
FINDEV INC.
CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
DECEMBER 31, 2019 AND 2018

FINDEV INC.
CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
DECEMBER 31, 2019
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Management's Responsibility

To the Shareholders of Findev Inc.:

Management is responsible for the preparation and presentation of the accompanying consolidated financial statements, including responsibility for significant accounting judgments and estimates in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (“**IFRS**”) that have been incorporated into Canadian Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (“**CGAAP**”) and ensuring that all information in the management discussion and analysis is consistent with these consolidated financial statements. This responsibility includes selecting appropriate accounting principles and methods and making decisions affecting the measurement of transactions in which objective judgment is required.

In discharging its responsibilities for the integrity and fairness of the consolidated financial statements, management designs and maintains the necessary accounting systems and related internal controls to provide reasonable assurance that transactions are authorized, assets are safe-guarded and financial records are properly maintained to provide reliable information for the preparation of consolidated financial statements.

The Board of Directors (“**Board**”) is composed primarily of directors who are neither management nor employees of Findev Inc. and the Audit Committee is comprised of independent directors. The Board is responsible for overseeing management in the performance of its financial reporting responsibilities, and for approving the financial information included in the annual report. The Board fulfils these responsibilities by reviewing the financial information prepared by management and discussing relevant matters with management, and with the external auditor. The Board is also responsible for recommending the appointment of the external auditor of Findev Inc.

Dale Matheson Carr-Hilton Labonte LLP, an independent firm of Chartered Professional Accountants, has been appointed to audit the consolidated financial statements and report directly to the shareholders; their report follows. The external auditor has full and free access to, and meets periodically and separately with, the Board, Audit Committee, and management to discuss their audit findings.

/s/ “Sruli Weinreb”

Sruli Weinreb
Chief Executive Officer

/s/ “Claude Ayache”

Claude Ayache
Chief Financial Officer

Toronto
April 7, 2020



DALE MATHESON CARR-HILTON LABONTE LLP
CHARTERED PROFESSIONAL ACCOUNTANTS

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholders of Findev Inc.

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Findev Inc. (the "Corporation"), which comprise the consolidated statements of financial position as at December 31, 2019 and 2018, and the consolidated statements of shareholders' equity, operations and comprehensive income and cash flows for the years then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies (collectively the "financial statements").

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Corporation 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.

Basis for Opinion

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

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in Management's Discussion and Analysis.

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

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. 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 Financial Statements

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

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Corporation'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 Corporation or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Corporation'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 Corporation's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Corporation to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- 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 Otto Ehinger.

DMCL.

DALE MATHESON CARR-HILTON LABONTE LLP
CHARTERED PROFESSIONAL ACCOUNTANTS
Vancouver, BC

April 15, 2020

FINDEV INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION
 (All Amounts are in Canadian Dollars)

As at December 31, **2019** **2018**

ASSETS

Cash	\$ 458,366	\$ 299,007
Receivables (Note 6)	37,990	54,531
Prepaid expenses	18,709	17,811
Loans and mortgage investments (Note 7 and 14)	<u>17,202,106</u>	<u>16,452,887</u>
	<u>\$ 17,717,171</u>	<u>\$ 16,824,236</u>

LIABILITIES

Accounts payable and accrued liabilities (Note 8 and 13)	<u>\$ 325,767</u>	<u>\$ 244,686</u>
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SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

Share capital (Note 9)	34,474,681	34,474,681
Contributed surplus (Note 10)	12,646,481	12,646,481
Accumulated deficit	<u>(29,729,758)</u>	<u>(30,541,612)</u>
	<u>17,391,404</u>	<u>16,579,550</u>
	<u>\$ 17,717,171</u>	<u>\$ 16,824,236</u>

Nature of Organization (Note 1)
 Commitments and Contingencies (Note 15)

Approved on behalf of the board of directors:

 /s/ "Brice Scheschuk"
 Brice Scheschuk, Director

 /s/ "Yisroel Weinreb"
 Yisroel Weinreb, Director

FINDEV INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY
(All Amounts are in Canadian Dollars)

	Number of Common Shares	Amount of Common Shares	Contributed Surplus	Accumulated Deficit	Shareholders' Equity
Balance, January 1, 2018	28,647,441	\$ 34,474,681	\$ 12,646,481	\$ (31,187,128)	\$ 15,934,034
Dividends declared (Note 13)	—	—	—	(859,424)	(859,424)
Comprehensive income	—	—	—	1,504,940	1,504,940
Balance, December 31, 2018	28,647,441	34,474,681	12,646,481	(30,541,612)	16,579,550
Dividends declared (Note 13)	—	—	—	(859,424)	(859,424)
Comprehensive income	—	—	—	1,671,278	1,671,278
Balance, December 31, 2019	28,647,441	\$ 34,474,681	\$ 12,646,481	\$ (29,729,758)	\$ 17,391,404

FINDEV INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS AND COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
 (All Amounts are in Canadian Dollars)

For the Year Ended December 31,	2019	2018
REVENUE		
Interest income (Notes 7 and 14)	\$ 1,997,869	\$ 1,761,079
EXPENSES		
General and administrative (Note 11)	264,003	256,139
Realized loss on securities	13,208	—
Unrealized loss on convertible debenture (Note 7)	81,850	—
	<u>359,061</u>	<u>256,139</u>
Income from continuing operations	1,638,808	1,504,940
Other income	32,470	—
COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	<u>\$ 1,671,278</u>	<u>\$ 1,504,940</u>
Net income per common share		
Basic and Diluted	<u>\$ 0.06</u>	<u>\$ 0.05</u>
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding (Note 18)		
Basic and Diluted	<u>28,647,441</u>	<u>28,647,441</u>

FINDEV INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(All Amounts are in Canadian Dollars)

For the Year Ended December 31,	2019	2018
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net income for the year	\$ 1,671,278	\$ 1,504,940
Non-cash expenses:		
Amortization of financing fee	—	(18,750)
Loan loss provision	(3,000)	58,000
Unrealized loss on convertible debenture	81,850	—
Loan and mortgage investments:		
Investment in loans and mortgages	(1,293,069)	(2,735,887)
Repayments of loans and mortgages	465,000	1,730,000
Net change in operating assets and liabilities		
Receivables	16,541	16,691
Prepaid expenses	(898)	(1,406)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	<u>81,081</u>	<u>(10,937)</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	<u>1,018,783</u>	<u>542,651</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Dividends paid	<u>(859,424)</u>	<u>(859,424)</u>
CASH FLOWS USED IN FINANCING ACTIVITIES	<u>(859,424)</u>	<u>(859,424)</u>
NET INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	159,359	(316,773)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		
- Beginning of the year	<u>299,007</u>	<u>615,780</u>
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		
- End of the year	<u>\$ 458,366</u>	<u>\$ 299,007</u>
NON-CASH FINANCING ACTIVITY		
Capitalized interest	<u>\$ 674,265</u>	<u>\$ 320,887</u>

FINDEV INC.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
DECEMBER 31, 2019
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

1. Nature of Organization

Description of the Business

Findev Inc. (“**Findev**” or “**Corporation**”) was incorporated under the Canada Business Corporations Act on August 4, 2004. The Corporation’s principal office is located at 10 Wanless, Suite 201, Toronto, Ontario. The principal business is to provide real estate financing secured by investment properties and real estate developments. These financings are generally for a period of one to five years to bridge a period during the various stages of development.

The Corporation’s common shares are listed on the TSX Venture Exchange (“**TSXV**”) under the symbol FDI.

These audited consolidated financial statements of the Corporation were authorized for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on April 7, 2020.

2. Basis of Presentation

Statement of Compliance

These consolidated financial statements of the Corporation have been prepared by management in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (“**IFRS**”), as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (“**IASB**”), applicable to the preparation of consolidated financial statements.

Basis of Presentation and Basis of Measurement

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, which assumes that the Corporation will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business and under the historical cost convention, modified, where applicable, by the measurement at fair value of selected financial assets and financial liabilities.

Principles of Consolidation

These consolidated financial statements of the Corporation include the accounts of Findev and its wholly owned subsidiary, Findev Lending Inc. (“**FLI**”). All intercompany balances, transactions and gains and losses from intercompany transactions have been eliminated on consolidation.

Functional and Presentation Currency

These consolidated financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars, which is the Corporation’s functional currency. Foreign exchange transactions during the year were converted at the then average exchange rate for the year and year-end balance sheet amounts denominated in foreign currencies were converted at the exchange rate as at that date.

Critical Judgments and Estimates

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the dates of the consolidated financial statements and the reported amounts of income and expenses during the year. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

In making estimates, the Corporation relies on external information and observable conditions where possible, supplemented by internal analysis as required. Those estimates and judgments have been applied in a manner consistent with the prior year and there are no known trends, commitments, events or uncertainties that the Corporation believes will materially affect the methodology or assumptions utilized in making those estimates and judgments in these consolidated financial statements. The areas involving greater judgment or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the consolidated financial statements are disclosed separately.

FINDEV INC.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
DECEMBER 31, 2019
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

2. Basis of Presentation – continued

Critical Judgments and Estimates – continued

Changes to estimates and assumptions may affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the dates of these consolidated financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the years. Actual results could also differ from those estimates under different assumptions and conditions.

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

Critical judgements and estimates are disclosed in Note 4.

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all years presented in these consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRS.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, deposits held with banks, and other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less.

Investment in Non-Derivative Financial Assets and Derivative Assets

Investments in non-derivative financial assets and derivative assets that are not traded in an active market are valued based on the results of valuation techniques – using observable market inputs where possible, on such a basis and in such a manner established by the management. Valuation techniques include the use of comparable recent arm's length transactions, reference to other instruments that are substantially the same, discounted cash flow analysis, option pricing models and other commonly used by market participants and which make the maximum use of observable inputs.

Financial assets and liabilities

Classification

The Corporation 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 Corporation determines the classification of financial assets at initial recognition. The classification of debt instruments is driven by the Corporation'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 Corporation can make an irrevocable election (on an instrument-by-instrument basis) to designate them at FVTOCI. Financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost, unless they are required to be measured at FVTPL (such as instruments held for trading or derivatives) or if the Corporation has opted to measure them at FVTPL.

Measurement

Financial assets at FVTOCI

Elected 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 recognized in other comprehensive income (loss).

FINDEV INC.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
DECEMBER 31, 2019
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies – continued

Financial assets and liabilities at amortized cost

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

Financial assets and liabilities at FVTPL

Financial assets and liabilities carried at FVTPL are initially recorded at fair value and transaction costs are expensed in the consolidated statements of loss and comprehensive loss. Realized and unrealized gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value of the financial assets and liabilities held at FVTPL are included in the consolidated statements of loss and comprehensive loss in the period in which they arise. Where management has opted to recognize a financial liability at FVTPL, any changes associated with the Corporation's own credit risk will be recognized in other comprehensive income (loss).

Impairment of financial assets at amortized cost

The Corporation recognizes a loss allowance for expected credit losses on financial assets that are measured at amortized cost.

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

Derecognition

The Corporation 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 the consolidated statements of net (loss) income. However, gains and losses on derecognition of financial assets classified as FVTOCI remain within accumulated other comprehensive income (loss).

The Corporation derecognizes financial liabilities only when its obligations under the financial liabilities are discharged, cancelled or expired. Generally, the difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognized and the consideration paid and payable, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognized in the consolidated statements of loss and comprehensive loss.

Business Model Assessment

Business model assessment involves determining whether financial assets are managed in order to generate collection of contractual cash flows. The Corporation takes into consideration the following factors:

- i. How the performance of assets in a particular portfolio is evaluated and reported;
- ii. The risks that affect the performance of assets held within a business model and how those risks are managed; and
- iii. Whether the assets held for trading purposes;

Cash Flow Characteristics Assessments

The contractual cash flow characteristics assessment involves assessing the contractual features of an instrument to determine if they give rise to cash flows that are consistent with a basic lending arrangement. Contractual cash flows are consistent with a basic lending arrangement if they represent cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding (“**SPPI**”)

FINDEV INC.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
DECEMBER 31, 2019
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies – continued

Cash Flow Characteristics Assessments – continued

Principal is defined as the fair value of the instrument at initial recognition. Principal may change over the life of the instruments due to repayments. Interest is defined as consideration for the time value of money and the credit risk associated with the principal amount outstanding and for other basic lending risks and costs (liquidity risk and administrative costs), as well as a profit margin.

In performing this assessment, the Corporation takes into consideration contractual features that could change the amount or timing of contractual cash flows, such that the cash flows are no longer consistent with a basic lending arrangement.

If the Corporation identifies any contractual features that could modify the cash flows of the instrument such that they are no longer consistent with a basic lending arrangement, the related financial asset is classified and measured at FVTPL.

Debt instruments measured at amortized cost

Debt instruments are measured at amortized cost if they are held within a business model whose objective is to hold for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest. After initial measurement, debt instruments in this category are carried at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. The effective interest rate is the rate that discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset. Amortized cost is calculated taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition, transaction costs and fees that are an integral part of the effective interest rate. Amortization is included in Interest income in the Consolidated Statement of Income.

Impairment on debt instruments measured at amortized cost is calculated using the expected credit loss approach. Loans and debt securities measured at amortized cost are presented net of the allowance for credit losses (“**ACL**”) in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position.

Debt instruments measured at FVOCI

Debt instruments are measured at FVOCI if they are held within a business model whose objective is to hold for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling financial assets, where the assets’ cash flows represent payments that are solely payments of principal and interest. Subsequent to initial recognition, unrealized gains and losses on debt instruments measured at FVOCI are recorded in other comprehensive Income (“**OCI**”), unless the instrument is designated in a fair value hedge relationship.

Impairment on debt instruments measured at FVOCI is calculated using the expected credit loss approach. The ACL on debt instruments measured at FVOCI does not reduce the carrying amount of the asset in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position, which remains at its fair value. Instead, an amount equal to the allowance that would arise if the assets were measured at amortized cost is recognised in OCI with a corresponding charge to Provision for impairment losses in the Consolidated Statement of Income. The accumulated allowance recognised in OCI is recycled to the Consolidated Statement of Income upon derecognition of the debt instrument.

Debt instruments measured at FVTPL

Debt instruments measured at FVTPL include assets held for trading purposes, assets held as part of a portfolio managed on a fair value basis and assets whose cash flows do not represent payments that are solely payments of principal and interest.

FINDEV INC.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
DECEMBER 31, 2019
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies – continued

Debt instruments measured at FVTPL – continued

These instruments are measured at fair value in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position, with transaction costs recognized immediately in the Consolidated Statement of Income as part of Non-interest income. Realized and unrealized gains and losses are recognized as part of Non-interest income in the Consolidated Statement of Income.

Equity Investments

Equity instruments are measured at FVTPL, unless an election is made to designate them at FVOCI upon purchase. For equity instruments measured at FVTPL, changes in fair value are recognized as part of Non-interest income in the Consolidated Statement of Income.

The Corporation can elect to classify non-trading equity instruments at FVOCI. This election will be used for certain equity investments for strategic or longer-term investment purposes. The FVOCI election is made upon initial recognition on an instrument-by-instrument basis and once made is irrevocable.

Impairment

The impairment model measures credit loss allowances using a three-stage approach based on the extent of credit deterioration since origination:

Stage 1 – Where there has not been a significant increase in credit risk (“**SIR**”) since initial recognition of a financial instrument, an amount equal to 12 months expected credit loss is recorded. The expected credit loss is computed using a probability of default occurring over the next 12 months. For those instruments with a remaining maturity of less than 12 months, a probability of default corresponding to remaining term to maturity is used.

Stage 2 – When a financial instrument experiences a SIR subsequent to origination but is not considered to be in default, it is included in Stage 2. This requires the computation of expected credit loss based on the probability of default over the remaining estimated life of the financial instrument.

Stage 3 – Financial instruments that are considered to be in default are included in this stage. Similar to Stage 2, the allowance for credit losses captures the lifetime expected credit losses.

Measurement of expected credit loss

The probability of default (“**PD**”), exposure at default (“**EAD**”), and loss given default (“**LGD**”) inputs used to estimate expected credit losses are modelled based on macroeconomic variables that are most closely related with credit losses in the relevant portfolio. Details of these statistical parameters/inputs are as follows:

PD: The probability of default is an estimate of the likelihood of default over a given time horizon. A default may only happen at a certain time over the remaining estimated life, if the facility has not been previously derecognized and is still in the portfolio.

EAD: The exposure at default is an estimate of the exposure at a future default date, taking into account expected changes in the exposure after the reporting date, including repayments of principal and interest, whether scheduled by contract or otherwise, expected drawdowns on committed facilities, and accrued interest from missed payments.

LGD: The loss given default is an estimate of the loss arising in the case where a default occurs at a given time. It is based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due and those that the lender would expect to receive, including from the realization of any collateral. It is usually expressed as a percentage of the EAD.

FINDEV INC.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
DECEMBER 31, 2019
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies – continued

Macroeconomic Factors

In its models, the Corporation relies on forward looking information as economic inputs, such as house price indices. The inputs and models used for calculating expected credit losses may not always capture all characteristics of the market at the date of the financial statements. To reflect this, qualitative adjustments or overlays may be made as temporary adjustments using expert credit judgement.

Assessment of SIR

At each reporting date, the Corporation assesses whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk for exposures since initial recognition by comparing the risk of default occurring over the remaining expected life from the reporting date and the date of initial recognition. The assessment considers borrower-specific quantitative and qualitative information without consideration of collateral, and the impact of forward-looking macro-economic factors, management judgement and delinquency and monitoring.

The common assessments for SIR on investment portfolios include macroeconomic outlook, management judgement, and delinquency and monitoring. Forward looking macroeconomic factors are a key component of the macroeconomic outlook. The importance and relevance of each specific macroeconomic factor depends on the type of product, characteristics of the financial instruments and the borrower and the geographical region. Quantitative models may not always be able to capture all reasonable and supportable information that may indicate a significant increase in credit risk. Qualitative factors may be assessed to supplement the gap. With regards to delinquency and monitoring, there is a rebuttable presumption that the credit risk of the financial instrument has increased since initial recognition when contractual payments are more than 30 days overdue.

Presentation of allowance for credit losses in the Statement of Financial Position

- i. Financial assets measured at amortized cost: as a deduction from the gross carrying amount of the financial assets;
- ii. Debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income: no allowance is recognized in the Statement of Financial Position because the carrying value of these assets is their fair value. However, the allowance determined is presented in the accumulated other comprehensive income.

Definition of default

The Corporation considers a financial instrument to be in default as a result of one or more loss events that occurred after the date of initial recognition of the instrument and the loss event has a negative impact on the estimated future cash flows of the instrument that can be reliably estimated. This includes events that indicate:

- i. Significant financial difficulty of the borrow;
- ii. Default or delinquency in interest or principal payments;
- iii. High probability of the borrower entering a phase of bankruptcy or financial reorganization;
- iv. Measurable of decrease in the estimated future cash flows of the loan or the underlying assets that back the loan.

The Corporation considers that default has occurred and classifies the financial asset as impaired when it is more than 90 days past due, unless reasonable and supportable information demonstrates that a more lagging default criterion is applicable.

Share Capital

Share capital, common shares and equity instruments are any contracts that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by the Corporation are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

FINDEV INC.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
DECEMBER 31, 2019
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies – continued

Warrants

The Corporation measures the fair value of warrants issued using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model. The fair value of each warrant is estimated based on their respective issuance dates considering volatility, expected life, the dividend rate, and the risk-free interest rate. The fair value of warrants issued in conjunction with an offering is charged to share issue costs with an offsetting amount recorded to contributed surplus. The fair value of warrants exercised is recorded as share capital, and the fair value of any expired warrants is recorded as contributed surplus.

Unearned Income

Unearned income includes commitment fees received from borrowers, which are amortized over the contractual terms of the respective loan and mortgage investments.

Revenue Recognition – Interest Income and Fees Earned

Interest income and fees earned is recognized in the consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive income using the effective interest rate method (“EIM”). The EIM discounts the estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the loan and mortgage to its carrying amount. When estimating future cash flows, the contractual terms of the mortgage are considered, including origination revenue, interest receipts, principal receipts and contractual end-of-term participation receipts, where applicable. Participation receipts that are contingent upon future events, such as the profitability of the underlying security, are not included in the estimated cash flows. Such amounts are recorded in income when management is reasonably assured of its collectability.

Share-based Compensation

The Corporation has an incentive stock option plan for grants to eligible directors, officers, senior management and consultants under its incentive stock option plan. The expense of the equity-settled incentive option plan is measured based on fair value of the options granted of each tranche at the grant date. The expense is recognized in proportion to the vesting features of each tranche of the grant and is reflected in contributed surplus. When incentive stock options are exercised, any consideration paid, together with the amount recorded in contributed surplus, are recorded in share capital.

Provisions

Provisions for legal claims, where applicable, are recognized in other liabilities when the Corporation has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, and the amount can be reliably estimated. Provisions are measured at management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the obligation at the end of the reporting year and are discounted to present value where the effect is material.

Deferred Financing Costs

Financing costs related to the Corporation's financings are recorded as deferred financing costs. These costs will be deferred until the financing is completed; at which time the costs will be charged against the proceeds received. If the financing does not close, the costs will be charged to the statements of operations and comprehensive loss.

Incremental costs incurred in respect of raising capital are charged against equity or debt proceeds raised. Costs associated with the issuance of common shares are charged to share capital upon the raising of equity. Costs associated with the issuance of debt are amortized using the EIM over the life of the debt.

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3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies – continued

Income Tax

Income tax comprises current and deferred taxes. Income tax is recognized in the consolidated statements of income and comprehensive income, except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in equity, in which case, the income tax is also recognized directly in equity.

Current tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the reporting year, using tax rates enacted, or substantively enacted, at the end of the reporting year.

Deferred tax is determined based on the temporary differences between the carrying value and the tax basis of the assets and liabilities. Any change in the net amount of deferred income tax assets and liabilities is included in income. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are determined based on enacted or substantially enacted tax rates and laws which are expected to apply to the Corporation's taxable income for the year in which the assets and liabilities will be recovered or settled. Deferred income tax assets are recognized when it is probable that there will be sufficient taxable income against which to utilize the benefits of the temporary differences.

Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized.

Earnings per Share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net income attributable to shareholders of the Corporation by the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted earnings per share is determined by adjusting the net income attributable to shareholders and the weighted average number of shares outstanding, adjusted for the dilutive effects of all convertible securities and granted incentive stock options and warrants, issued and outstanding, if any. No effect has is given to the potential exercise of stock options and warrants in the calculation of diluted net earnings (loss) per share if the effect would be anti-dilutive. Stock options and warrants have a dilutive effect only when the average market price per common share during the year exceeds the exercise price.

4. Significant Accounting Policies, Judgements and Estimation Uncertainty

The key sources of estimation uncertainty that have a significant risk of causing material adjustment to the amounts recognized in the financial statements are:

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The estimated fair value of financial assets and liabilities, by their very nature, are subject to measurement uncertainty.

Impairment of Loans and Mortgages

At the end of each reporting period, the Corporation reviews the carrying amounts of its loans and mortgages to determine the expectation of future impairment losses, taking into consideration the value of the recoverable amount and an adjustment to the expected future impairment, if any, with such amount being reflected as a reduction in revenues within the Statement of Operations and Comprehensive Income.

Income Taxes

Provisions for income taxes are made using the best estimate of the amount expected to be paid based on a qualitative assessment of all relevant factors. The Corporation reviews the adequacy of these provisions at the end of the reporting period. However, it is possible that at some future date an additional liability could result from audits by taxing authorities. Where the final outcome of these tax-related matters is different from the amounts that were initially recorded, such differences will affect the tax provisions in the period in which such determinations are made.

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3. Significant Accounting Policies, Judgements and Estimation Uncertainty – continued

Fair value of the Investment in Convertible Debentures

The Corporation measures the investments in convertible debentures at fair value. Estimating fair value for the convertible debentures requires determining the most appropriate valuation model, which is dependent on the terms and conditions of the debentures. This estimate also requires determining and making assumptions about the most appropriate inputs to the valuation model such the time to expiration, volatility, dividend yield and risk rate of the debentures.

5. Changes in Accounting Policies

Accounting standards issued and adopted

IFRS 16 - Leases ("IFRS 16")

On January 13, 2016, the IASB issued IFRS 16 Leases. The new standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019. IFRS 16 will replace IAS 17 Leases. This standard introduces a single lessee accounting model and requires a lessee to recognize assets and liabilities for all leases with a term of more than 12 months, unless the underlying asset is of low value. A lessee is required to recognize a right-of-use asset representing its right to use the underlying asset and a lease liability representing its obligation to make lease payments. IFRS 16 substantially carries forward the lessor accounting requirements of IAS 17, while requiring enhanced disclosures to be provided by lessors. Other areas of the lease accounting model have been impacted, including the definition of a lease. The Corporation has adopted IFRS 16 in its consolidated financial statements for the year beginning on January 1, 2019. The adoption of IFRS 16 has no impact on the consolidated financial statements as the Corporation has no right of use assets.

6. Receivables

As at December 31,	2019	2018
Interest receivable	\$ 37,990	\$ 37,281
Commodity tax refundable	—	17,250
	\$ 37,990	\$ 54,531

7. Loan and Mortgage Investments

As at December 31, 2019, the Corporation had principal balance of loan and mortgage investments of \$17,202,106 (December 31, 2018 - \$16,452,887). The loan and mortgage investments carry a weighted average effective interest rate of 11.49% (December 31, 2018 – 11.15%) and a weighted average term to maturity of 0.63 years (December 31, 2018 – 1.21), with maturities as follows:

Maturity	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Less than one year	\$ 16,868,956	\$ 4,770,887
Between one and five years	500,000	11,770,000
	17,368,956	16,540,887
Allowance for fair value valuation	(81,850)	—
Allowance for loan and mortgage investments loss	(85,000)	(88,000)
	\$ 17,202,106	\$ 16,452,887

The Corporation reduced its loan loss provision during the year by \$3,000 (December 31, 2018 increased by \$50,000).

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7. Loan and Mortgage Investments – continued

There is one loan issued to Plazacorp Investments Limited, a related party (Note 14), of \$10,805,000 (December 31, 2018 - \$11,270,000) which matures November 2020, but can be prepaid at any time.

The loan and mortgage investments are secured by mortgages registered on title and/or other forms of security, including, but not limited to, floating charge debentures, general security agreements, postponement of specific claims and joint and several guarantees.

The Corporation may syndicate certain of its loan and mortgage investments to private investors or to financial institutions, each participating in a prescribed manner per agreement and on an investment by investment basis. In these investments, the investors will assume the same risks associated with the specific investment transaction as the Corporation. Each syndicated loan and mortgage investment has a designated rate of return that the syndicated investors expect to earn from that loan and mortgage investment. As at December 31, 2019, the balance of the syndicated debt was \$820,010 (December 31, 2018 - \$Nil), which is offset by syndicated assets of \$820,010, for a net asset of \$nil.

The following table presents details of the loan and mortgage investments as at December 31, 2019:

	Net Investment	% of net investments
Residential housing development	\$ 10,805,000	62.50
Land and lot inventory	6,063,956	35.08
Special situations	500,000	2.88
	<u>17,368,956</u>	<u>100.00</u>
Allowance for fair value valuation	(81,850)	(0.48)
Allowance for loan and mortgage investments loss	(85,000)	(0.49)
	<u>\$ 17,202,106</u>	<u>99.51</u>

The special situation loan is an investment in 500 convertible debentures with a face value of \$1,000 each due on August 3, 2021 bearing a coupon rate at 10% per annum if paid in cash or 12 % per annum if paid by issuing shares at the 20 day volume weighted average price of the borrow prior to the interest due date. The convertible debentures are convertible at any time with a conversion price of \$0.70 per common share, subject to certain price adjustment provisions which during the year reduced the conversion price to \$0.20. In addition, the Corporation also received in aggregate 714,500 warrants in connection with the convertible debentures subscription. The warrants expire on August 3, 2021 are exercisable at \$0.80 per share subject to certain price adjustment provisions which during the year reduced the exercise price to \$0.30. The fair value of these convertible debentures and warrants at December 31, 2019 is \$418,150 based on a discounted cash flow basis and using a Black Scholes option pricing model to value the conversion feature and the detachable warrants. A valuation allowance of \$81,850 was recorded as the fair value at year-end fell below \$500,000.

In December 2019, the Corporation did not renew a loan of approximately \$4.5 million upon maturity. The property is now in receivership. It is the Corporation's opinion, that the underlying asset can be sold at a value greater than what is owed on it, and thus, it is continuing to recognize interest on this loan.

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8. Accounts payable and accrued liabilities

As at December 31,	2019	2018
Accounts payable	\$ 42,108	\$ 26,697
Accrued liabilities	68,803	—
Dividend payable	214,856	214,856
	\$ 325,767	\$ 244,686

9. Share capital

The Corporation is authorized to issue an unlimited number of common shares.

10. Contributed Surplus

The Corporation's contributed surplus consists of the following:

	Incentive Stock			Total
	General	Option	Warrants	
Balance, January 1, 2018	8,120,031	443,880	4,082,570	12,646,481
Expiration of warrants	3,174,327	—	(3,174,327)	—
Balance, December 31, 2018 and 2019	\$ 11,294,358	\$ 443,880	\$ 908,243	\$ 12,646,481

a) Incentive Stock options

The Corporation's Incentive Stock Option Plan ("**Plan**") provides for the issuance of a maximum of 10% of the issued and outstanding common shares at an exercise price equal or greater than the market price of the Corporation's common shares on the date of the grant to directors, officers, employees and consultants to the Corporation. The option period for options granted under the Plan is for a maximum period of 10 years. Options granted may vest over certain time periods within the option period, which will limit the number of options that may be exercised. Each stock option is exercisable into one common share of the Corporation at the price specified within the terms of the option.

The number of common shares reserved for issuance under the Plan is a rolling 10% of the issued and outstanding common shares. Stock option issuances are recognized over the tranche's vesting period by increasing contributed surplus based on the number of awards expected to vest that have not yet been forfeited. Stock compensation expense adjustments for anticipated forfeitures have been determined to be immaterial.

No options were granted during the fiscal year ending December 31, 2019 and 2018.

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10. Contributed Surplus – continued

The following table reconciles outstanding incentive stock options as at December 31, 2019 and 2018:

	Number	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Balance, January 1, 2018	1,466,857	\$ 0.630
Granted	—	N/A
Exercised	—	N/A
Expired	—	N/A
Forfeited	—	N/A
Balance, January 1, 2019	1,466,857	\$ 0.630
Granted	—	N/A
Exercised	—	N/A
Expired	2,857	6.125
Forfeited	—	N/A
Balance, December 31, 2019	<u>1,464,000</u>	<u>\$ 0.616</u>

Upon the cancelling of an incentive stock option, the cumulative amount previously expensed is transferred from contributed surplus - incentive stock options to contributed surplus - general.

The following table summarizes the weighted average exercise price and the weighted average remaining contractual life of the options outstanding and exercisable as at December 31, 2019.

Exercise Price	Options Outstanding	Expiry Date	Outstanding		Exercisable	
			Weighted Average Remaining Life	Weighted Average Price	Quantity	Weighted Average Price
\$ 6.125	14,000	February 2, 2020	0.1 years	\$ 6.125	14,000	\$ 6.125
0.600	1,250,000	October 20, 2024	4.8 years	0.60	1,250,000	0.600
0.600	200,000	November 2, 2024	4.8 years	0.60	200,000	0.600

b) Warrants

On November 14, 2018, the TSXV approved the extension of 11,542,665 warrants with an exercise price of \$0.70 that were originally to expire on October 7, 2019 to October 7, 2021, with no other terms being amended.

The following is a summary of outstanding warrants as at December 31, 2019 and 2018:

	Number of Warrants	Amount	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life (years)
Outstanding, December 31, 2018	11,542,665	\$ 908,243	\$ 0.70	2.80
Outstanding, December 31, 2019	11,542,665	908,243	0.70	1.80

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11. Expenses by Nature

Fiscal year ended December 31,	2019	2018
Bank charges and interest	\$ 1,031	\$ 925
Insurance	19,602	18,428
Management fees (Note 14)	101,700	94,067
Office	1,515	2,213
Professional fees (Note 14)	93,008	105,040
Regulatory reporting	47,147	35,436
	\$ 264,003	\$ 256,139

12. Income taxes

i) The Corporation's income tax rate differs from the statutory rate of approximately 26.5% (2018 - 26.5%) as follows:

For the year ended December 31,	2019	2018
Pre-tax income (loss) for the year before income taxes	\$ 1,671,278	\$ 1,504,940
Expected income tax expense based on statutory rate	443,000	399,000
Non-deductible provisions	23,000	23,000
Other non-deductible expenses	(34,000)	(34,000)
Income tax (recovery) expense	432,000	388,000
Utilization of previously unrecognized non-capital loss carry forward amounts	(432,000)	(380,000)
Income tax expense for the year	\$ —	\$ —

ii) As at December 31, 2019, the Corporation had accumulated income tax losses for federal and provincial income tax purposes of approximately \$9,170,000 (December 31, 2018 - \$10,803,900). These losses carry-forward may be used to offset future years' federal and provincial taxable income and commence expiring in 2032.

iii) Scientific Research and Experimental Development Expenses and Tax Credits

The Corporation also had approximately \$707,000 in unclaimed scientific research and experimental development expenses as at December 31, 2019, which may be used to reduce taxable income in the future, without expiry.

As at December 31, 2019, the Corporation also had approximately \$1,750,000 in unclaimed investment tax credits, which may be used to offset federal income taxes payable in the future and commence expiring in 2027.

The potential benefit of these expenses and investment tax credits has not been recognized in the consolidated financial statements, as the recoverability is not more likely than not due to the fact the Corporation's Loan and Mortgage Investments either expire within two to five years or they may be prepaid at any time which is currently the primary source of income.

iv) Deferred Income Tax Assets

In assessing the ability to realize deferred income tax assets, management considers whether it is probable that some portion or all of the deferred income tax assets will not be realized. The ultimate realization of deferred income tax assets is dependent on the generation of future taxable income during the years in which those temporary differences become deductible. No deferred income tax asset has been recognized in respect of these non-capital losses and other temporary differences, as the Corporation's Loan and Mortgage Investments either expire within two to five years or they may be prepaid at any time which is currently the primary source of income.

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13. Dividend Payable

Fiscal year ended December 31,	2019	2018
Declared	\$ 859,424	\$ 859,424
Paid	859,424	859,424
Declared per common share	0.03	0.03
Paid per common share	0.03	0.03

On March 12, 2019, dividends of \$214,855 was declared and paid on April 8, 2019. On June 28, 2019, dividends of \$214,856 was declared and paid on July 8, 2019. On September 27, 2019, dividends of \$214,856 was declared and paid on October 5, 2019. On December 27, 2019, dividends of \$214,856 was declared and paid subsequent to the year-end on January 6, 2020.

14. Transactions with Related Parties and payments to Key Management

Related party transactions include transactions with parties related by common directors and transactions with other private entities owned or controlled by officers and directors. All transactions are provided in the normal course of business and are measured at exchange amounts agreed upon by the related parties. The following table summarizes the related party transactions occurring during the fiscal year.

Fiscal year ended December 31,	2019	2018
Revenues		
Interest income	\$ 1,086,630	\$ 1,232,099
Expenses		
Director Fees	—	4,000
Management Fees	90,000	90,000
Professional Fees	66,310	79,695
Loans and mortgage investments	10,805,000	11,270,000
Included with accounts payable	—	—

Payments to key management

Fiscal year ended December 31,	2019	2018
Management Fees	90,000	90,000
Professional Fees	66,310	79,695

The key management personnel of the Corporation include the Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer, Corporate Secretary and the Board of Directors. During the year ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, no key management personnel were indebted to the Corporation, with the exception that certain of the Corporation's loans and mortgage investments are currently issued to Plazacorp Investments Limited and/or its affiliates which are owned and controlled by a director of the Corporation.

15. Commitments and contingencies

The Corporation, from time to time, may be involved in various claims, legal and tax proceedings and complaints arising in the ordinary course of business. The Corporation is not aware of any pending or threatened proceedings that would have a material adverse effect on the financial condition or future results of the Corporation.

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16. Capital management

The Corporation manages its common shares, stock options, warrants and accumulated deficit as capital. The Corporation's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Corporation's ability to continue and to maintain a flexible capital structure which optimizes the costs of capital at an acceptable risk, as there are no external restrictions on it.

The Corporation manages the capital structure and makes adjustments to it in light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Corporation may attempt to issue new shares, issue new debt, acquire or dispose of assets in order to adjust the amount of cash on its balance sheet.

To facilitate the management of its capital requirements, the Corporation prepares expenditure budgets that are updated as necessary depending on various factors, including successful capital deployment and general industry and market conditions.

The Corporation's investment policy is to invest its short-term excess cash in highly liquid short-term interest-bearing investments with maturities of 365 days or less from the original date of acquisition, selected with regards to the expected timing of expenditures from continuing operations.

Management reviews its approach on an ongoing basis and believes that this approach, given the relative size of the Corporation, is reasonable.

17. Financial instruments and risk management

The Corporation's financial instruments have been classified into categories that determine their basis of measurement and for items carried at fair value, where changes in fair value are recognized in the Statement of Operations and Comprehensive Income (Loss):

Financial Assets, as at December 31,	2019	2018
Cash	\$ 458,366	\$ 299,007
Receivables	37,990	54,531
Loans and mortgage investments	17,202,106	16,452,887
Financial Liabilities, as at December 31,	2019	2018
Accounts payables and accrued liabilities	\$ 325,767	\$ 244,686

Fair value

The Corporation's operations expose the Corporation to market risk, credit risk, and liquidity risk. The Corporation manages its exposure to these risks by operating in a manner that minimizes these risks. Senior management employs risk management strategies and policies to ensure that any exposure to risk is in compliance with the Corporation's business objectives and risk tolerance levels. The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Corporation's risk management framework. The Board has established policies in setting risk limits and controls and monitors these risks in relation to market conditions.

(a) Fair Value of Non-Derivative Financial Instruments

Fair value is the amount that willing parties would accept to exchange a financial instrument based on the current market for instruments with the same risk, principal and remaining maturity. The fair value of interest-bearing financial assets and liabilities is determined by discounting the contractual principal and interest payments at estimated current market interest rates for the instrument. Current market rates are determined by reference to current benchmark rates for a similar term and current credit spreads for debt with similar terms and risk. The carrying value and fair value of financial instruments are as follows:

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17. Financial instruments and risk management – continued

As at	December 31, 2019		December 31, 2018	
	Carrying Value	Fair Value	Carrying Value	Fair Value
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 458,366	\$ 458,366	\$ 299,007	\$ 299,007
Receivables	37,990	37,990	54,531	54,531
Loans and mortgages investments	17,202,106	17,202,106	16,452,887	16,452,887
Financial liabilities				
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	325,767	325,767	244,686	244,686

(b) Fair Value Hierarchy

The Corporation values instruments carried at fair value using quoted market prices, where available. Quoted market prices represent a Level 1 valuation. When quoted market prices are not available, the Corporation maximizes the use of observable inputs within valuation models. When all significant inputs are observable, the valuation is classified as Level 2. Valuations that require the significant use of unobservable inputs are considered Level 3.

The following table outlines financial assets and liabilities as at June 30, 2010 measured at fair value in these consolidated financial statements and the level of the inputs used to determine those fair values in the context of the hierarchy as defined above:

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 458,366	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 458,366
Receivables	—	37,990	—	37,990
Loans and mortgages investments	—	—	16,452,887	16,452,887
Total Assets	\$ 458,366	\$ 37,990	\$ 16,452,887	\$ 16,949,243
Liabilities				
Accounts payables	\$ —	\$ 325,767	\$ —	\$ 325,767
Total liabilities	\$ —	\$ 325,767	\$ —	\$ 325,767

Level 3 fair values are based on a number of valuation techniques other than observable market data (Note 7).

Credit risk

Credit risk is the possibility that a borrower under one of the loans and mortgages investments, may be unable to honour their debt commitment as a result of a negative change in the borrowers' financial position or market conditions that could result in a loss to the Corporation.

Any instability in the real estate sector or an adverse change in economic conditions in Canada could result in declines in the value of real property securing the Corporation's investments. There have been significant increases in real estate values in various sectors of the Canadian market over the past few years. A correction or revaluation of real estate in such sectors will result in a reduction in values of the real estate securing mortgage loans that comprise the Corporation's investment portfolio. This could result in impairments in the mortgage loans or loan losses in the event the real estate security has to be realized upon by the lender. The Corporation's maximum exposure to credit risk is represented by the fair values of amounts receivable and the loans and mortgage investment portfolio.

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17. Financial instruments and risk management – continued

For the year ended December 30, 2019 and 2018, the Corporation's three largest borrowers accounted for 100% of revenues of continuing operations.

The Corporation's exposure to credit risk for its loans and mortgage portfolio by geographic area is limited to Ontario, Canada.

Interest rate risk on income and expense

The Corporation also has credit risk relating to cash and cash equivalents, which it manages by dealing with large Canadian chartered banks. The Corporation's maximum exposure to credit from banks is \$425,103 (December 31, 2018 - \$299,007) and \$33,263 held with legal counsel in a trust account. As at December 31, 2019, Canadian chartered banks held \$425,103 of the Corporation's cash (December 31, 2018 - 100%).

Interest rate risk is the risk that fair value of future cash flows of financial assets or financial liabilities will fluctuate because of changes in the market interest rates.

The Corporation's current loan and mortgage portfolio is not subject to interest rate fluctuations, nor are its current liabilities. There is however, the risk of not being able to reinvest its capital at the same or greater rates due to the fluctuation of interest rates. In addition, as the Corporation expands its operations the loans which it may make may incorporate variable interest rates that shall fluctuate with the market.

Currently, if a shift in interest rates of 1% were to occur, the impact on cash and the related gain (loss) for over the year would have an impact on revenues of approximately \$200,000 (2018 - \$165,000). Management does not deem this to be material as it could and would continue to meet its operating expenses as well as its dividend policy.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk the Corporation will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with its financial liabilities. The Corporation's objective for liquidity risk management is to maintain sufficient liquid financial resources to fund operations and to meet commitments and obligations in the most cost-effective manner possible. The Corporation achieves this by maintaining sufficient cash and cash equivalents and managing working capital. The Corporation monitors its financial resources on a regular basis and updates its expected use of cash resources based on the latest available data.

The Corporation's financial liabilities, classified as current, primarily consist of trade payables and accrued liabilities. Current liabilities were \$325,767 (December 31, 2018 - \$244,686) with all of it having expected settlement dates within one year or where conditions exist that could result in accelerated payment.

18. Earnings Per Share

In calculating the diluted earnings per share, issued and outstanding incentive stock options and warrants were not considered as they would have been anti-dilutive.

December 30,	2019	2018
Denominator basic and diluted earnings per share		
Weighted average number of Common shares outstanding	28,647,441	28,647,441
Dilutive effect of incentive stock options	—	—
Dilutive effect of warrants	—	—
Diluted weighted average Common shares	28,647,441	28,647,441

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19. Subsequent Event

Since December 31, 2019, the outbreak of the novel strain of coronavirus, specifically identified as “COVID-19”, has resulted in governments worldwide enacting emergency measures to combat the spread of the virus. These measures, which include the implementation of travel bans, self-imposed quarantine periods and social distancing, have caused material disruption to businesses globally resulting in an economic slowdown. Global equity markets have experienced significant volatility and weakness. Governments and central banks have reacted with significant monetary and fiscal interventions designed to stabilize economic conditions. The duration and impact of the COVID-19 outbreak is unknown at this time, as is the efficacy of the government and central bank interventions. It is not possible to reliably estimate the length and severity of these developments and the impact on the financial results and condition of the Company and its operations in future periods.