the "First Payment Date") and the second payment of \$226,800 payable three months after closing (the "Second Payment Date"). In addition, \$250,000 of debt owed by FFC to the Company as inter-company debt was to accrue interest at 3% per annum and to be repaid by FFC on or before the Second Payment Date, otherwise interest will increase to 6% per annum.

The major classes of assets and liabilities of FFC classified as held for sale as at the closing date of the sale, July 12, 2019, and as at December 31, 2018 were as follows:

	2019		2018	
Cash	\$	1,003,869	\$	843,034
Accounts and other receivable		35,168		900,552
Inventory		125,915		18,194
Prepaid expenses		2,565		11,638
Property and equipment		103,003		17,819
Assets held for sale	\$	1,270,520	\$	1,791,237
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$	416,512	\$	(787,875)
Taxes payable		103,686		(126,778)
Deferred revenue		120,829		(15,574)
Loans payable		248,579		-
Liabilities held for sale	\$	889,606	\$	(930,227)

5. Disposal of Subsidiaries (cont'd)

On May 27, 2019, all the closing conditions of the Share Purchase Agreement (“SPA”) were met, including: notarized execution of the SPA, approval by the board of directors, regulatory approval by the TSX-V and approval by the shareholders of the company.

On June 6, 2019, the Company received payment in full of the \$250,000 intercompany loan. The Company completed the sale of FFC when it received the first cash instalment of \$216,000 on June 12, 2019 and shares and the rights to shares were transferred to the Buyers. This resulted in a gain of \$149,366. The remaining consideration receivable was paid in full on July 31, 2019.

The discontinued results from operations of FFC during the period ended June 12, 2019 and the year ended December 31, 2018 are presented below:

	2019	2018
Revenue	\$ 766,513	\$ 3,474,153
Cost of goods sold	(554,844)	(1,900,922)
Gross profit	211,669	1,573,231
Amortization	(6,774)	(7,237)
Amortization of intangible assets	-	(30,155)
Foreign exchange	(7,444)	(16,347)
Professional, investor and agent fees	(12,399)	(19,971)
Salaries, management fees and benefits	(279,620)	(797,390)
Selling, general and administrative	(117,677)	(275,620)
Operating expenses	(423,914)	(1,146,720)
Interest expense	(5,578)	(1,054)
Other income	6,321	26,202
Current income tax (note 23)	3,383	(83,000)
Income (loss) from discontinued operations	(208,119)	368,659
Exchange gain on translation of discontinued operations	(21,922)	17,580
Comprehensive income (loss) from discontinued operations	\$ (230,041)	\$ 386,239

5. Disposal of Subsidiaries (cont'd)

Nature Ventures GmbH

On May 31, 2019, the Company entered into a Sale Purchase Agreement to sell 100% of its wholly owned Swiss subsidiary Nature Ventures GmbH ("NVG") to the former CEO of Nature Ventures for \$1. The subsidiary had become largely inactive and was in the process of being wound-down. As at May 31, 2019, NVG had total assets of \$21 related to cash, and total liabilities of \$27,223 related to accounts payable and accrued liabilities. The sale resulted in a gain of \$27,203.

The discontinued results from operations of NVG during the period ended May 31, 2019 and the year ended December 31, 2018 are presented below:

	2019		2018	
Revenue	\$	-	\$	285,683
Cost of goods sold		-		(68,799)
Gross profit		-		216,884
Foreign exchange		(4,551)		5,980
Salaries, management fees and benefits		-		(23,003)
Selling, general and administrative		(5,187)		(55,680)
Operating expenses		(9,738)		(72,703)
Accounts payable write-down		15,462		-
Income (loss) from discontinued operations	\$	5,724	\$	144,181

The gain on the disposal of FFC and NVG is as follows:

	FFC		NVG		Total
Assets disposed	\$	1,270,520	\$	21	\$ 1,270,541
Liabilities disposed		(889,606)		(27,223)	(916,829)
Net assets (liabilities) derecognized		380,914		(27,202)	353,712
Consideration received		442,800		1	442,801
Investment (Note 12)		87,480		-	87,480
Gain on sale of subsidiaries	\$	(149,366)	\$	(27,203)	\$ (176,569)

The total breakdown of cash flows from discontinued operations are as follows:

	2019		2018	
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$	268,471	\$	624,253
Net cash used in investing activities		(491,964)		(7,237)
Net cash used in financing activities		248,579		-
Effect of foreign exchange		(21,922)		9,836
Change in cash during the year	\$	3,164	\$	626,852

6. Accounts and Other Receivables

	2019	2018
Trades receivables	\$ 121,045	\$ 102,352
Government sales tax receivable	371	-
Other receivables	7,941	3,256
	\$ 129,357	\$ 105,608

7. Inventory

	2019	2018
Work-in-Process		
Project development costs	\$ 431,979	\$ 457,545
Finished Goods		
VERs	28,601	49,285
	\$ 460,580	\$ 506,830

Contract Development Costs

During the year ended December 31, 2019, the Company entered into numerous consulting contracts related to providing advisory and consulting services such as climate risk assessments, feasibility studies, greenhouse gas inventories and methodology development and other reports the Company has expertise. As at December 31, 2019, the Company had capitalized \$70,353 (2018 - \$Nil) in costs related to these contracts.

8. Prepaid Expenses

	2019	2018
Prepaid operating expenses	\$ 15,721	\$ 14,835
Prepaid VER purchases	170,294	173,891
Advances	6,494	6,821
	\$ 192,509	\$ 195,547

9. Deposits

	2019	2018
Premises lease	\$ -	\$ 14,700
Credit card collateral	11,500	11,500
	\$ 11,500	\$ 26,200

10. Property and Equipment

	Computer Equipment	Furniture and Equipment	Total
Balance at December 31, 2017	\$ 37,999	\$ 75,948	\$ 113,947
Additions	7,654	-	7,654
Assets held for sale	(28,905)	(5,596)	(34,501)
Balance at December 31, 2018	16,748	70,352	87,100
Additions	8,534	1,524	10,058
Disposals	(4,734)	(31,862)	(36,596)
Balance at December 31, 2019	\$ 20,548	\$ 40,014	\$ 60,562
Balance at December 31, 2017	\$ 19,881	\$ 51,797	\$ 71,678
Amortization	8,123	4,382	12,505
Assets held for sale	(14,696)	(1,986)	(16,682)
Balance at December 31, 2018	13,308	54,193	67,501
Amortization	2,628	1,789	4,417
Disposals	(4,569)	(24,091)	(28,660)
Balance at December 31, 2019	\$ 11,367	\$ 31,891	\$ 43,258
Carrying Amounts			
Balance at December 31, 2018	\$ 3,440	\$ 16,159	\$ 19,599
Balance at December 31, 2019	\$ 9,181	\$ 8,123	\$ 17,304

During the year ended December 31, 2019 the Company recorded \$7,936 as loss on disposal (2018: \$nil).

11. Right of Use Asset and Lease Liability

On January 1, 2019, initial adoption of IFRS 16, the Company applied the short-term lease exemption to the remaining three months, January to March 2019, of the Company's previous 17-month office lease agreement, which was recognized as lease expenses in selling, general and administrative expense. On April 1, 2019, the Company signed a new 24-month office lease agreement.

The following table reconciles the Company's operating lease commitments at December 31, 2018, as previously disclosed in the Company's annual audited consolidated financial statements, which incorporated the new office lease agreement entered into on April 1, 2019

Operating lease commitments – December 31, 2018	\$	195,000
IFRS 16 recognition exemption – Short-term leases		(21,000)
Effect of discounting using the incremental borrowing rate – April 1, 2019		(19,545)
Lease liability recognized on applying IFRS 16 – April 1, 2019	\$	154,455

11. Right of Use Asset and Lease Liability (cont'd)

The tables below show the right-of-use ("ROU") asset and lease liability balance as of December 31, 2019, including the impact of the discounted interest and amortization. Amortization of the ROU asset is calculated using the straight line method over the remaining lease term. The lease liability was measured at the present value of the lease payments, discounted using an incremental borrowing rate of 15%.

	December 31, 2019	
ROU asset April 1, 2019	\$	154,455
Amortization		(57,920)
ROU asset	\$	\$96,535

	December 31, 2019	
Lease liability April 1, 2019	\$	154,455
Interest on lease liability		12,676
Lease payments made		(85,500)
Lease Liability	\$	81,631

During the year ended December 31, 2019, the Company earned \$22,000 in other income from sub-leasing the leased office space.

12. Investment

During the year ended December 31, 2019, the Company sold 82% of its 100% ownership in Forest Finest Consulting GmbH (note 5). The Company's judgment is that it no longer has control and does not have significant influence. Fair value of the investment was determined as follows:

Sale Price (82%)	\$	442,800
Inferred sale price (100%)		540,000
Investment %		18%
	\$	97,200
Less minority interest discount (10%)		(9,720)
Fair market value of investment after sale	\$	87,480

13. Intangible Assets

	Sales, Marketing & Distribution Rights	Contracts and Brand Value	Total
Balance at December 31, 2017	\$ -	\$ 29,662	\$ 29,662
Acquisition	25,000	-	25,000
Amortization	(25,000)	-	(25,000)
Amortization – discontinued operations	-	(30,155)	(30,155)
Foreign exchange effect	-	493	493
Balance at December 31, 2018	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Acquisition	25,000	-	-
Amortization	(25,000)	-	-
Balance at December 31, 2019	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

14. Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities

	2019	2018
Trade payables	\$ 232,872	\$ 491,603
Accrued liabilities	328,252	350,430
	\$ 561,124	\$ 842,033

15. Provisions, Long and Short Term

	2019			2018		
	Short term	Long term	Total	Short term	Long term	Total
Maintenance, monitoring, & reporting (i)	\$ 19,470	\$ 90,003	\$ 109,473	\$ 41,609	\$ 58,188	\$ 99,797
Future purchase consideration (ii)	121,556	121,556	243,112	1,564,945	-	1,564,945
	\$ 141,026	\$ 211,559	\$ 352,585	\$ 1,606,554	\$ 58,188	\$ 1,664,742

15. Provisions, Long and Short Term (cont'd)

	Maintenance, Monitoring & Reporting	Future Purchase Consideration	Total
Balance, December 31, 2017 and 2018	\$ 99,797	\$ 1,564,945	\$ 1,664,742
Maintenance incurred	(6,124)	-	(6,124)
Revision of estimates	15,800	-	15,800
Additions due to restructuring	-	267,808	267,808
Payments	-	(1,589,641)	(1,589,641)
Balance, December 31, 2019	\$ 109,473	\$ 243,112	\$ 352,585

- (i) Maintenance relates to obligations to ensure planted trees reach a free growing state and have out-competed surrounding vegetation. Given the estimation uncertainty inherent in this provision, the Company accrues only the costs that can be reliably measured. Monitoring refers to the Denman Island Project and related obligations to monitor the project area over a total of 30 years. During the year ended December 31, 2019 the Company incurred \$6,124 (2018 - \$nil) in expenses related to the obligation and increased the estimated future obligation by \$15,800 (2018 - \$nil).

The present value of the maintenance and monitoring obligations using an effective discount rate of 1.67% (2018 – 2.34%) is currently estimated at \$109,473 (2018 - \$99,797) reflecting anticipated cash flows over the next 21 years. The undiscounted value of these obligations is \$112,700 (2018 - \$155,797).

There have been no new additions to maintenance and monitoring obligations in the current year. The Company is assessing whether they have any continued obligations due to changes to the Climate, Community and Biodiversity Standards.

- (ii) As part of the purchase consideration for the acquisition of OCT and CCC (as described in Note 4), the Company was required to make minimum cash payments of \$1,500,000 in 2013 and \$500,000 in each of 2014 – 2016. The total amount of the payment was dependent on certain revenue outcomes, subject to maximum of cash payments of \$5,500,000 from 2013 – 2016. This provision was discounted at 10%. During the year ended December 31, 2019, the Company paid \$1,589,640 (2018 - \$nil) against the principal amounts owing.

During 2013, the Company was unable to make its required minimum payment of \$1,500,000. The Company entered into a waiver and standstill agreement to waive and amend the terms of the 2013 payment due in December 2013 of \$1,500,000 with multiple payments due during the period of December 31, 2013 and October 31, 2016.

During the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016, the Company entered into multiple amending agreements whereby the maturity dates of the payments were extended as the Company was unable to meet its obligations.

15. Provisions, Long and Short Term (cont'd)

As at December 31, 2018, the Company owed \$1,564,945 as follows:

- i) \$64,945 of the initial \$1,500,000 due on or before December in 2013, which was extended to December 31, 2017 (previously October 31, 2016 and July 31, 2017)
- ii) \$500,000 due on or before December 31, 2014 was extended to December 31, 2017*
- iii) \$500,000 due on or before December 31, 2015 was extended to December 31, 2017*
- iv) \$500,000 due on or before December 31, 2016 was extended to December 31, 2017*

*As of January 1, 2014 the unpaid portion of the payments bore interest at a rate of 10% per annum. Maturity dates for the above listed payments were not met and full provision of \$1,564,945 was classified as current. The provision is secured by the assets of OCT and CCC.

On July 5, 2019, the Company entered into the Eighth Amending Agreement ("Amending Agreement") restructuring the remaining debt and interest owed to the 3rd Party Seller. The agreement is based on the in-debt balance as of July 5, 2019 of \$1,824,321 (\$1,564,945 principal and accrued interest of \$259,376).

The repayment terms of the Amending Agreement are as follows:

- i) 50% of the debt to be converted into common shares of the Company at a deemed price of \$0.10 per share (the "Converted Debt"). On July 22, 2019, 9,121,603 common shares were issued at a value of \$182,432 to satisfy the outstanding debt of \$912,160. The Company recognized a gain on debt settlement of \$729,728.
- ii) \$442,800 of the debt to be settled with the proceeds from the sale of FFC ("FFC Deal") (note 5) through two separate cash payments of \$221,400 with the first to be made on closing of the FFC Deal and the second 2 months thereafter. The initial payment of \$221,400 was made on July 22, 2019, and the second payment of \$221,400 was made on August 1, 2019.
- iii) The remaining balance (the "Remaining Debt") (\$469,361) to be paid in three separate cash payments
 - 50% to be paid on the date of receipt of the second payment from the FFC Deal (\$234,680 paid on July 22, 2019);
 - 25% to be paid on July 22, 2020 (pursuant to the Ninth Amending Agreement, described below, extended to July 22, 2021); and
 - 25% to be paid on July 22, 2021 (pursuant to the Ninth Amending Agreement, described below, extended to July 22, 2022).

The interest that continued to accrue (\$8,431) between July 5, 2019 and July 31, 2019 was added to the remaining principal (\$234,681) to become the restructured debt (\$243,112).

The Remaining Debt will, while it remains outstanding, accrue interest at a rate of 10% per annum calculated and payable monthly. In the event of any default of debt payments, the Company will pay an amount equal to the amount of the Converted Debt, plus interest of 10% payable monthly from the date of default.

During the year ended December 31, 2019, the Company incurred \$98,352 in interest expense on the outstanding loans with \$2,065 outstanding in accounts payable and accrued liabilities.

On March 20, 2020, an assignment of debt agreement was entered into whereby the Remaining Debt was assigned from the third-party lender to a director of the Company. Effective May 11, 2020, the Company and the director finalized the Ninth Amending Agreement extending the due dates of the principal payments to July 22, 2021 and July 22, 2022 respectively.

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16. Convertible Debentures

On July 27, 2015, the Company entered into a convertible debenture agreement (“Debenture A”). Debenture A is between WBZ GmbH (“WBZ”), a German company, and Naturebank Technology, Inc. (“NBT”). The Debenture calls for WBZ to lend a total of \$280,000 to NBT.

The Debenture bears interest of 5% per annum, simple interest payable annually and can be converted at any time at the lesser of: (i) \$3.50 of Principal Amount and applicable interest per common share of NBT; or (ii) the last price paid by any arm’s length party for common shares of NBT, subject to the requirement that conversion of the Debenture cannot result in issuance of shares representing more than a 7.5% interest in NBT. The Debenture may be converted at any time by WBZ but WBZ cannot demand repayment for a period of two years. The Debenture can be re-paid by NBT at any time. WBZ is an existing shareholder of the Company, and is controlled by two directors of the Company.

Since the conversion feature is not a ‘fixed for fixed’ conversion it is considered an embedded derivative. The convertible debenture collectively is a hybrid instrument for which the debt component should be represented separately. The difference between the fair value of the derivative and the face value of the debt will be allocated to the debenture liability. Upon initial recognition, the fair value of the derivative was determined to be immaterial. At year end the fair value was also determined to be immaterial.

As at December 31, 2017, Debenture A was fully accreted up to its face value of \$280,000.

On November 6, 2015, the Company announced its intention to raise up to \$750,000 of convertible debentures. The first tranche of \$361,575 closed in December 2015. The first tranche is made up of two debentures (“Debenture B” and “Debenture C”). Debenture B is for \$111,575 and is held by WBZ, and Debenture C is for \$250,000 and held by Ridley Park Capital Inc. (previously held by Gravitas Ventures Inc.), both have a term of two years. Debenture C is secured by a carbon project within the Company’s portfolio of carbon assets being developed for the Californian carbon market.

The first tranche debentures bear interest of 6% per annum, simple interest payable semi-annually, and can be converted at any time at a conversion price of \$0.10. The debentures matured on November 10, 2017 and December 8, 2017 respectively.

Debenture B and C are both compound financial instruments. At the date of issuance of Debenture B \$17,070 was attributed to the equity component and \$94,504 to the liability component. At the date of issuance of Debenture C \$38,249 was attributable to the equity component and \$211,751 to the liability component. Both were calculated using an effective interest rate of 15%. As at December 31, 2017 Debenture B and C were fully accreted up to their face values of \$111,575 and \$250,000 respectively.

In March 2016 the Company closed the second and final tranche of its non-brokered private placement of convertible debentures. The second tranche consists of three debentures (“Debenture D”, “Debenture E” and “Debenture F”). Debentures D and F, worth \$50,000 each, are held by Philip C. Swift and Debenture E, worth \$250,000, is held by WBZ. All Debentures issued had a term of three years from the date of issuance and bear interest at a rate of 6.00% per annum, payable on each 6 month anniversary. The outstanding principal and interest of each Debenture are convertible at the option of the subscriber, at any time prior to the maturity date being January 21, 2019, March 14, 2019, and March 23, 2019 respectively, into common shares of the Company at a conversion price of \$0.10 per common share. A total of \$125,000 of these second tranche Debentures are secured by a security interest granted on a receivable contract that the Company is currently developing. The remainder of the Debentures are unsecured.

16. Convertible Debentures (cont'd)

Debenture D, Debenture E, and Debenture F are all compound financial instruments. At the date of issuance of Debenture D \$11,207 was attributed to the equity component and \$38,793 to the liability component.

At the date of issuance of Debenture E \$56,033 was attributable to the equity component and \$193,970 to the liability component. At the date of issuance of Debenture F \$11,207 was attributable to the equity component and \$38,973 to the liability component. On September 23, 2016, an early re-payment of principal of \$125,000 was made towards Debenture E. As a result of the early redemption, the carrying value of the debenture was reduced by \$101,743 and the equity component was reduced by \$25,492. The Company recognized a gain on settlement of debt of \$2,236. All three debentures were calculated using an effective interest rate of 15%. The accreted value of Debenture D, Debenture E and Debenture F as at December 31, 2019 are \$50,000, \$125,000 and \$50,000.

WBZ is a significant shareholder of the Company and is owned by two directors of the Company

	Debenture A	Debenture B	Debenture C	Debenture D	Debenture E	Debenture F	TOTAL
Balance, December 31, 2017	\$ 280,000	\$ 111,575	\$ 250,000	\$ 46,053	\$ 113,577	\$ 45,425	\$ 846,630
Accretion	-	-	-	3,732	9,369	3,736	16,837
Balance, December 31, 2018	\$ 280,000	\$ 111,575	\$ 250,000	\$ 49,785	\$ 122,946	\$ 49,161	\$ 863,467
Accretion	-	-	-	215	2,054	839	3,108
Balance, December 31, 2019	\$ 280,000	\$ 111,575	\$ 250,000	\$ 50,000	\$ 125,000	\$ 50,000	\$ 866,575

During the year ended December 31, 2019, the Company recorded finance costs of \$51,005 (2018 - \$64,734) which includes accretion of \$3,108 (\$2018 - \$16,837) and accrued interest of \$47,897 (2018 - \$47,897).

On February 11, 2020, an assignment and assumption of debt agreement was entered into whereby Debentures D and F were assigned from the holder to a director of the Company.

17. Share Capital

(a) Authorized:

Unlimited common shares without par value.

(b) Issued

2018

There were no issuances of share capital during the year ended December 31, 2018.

17. Share Capital (cont'd)

(b) Issued (cont'd)

2019

In July 2019, the Company entered into an Amending Agreement with the Third Party Seller of OCT and CCC (note 15) whereby the Company and the Third Party Seller agreed to convert \$912,160 of debt for 9,121,603 of shares at a deemed price of \$0.10 per share. The shares were issued on July 22, 2019 with a fair value of \$0.02 per share. On the transaction, the Company recognized a gain on settlement of debt of \$729,728.

Share Purchase Warrants

The following table summarizes the continuity of share purchase warrants:

	Number of Warrants	Weighted average exercise price
Outstanding, December 31, 2017	5,900,000	\$0.12
Expired	(5,900,000)	0.12
Outstanding, December 31, 2018 and 2019	-	\$-

Share Options

The Company has a “rolling” stock option plan for its directors, officers, employees and consultants. The terms of the plan provide for options to be granted to a maximum of 10% of the issued and outstanding common shares of the Company at the time of grant of the stock options, subject to receipt of annual shareholder approval. The exercise price of each option shall not be less than the minimum price permitted by the policies of the TSX-V, and the options may be granted for a maximum term of five years from the date of grant. The Company records the fair value of all options granted using the Black-Scholes model as share-based payment expense of the vesting period of the options. Options shall be granted as fully vested, unless a vesting schedule is imposed by the Board, then such options will vest in stages over at least a one-year period and no more than 25% every three months

The following table summarizes the continuity of the Company's share options at December 31, 2019:

	Number of options	Weighted Average exercise price
Outstanding, December 31, 2017	3,700,000	0.10
Forfeited or expired	(1,725,000)	0.10
Outstanding, December 31, 2018	1,975,000	\$ 0.10
Forfeited or expired	(1,500,000)	\$0.10
Outstanding, December 31, 2019	475,000	\$0.10

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17. Share Capital (cont'd)

Options outstanding and exercisable as at December 31, 2019 were as follows:

Expiry Date	Number of Options Outstanding	Exercise Price	Number of Options Outstanding and Exercisable	Remaining Life (years)
April 4, 2022	475,000	0.10	475,000	2.31
	475,000		475,000	

18. Related Party Transactions and Balances

The remuneration of directors and key management personnel during the year ended December 31, 2019 and 2018 are as follows:

	2019	2018
Salaries, management fees and benefits	\$ 329,595	\$ 509,152

Amounts due to/from related parties at December 31, 2019 and 2018 included in assets and liabilities held for sale, accounts and other receivables, and accounts payable and accrued liabilities are as follows:

	2019	2018
Due from related parties	\$ 567	\$ 152,313
Due to related parties	90,160	543,974
Accrued debenture interest due to related party	54,467	45,109

During the year ended December 31 2019, sales revenues of \$40,153 (2018 – \$nil) was recognized from a customer who has one director in common.

During the year ended December 31, 2019, the Company had sales revenue of \$Nil (2018 – \$166,130) from a customer who has two directors as significant shareholders of the Company and sales revenue of \$nil (2018 - \$162,869) from a customer who has one director in common and is a significant shareholder of the Company

Included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities at December 31, 2019 is \$43,750 (2018 – \$95,430) due to a company whose significant shareholder is a director of the Company.

Included in accounts payables and accrued liabilities at December 31, 2019 is \$17,078 (2018 – \$23,420) due to a company who has two directors in common.

Included in accounts payables and accrued liabilities at December 31, 2019 is \$892 (2018 – \$nil) due to a company who has two directors in common and is a significant shareholder of the Company. Additionally, included in convertible debentures is \$54,467 (2018 – \$45,109).

Included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities at December 31, 2019 is \$5,129 (2018 - \$18,590) due to a company who has a director in common.

19. Revenues

Year Ended December 31	2019		2018	
Sale of VERs	\$	1,725,364	\$	1,584,876
Consulting		1,125,404		1,170,588
Total	\$	2,850,768	\$	2,755,464

20. Commitment

On April 1, 2011, the Company signed an agreement to purchase certain VERs over a five-year period. An amending agreement was signed effective August 31, 2015 which restructured the delivery and payment schedule of the VERs. A second amending agreement was signed effective June 13, 2016 which further restructured the delivery and payment schedule of the remaining 41,000 VERs to be purchased, extending the final delivery and payment of US\$239,850 (CDN \$322,047) to August 31, 2016. During the period of June 14, 2016 to December 31, 2019, a total of 11,000 VERs were delivered leaving the balance outstanding at 30,000 VERs. In addition, the Company agreed to pay 8% interest on the delayed payments starting from the date they were initially due. As of December 31, 2019, interest totaling US\$64,779 (CDN\$84,135) has been accrued.

21. Capital Management

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it in light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. The Company, upon approval from its Board of Directors, will maintain or adjust the capital structure through the issuance of shares, the acquisition or disposition of assets or adjustment of the amount of cash. The Board of Directors does not establish quantitative returns on capital criteria for management, but rather relies on the expertise of the Company's management to sustain future development of the business.

The Company's objectives are to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern in order to support the Company's normal operating requirements, continue the development of carbon offset projects and to maintain a flexible capital structure which optimizes the costs of capital at an acceptable risk.

In order to facilitate the management of its capital requirements, the Company prepares annual expenditure budgets that are updated as necessary.

At December 31, 2019, the Company's capital structure consists of shareholders' deficiency.

The Company is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements and the Company's overall strategy with respect to capital risk management remains unchanged for the year ended December 31, 2019.

22. Financial Instruments and Risk Management

Fair Values

The Company's financial instruments are classified as follows. Unless otherwise disclosed their carrying values approximate their fair values due to the short term nature of these instruments.

December 31, 2019	Amortized cost (financial assets)	Fair Value through Profit or Loss	Amortized cost (financial liabilities)
Financial assets			
Cash	\$ -	\$ 565,925	\$ -
Accounts and other receivables	129,357	-	-
Investment	-	87,480	-
Financial liabilities			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	-	-	561,123
Provisions	-	-	352,585
Convertible debentures	-	-	866,575
Lease liability	-	-	81,631
	\$ 129,357	\$ 653,405	\$ 1,861,914

The Company uses the following hierarchy for determining and disclosing fair value of financial instruments:

Level 1 — quoted prices in active markets for identical assets and liabilities.

Level 2 — observable inputs other than quoted prices in active markets for identical assets and liabilities.

Level 3 — unobservable inputs in which there is little or no market data available, which require the reporting entity to develop its own assumptions.

At December 31, 2019, the Company's cash is measured at fair value using Level 1 inputs, and the Company's investment is measured at fair value using Level 3 inputs (note 12).

(a) Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will cause a financial loss for the other party by failing to discharge an obligation. The Company's credit risk to its financial assets is summarized below:

	2019
Cash	\$ 565,925
Accounts and other receivables	129,357
	\$ 695,282

22. Financial Instruments and Risk Management (cont'd)

(b) Credit Risk (cont'd)

Cash

The Company limits its exposure to credit loss by placing its cash with high credit quality financial institutions. Management assesses credit risk of cash as very low.

Accounts and other receivables

The majority of the Company's accounts receivables consists of amounts due from customers from completed sales. The Company monitors its accounts receivables through standard credit and reference checks.

(b) Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its obligations as they become due. The Company's approach to managing liquidity risk is to ensure that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet liabilities when they come due. As of December 31, 2019, the Company had a cash balance of \$565,925 (2018 - \$509,725) to settle current liabilities of \$2,258,318 (2018 - \$4,674,451).

Management is currently restructuring contracts in order to ensure sufficient liquidity throughout 2019 and onward.

The Company's operating cash requirements are continuously monitored by management. As factors impacting cash requirements change, liquidity risks may necessitate the need for the Company to raise capital by issuing equity or obtaining additional debt financing.

(c) Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: interest rate risk, foreign currency risk and other price risk.

(i) Foreign Currency Risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows will fluctuate as a result of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company is exposed to foreign currency risk on the cash, accounts receivable, accounts payable and accrued liabilities balances denominated in US dollars and Euros. As at December 31, 2019, the Company had net monetary assets of \$308,147 held in US dollars, and had net monetary liabilities of €12,301 held in Euros. A fluctuation in the exchange rates between the Canadian and US dollar of 10% would result in \$40,022 change in the profit and loss of the Company. A fluctuation in the exchange rates between the Canadian dollar and Euro of 10% would result in \$1,794 change in the profit and loss of the Company.

Management maintains cash accounts denominated in US dollars to complete foreign currency and considers this practice adequate to mitigate significant foreign currency fluctuations for US dollar transactions.

22. Financial Instruments and Risk Management (cont'd)

(i) Foreign Currency Risk (cont'd)

In 2019, a significant proportion of the Company's sales commitments were in foreign currencies. The Company did not engage in hedging contracts to manage exposure to foreign exchange risk in 2019, but may in the future.

(ii) Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company currently has cash balances, accounts receivable, other receivables and payables that are not subject to interest rate risk due to their short-term to maturity. The Company does not rely on interest income from cash accounts or short term loans to maintain operations. There is minimal interest rate risk on interest bearing debt, as the Company's lease liability, convertible debentures, and provisions are not subject to floating interest rates.

(iii) Price Risk

The Company's finished goods inventory may be exposed to price risk with respect to voluntary carbon credit prices. Carbon credit price risk is defined as the potential adverse impact on the Company's earnings due to movements in price for carbon offsets in the voluntary market. Most of the Company's inventory and VER production for 2019 is committed to customers under contract. Price risk at the present time is not material to the Company. If the Company were to carry inventory in the future beyond its sales requirements, the price risk to the Company relating to fluctuations in the price of carbon credits could be material.

The Company's may be exposed to price risk with respect to its investment. The maximum risk resulting from financial instruments is equivalent to their fair value. The Partnership's investment is susceptible to price risk arising from uncertainties about future prices of the instruments.

23. Income Taxes

A reconciliation of current income and deferred taxes at statutory rates with reported taxes follow:

	2019	2018
Income for the year	\$ 583,812	\$ 749,895
Expected income tax (recovery)	158,000	202,000
Change in statutory, foreign tax, foreign exchange rates and other	61,000	(52,000)
Permanent differences	(388,000)	(4,000)
Adjust to prior years provision versus statutory tax returns	(21,000)	(23,000)
Impact of change of future tax rate	-	(46,000)
Changes in unrecognised deductible temporary differences	(49,000)	33,000
Impact of discontinued operations	239,000	(27,000)
Total income tax expense	\$ -	\$ 83,000
Current income tax	\$ -	\$ 83,000

Current income tax expense relates to discontinued operations (note 5).

The significant components of the Company's temporary differences and unused tax losses that have not been included on the consolidated statement of financial position are as follows:

Temporary Differences	2019	Expiry date range
Property and equipment	127,000	No expiry date
Allowable capital losses	505,000	No expiry date
Intangible assets and other	438,000	2027 onwards
Non-capital losses available for future periods	14,374,000	2026 onwards
Canada	13,343,000	2026 to 2039
USA	1,031,000	2034 onwards

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

24. Segmented Information

The Company has one reportable segment operating in Canada, United States and Germany, being that of development and sale of VERs and advisory services.

24. Segmented Information (cont'd)

Revenues

Geographic information is as follows:

Year Ended December 31	2019		2018	
Canada	\$	2,009,966	\$	2,032,409
Europe		-		1,650
USA		795,575		680,156
Other		45,227		41,249
Total	\$	2,850,768	\$	2,755,464

The Company had concentrated revenues as follows:

Year Ended December 31	2019		2018	
Customer A		27%		16%
Customer B		10%		15%
Customer C		-%		15%
Customer D		-%		11%
Other		63%		43%
Total		100%		100%

The Company's customers contributing to the concentrated revenues are not comparative balances from year to year. The Company is actively working to diversify its product and customer base in order to mitigate the risk of economic dependency.

25. Supplemental Disclosures with respect to cash flows

Changes in non-cash operating working capital:

	December 31, 2019		December 31, 2018	
Accounts and other receivables	\$	(69,435)	\$	135,427
Inventory		46,250		(39,307)
Contract development costs		(70,353)		-
Prepaid expenses		3,038		24,010
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		(177,168)		(189,672)
Deposits		14,700		6,825
Taxes payable		-		(57,000)
Provisions		(6,124)		-
Deferred revenue		171,029		(123,437)
Total	\$	(88,063)	\$	(243,154)