

NamSys Inc.

Unaudited Condensed Interim Financial Statements
Expressed in Canadian Dollars
For the nine months ended July 31, 2019 and 2018

Notice of No Auditor Review of Condensed Interim Financial Statements

The accompanying unaudited condensed interim financial statements of the Company have been prepared by and are the responsibility of the Company's management.

The Company's independent auditor, Flabbi & Associates LLP, has not performed a review of these condensed interim financial statements in accordance with the standards established for a review of interim financial statements by an entity's auditors.

NamSys Inc.,
September 23, 2019

NamSys Inc.

CONDENSED BALANCE SHEETS (Unaudited)

	July 31, 2019	October 31, 2018
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)		
	\$	\$
ASSETS		
CURRENT ASSETS		
Cash	1,741,522	2,935,513
Short term investment (Note 16)	2,529,151	-
Trade and other receivables (Note 3)	691,420	506,831
Prepaid expenses	101,686	71,482
	<u>5,063,779</u>	<u>3,513,826</u>
PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (Note 4)	32,337	24,328
DEFERRED INCOME TAXES (Note 9)	37,000	26,000
	<u>5,133,116</u>	<u>3,564,154</u>
LIABILITIES		
CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Trade and other payables (Notes 5 and 8)	215,512	214,766
Income taxes payable (Note 9)	336,621	-
Deferred revenue	313,075	172,140
	<u>46,932</u>	<u>-</u>
EMPLOYEE LONG TERM BONUS PLAN (Note 15)	912,140	386,906
	<u>912,140</u>	<u>386,906</u>
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Share capital (Note 6)	5,627,519	5,627,519
Deficit	(1,406,543)	(2,450,271)
	<u>4,220,976</u>	<u>3,177,248</u>
	<u>5,133,116</u>	<u>3,564,154</u>
Commitments (Note 13)		

Approved on behalf of the Board:

K. Barry Sparks (signed), Director

Joe Prodan (signed), Director

NamSys Inc.

CONDENSED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (Unaudited)

For the nine months ended July 31, (Expressed in Canadian dollars)	2019	2018
	\$	\$
REVENUE (Note 7)	3,011,116	2,389,853
COST OF SALES (Notes 14 and 15)	915,126	730,212
GROSS PROFIT	2,095,990	1,659,641
EXPENSES		
Selling (Notes 8, 14 and 15)	294,645	154,550
General and administration (Notes 4, 8, 13 and 14)	413,734	410,608
	708,379	565,158
OPERATING INCOME	1,387,611	1,094,483
Other income (expenses)		
Interest income (Note 16)	29,151	-
Gain (loss) on foreign exchange	2,534	4,429
	31,685	4,429
INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAXES	1,419,296	1,098,912
INCOME TAX (EXPENSE) RECOVERY (Note 9)		
Deferred taxes	11,000	(168,000)
Current taxes	(386,568)	(63,359)
	(375,568)	(231,359)
NET INCOME AND COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	1,043,728	867,553
BASIC AND DILUTED INCOME PER SHARE (Note 10)	0.04	0.03

NamSys Inc.

CONDENSED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (Unaudited)

For the three months ended July 31, (Expressed in Canadian dollars)	2019	2018
	\$	\$
REVENUE (Note 7)	1,069,733	839,060
COST OF SALES (Notes 14 and 15)	337,136	259,257
GROSS PROFIT	732,597	579,803
EXPENSES		
Selling (Notes 8, 14 and 15)	119,832	57,500
General and administration (Notes 4, 8, 13 and 14)	138,128	130,921
	257,960	188,421
OPERATING INCOME	474,637	391,382
Other income (expenses)		
Interest income (Note 16)	10,192	-
Gain (loss) on foreign exchange	(22,370)	15,804
	(12,178)	15,804
INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAXES	462,459	407,186
INCOME TAX (EXPENSE) RECOVERY (Note 9)		
Deferred taxes	6,000	(110,000)
Current taxes	(130,318)	-
	(124,318)	(110,000)
NET INCOME AND COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	338,141	297,186
BASIC AND DILUTED INCOME PER SHARE (Note 10)	0.01	0.01

NamSys Inc.

CONDENSED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY (Unaudited)

For the nine months ended July 31, 2019 and 2018

	Share Capital Number of Shares	Share Capital \$	Deficit \$	Total \$
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)				
Balance as at October 31, 2017	27,286,332	5,627,519	(3,597,928)	2,029,591
Comprehensive income for the period	-	-	867,553	867,553
Balance as at July 31, 2018	27,286,332	5,627,519	(2,730,375)	2,897,144
Balance as at October 31, 2018	27,286,332	5,627,519	(2,450,271)	3,177,248
Comprehensive income for the period	-	-	1,043,728	1,043,728
Balance as at July 31, 2019	27,286,332	5,627,519	(1,406,543)	4,220,976

NamSys Inc.

CONDENSED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS (Unaudited)

For the nine months ended July 31, (Expressed in Canadian dollars)	2019	2018
	\$	\$
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Comprehensive income	1,043,728	867,553
Non-cash items:		
Depreciation (Notes 4)	4,386	3,364
Deferred income tax expense (Note 9)	(11,000)	168,000
Accrued interest on short term investment (Note 16)	(29,151)	-
Employee long term bonus plan (Note 15)	46,932	-
	<u>1,054,895</u>	<u>1,038,917</u>
Changes in:		
Trade and other receivables (Note 3)	(184,589)	(236,297)
Prepaid expenses	(30,204)	(43,639)
Trade and other payables (Notes 5 and 8)	746	(12,248)
Income taxes payable (Note 9)	336,621	(59,606)
Deferred revenue	140,935	132,580
	<u>1,318,404</u>	<u>819,707</u>
INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Purchase of short term investment (Note 16)	(2,500,000)	-
Purchase of plant and equipment (Note 4)	(12,395)	(7,485)
	<u>(2,512,395)</u>	<u>(7,485)</u>
FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
	-	-
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH DURING THE PERIOD	(1,193,991)	812,222
CASH, beginning of period	2,935,513	1,715,598
CASH, end of period	1,741,522	2,527,820
Supplemental cash flow information:		
Income taxes paid	49,947	116,180
Interest paid	-	-

NamSys Inc.

CONDENSED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS (Unaudited)

For the three months ended July 31, (Expressed in Canadian dollars)	2019	2018
	\$	\$
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Comprehensive income (loss)	338,141	297,186
Non-cash items:		
Depreciation (Notes 4)	1,639	1,135
Deferred income tax expense (Note 9)	(6,000)	110,000
Accrued interest on short term investment (Note 16)	(10,192)	-
Employee long term bonus plan (Note 15)	46,932	-
	370,520	408,321
Changes in:		
Trade and other receivables (Note 3)	55,881	17,453
Prepaid expenses	(50,782)	(33,586)
Trade and other payables (Notes 5 and 8)	71,778	57,498
Income taxes payable (Note 9)	114,478	(6,785)
Deferred revenue	(164,552)	(161,661)
	397,323	281,240
INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Purchase of plant and equipment (Note 4)	(7,659)	(7,485)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
	-	-
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH DURING THE PERIOD	389,664	273,755
CASH, beginning of period	1,351,858	2,254,065
CASH, end of period	1,741,522	2,527,820
Supplemental cash flow information:		
Income taxes paid	15,840	9,429
Interest paid	-	-

NOTES TO CONDENSED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the nine months ended July 31, 2019 and 2018

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

1. NATURE OF OPERATIONS

Namsys Inc. ("Namsys") was incorporated under the Alberta Business Corporations Act, under the name Cencotech Inc. ("Cencotech"), on January 29, 1997 and was continued under the Ontario Business Corporations Act on October 31, 1999. On November 1, 2016, Cencotech amalgamated with its then wholly owned subsidiary Namsys, and continues under the name Namsys (the "Company").

The Company was formed to acquire and manage emerging high technology enterprises with sound business solutions for their customers. NamSys now exclusively offers software solutions for currency management and processing for the banking and merchant industries principally in North America.

The Company is domiciled in Canada and the address of the Company's registered office is 141 Adelaide Street West, Suite 1400, Toronto, Ontario, M5H 3L5. The Company is listed on the TSX Venture Exchange under the symbol "CTZ".

These condensed interim financial statements for the nine months ended July 31, 2019, were approved and authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on September 23, 2019.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these condensed interim financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all periods presented unless otherwise stated.

Statement of compliance

These condensed interim financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Accounting Standard 34, Interim Financial Reporting ("IAS 34") using accounting policies consistent with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board, and do not include all of the information required for full annual financial statements.

Basis of presentation and measurement

The condensed interim financial statements have been prepared on the accrual basis using the historic cost basis of accounting, unless otherwise indicated, and are presented in Canadian dollars, which is the Company's functional currency. All amounts are rounded to the nearest dollar, other than income per share disclosures.

Foreign currencies

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the Company's functional currency at the rates prevailing on the dates of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into Canadian dollars at the reporting date rates of exchange, and non-monetary assets and liabilities at historical exchange rates. Revenues and expenses are translated at the average exchange rates in the month they occur, except for revenues and expenses from non-monetary assets, which are translated using the same rates as the related assets. Translation gains and losses are recorded in net income (loss).

NOTES TO CONDENSED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the nine months ended July 31, 2019 and 2018

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Use of Estimates and Judgments

The preparation of condensed interim financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make estimates, judgments and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates. It is reasonably possible that, on the basis of existing knowledge, outcomes in the next financial period that are different from the assumptions used could require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the asset or liability affected.

The accompanying condensed interim financial statements include all adjustments that are, in the opinion of management, necessary for fair presentation.

Estimates and assumptions

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

Information regarding areas of estimation uncertainty made in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the condensed interim financial statements is included in the following notes:

- Note 3 – determination of the allowance for doubtful accounts
- Note 4 – estimated useful life and residual value of plant and equipment
- Note 9 – determination of probable future taxable income
- Note 15 – determination of probable change in control event occurring

Significant judgments

Judgments are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Changes resulting from the effects of amended judgments are recognized in the period in which the change occurs and in any future periods presented.

Information regarding significant areas of critical judgments made in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the condensed interim financial statements is included in the following notes:

- Note 2 – functional currency of the company
- Note 9 – recoverability of deferred tax assets

NOTES TO CONDENSED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the nine months ended July 31, 2019 and 2018

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Financial Instruments

In the current period, the Company adopted IFRS 9. As there were no differences upon adoption, prior year figures have not been restated. The accounting policies applied from October 31, 2018 onwards are in compliance with IFRS 9.

Recognition and initial measurement

Financial assets and financial liabilities, including derivatives, are recognized in the Balance Sheets when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of a financial instrument or non-financial derivative contract. All financial instruments are measured at fair value on initial recognition.

Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issuance of financial assets and financial liabilities, other than financial assets and financial liabilities classified as fair value through profit and loss ("FVTPL"), are added to or deducted from the fair value on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities classified as FVTPL are recognized immediately in net income.

Classification and subsequent measurement

The Company classifies financial assets, at the time of initial recognition, according to the Company's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual terms of the cash flows. Financial assets are classified in the following measurement categories: a) amortized cost and b) fair value through profit or loss.

Financial instruments at amortized cost

Financial assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost if both the following conditions are met and they are not designated as FVTPL:

- (i) the financial asset is held within a business model with the objective to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and
- (ii) the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

These assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method and are subject to impairment. Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss when the asset is derecognized, modified or impaired.

Financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method with gains and losses recognized in net income in the period that the liability is derecognized, except for financial liabilities classified as FVTPL. These financial liabilities, including derivative liabilities, are subsequently measured at fair value with changes in fair value recorded in net income in the period in which they arise to the extent they are not part of a designated hedging relationship. Subsequent to initial recognition, other financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, with gains and losses recognized in net income in the period that the liability is derecognized.

NOTES TO CONDENSED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the nine months ended July 31, 2019 and 2018

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss

Financial instruments are classified as FVTPL when the financial instrument is either held for trading or designated as such upon initial recognition. Financial instruments are classified as held for trading if acquired principally for the purpose of selling in the near future or if part of an identified portfolio of financial instruments that the Company manages together and has a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-making. All financial assets not classified as amortized cost are measured at FVTPL. This includes derivative financial assets that are not part of a designated hedging relationship. Financial instruments classified as FVTPL are measured at fair value, with changes in fair value recorded in net income in the period in which they arise.

The Company has no financial instruments designated as FVTPL.

Impairment of financial instruments

The Company recognizes a loss allowance on a forward-looking basis at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit loss ("ECL") on its financial assets measured at amortized cost.

Lifetime ECL represents the expected credit losses that will result from all probable default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. In contrast, 12-month ECL represents the portion of lifetime ECL that is expected to result from default events that are possible within 12 months after the

Impairment - trade and other receivables

The lifetime ECL allowance for impairment is recognized for trade and other receivables. It is estimated based on the Company's historical loss experience, adjusted for factors that are specific to the debtors and an assessment of both the current as well as forecast direction of conditions at the reporting date. The carrying amount of the asset is reduced through the use of an allowance account and the amount of the loss is recognized in general and administrative expenses in the Statements of Income. When a trade receivable is deemed uncollectible, it is written off against the allowance account. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are recognized as a recovery in general and administrative expenses in the Statements of Income.

Cash

Cash consists of bank balances which are deposited at chartered banks. These balances maintained at chartered banks may exceed federally insured amounts.

Short term investments

Short term investments are fixed-income securities with original maturities of one year or less that are carried at cost plus accrued interest.

NOTES TO CONDENSED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the nine months ended July 31, 2019 and 2018

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Fair value hierarchy

Financial instrument fair values are classified in a hierarchy comprising three levels reflecting the observability of the inputs used in making the measurements, described as follows:

Level 1: Valuations based on quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;

Level 2: Valuations based on directly or indirectly observable inputs in active markets for similar assets or liabilities, other than Level 1 prices, such as quoted interest or currency exchange rates; and

Level 3: Valuations based on significant inputs that are not derived from observable market data, such as discounted cash flow methodologies based on internal cash flow forecasts.

Plant and equipment

Plant and equipment is recorded at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Cost includes any expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset, and bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for its use in operations.

Depreciation of the cost to the estimated residual value is calculated over the estimated useful lives of the asset as follows:

Office equipment	20% declining balance
Leasehold improvements	5 years straight-line

Impairment of non-financial assets

At each reporting date, the Company's plant and equipment are reviewed for impairment if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may be impaired.

To determine whether a non-financial asset may be impaired, the recoverable amount is compared to the carrying value of the asset. This is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets. If this is the case, the individual assets are grouped together into cash generating units ("CGUs") for impairment purposes. A CGU represents the lowest level for which there are separately identifiable cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash flows from other assets or other groups of assets. If the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its estimated recoverable amount, the asset is written down and the impairment loss is recognized in net income (loss).

A previously recognized impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognized. If this is the case, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to its recoverable amount. The increased amount cannot exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortization, had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior periods. Such reversal is recognized in net income (loss).

NOTES TO CONDENSED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the nine months ended July 31, 2019 and 2018

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Provisions

A provision is recognized in the balance sheet when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. If the effect is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability.

Share issuance costs

Professional, consulting, regulatory fees and other costs that are directly attributable to the issuance of shares are charged to share capital when the related shares are issued, net of any tax effects.

Revenue recognition and deferred revenue

Non-licensed software revenue, such as arrangements containing hosted services where the customer does not take possession of the software and has no contractual right to do so, is recognized when: persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists; services have been rendered; the fees are fixed or determinable; and collectibility is reasonably assured. These services are generally contracted on a subscription or usage basis per month and recognized monthly.

Systems maintenance fees relate to a defined period of time and are paid in advance. Deferred revenue is comprised of systems maintenance fees for which services have not yet been provided. Maintenance contract revenue is recognized on a straight line basis over the term of the contract. Associated costs are recognized as incurred.

Software license fees for perpetual licenses are recognized when: the products and services to be provided are contained in a contractual agreement signed by the customer; delivery of the software has occurred; all significant vendor obligations have been completed; fees are fixed and determinable; and collectibility of fees is reasonably assured. Software license fees for term licenses are recognized on a straight-line basis over the license term.

Research and software development costs

Research costs are charged to net income in the period in which they are incurred. Software development costs are charged to net income in the period they are incurred, unless they meet specific capitalization criteria related to technical, market and financial feasibility.

Income taxes

Income tax expense is comprised of current and deferred tax expense. Current tax expense is the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the period, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous periods. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for tax purposes.

Income tax expense is recognized in net income except to the extent that it relates to a business combination, or items recognized directly in equity. Income taxes are calculated using the asset and liability method of accounting for income taxes. Under the asset and liability method, deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the deferred tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax basis and for tax losses and other deductions carried forward.

NOTES TO CONDENSED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the nine months ended July 31, 2019 and 2018

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are calculated using substantively enacted tax rates expected to apply when the asset is realized or the liability is settled. An asset is recognized on the balance sheet when it is probable that the future economic benefits will flow to the entity and the asset has a cost or value that can be measured reliably. The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of changes in tax rates are recognized in net income in the period in which the change is substantively enacted.

Deferred taxes are not recognized for the following temporary differences: the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss, and differences relating to investments in subsidiaries and jointly controlled entities to the extent that it is probable that they will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Earnings per share

The Company presents basic and diluted earnings per share ("EPS") data for its common shares. Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the net income attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted EPS is determined by adjusting the net income attributable to common shareholders and the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the effects of all dilutive potential common shares.

Share-based payments and Employee Long-Term Bonus Plan

Compensation under the Company's Employee Long Term Bonus Plan is a share-based award which is to be settled in cash. Compensation expense for share-based awards is recognized from the service commencement date to the contractual vesting date.

The fair value of the amount payable to award recipients in respect of this cash settled plan is re-measured at each balance sheet date and a compensation expense is recognized as an expense over the vesting period with a corresponding change in the liability.

If the Company estimates that it is not probable that the non-market vesting conditions (i.e. the change in control event) will be met, no expense is recognized. Assessment of probability of the non-market vesting condition is re-evaluated at each balance sheet date.

Adoption of accounting standards

On November 1, 2018, the Company adopted IFRS 9 – Financial Instruments and IFRS 15 – Revenue from Contracts with Customers. There was no material change, as a result of the adoption of these standards, on current or prior periods.

New standards and pronouncements

Certain new standards and pronouncements were issued by the IASB or the IFRS Interpretations Committee ("IFRIC") that are mandatory for accounting periods beginning on or after October 31, 2019. Those pronouncements that are not applicable or do not have a significant impact to the Company have been excluded from the table below. The following pronouncements and standards have not yet been adopted and are being evaluated to determine the resultant impact on the Company:

NOTES TO CONDENSED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the nine months ended July 31, 2019 and 2018

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

IFRS 16 – Leases

In 2016, the IASB issued its new leasing standard. IFRS 16 eliminates the classification of leases as either operating leases or finance leases as previously required by IAS 17. Instead, it introduces a single lease accounting model that 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, and to depreciate the lease assets separately from interest on the lease liabilities on the income statement. IFRS 16 will be effective for the Company's fiscal year beginning November 1, 2019, with earlier adoption permitted if the entity also adopts IFRS15. At the present time, the Company's premises lease is its only operating lease. The accounting for this lease will be impacted by the new standard.

At the present time, the Company does not believe any other future changes to IFRS will have a direct impact on the Company based on its current operations. If the Company determines that any amendments or proposed changes will impact the financial statements, the Company will disclose the details of those updated standards at that time.

NamSys Inc.

NOTES TO CONDENSED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the nine months ended July 31, 2019 and 2018

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

3. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

As described in Note 11, the Company is exposed to credit risk with respect to its trade receivables. The Company is exposed to concentration of credit risk on the trade receivables from its customers and concentration risk within the financial services industry. As at July 31, 2019 approximately 78% of the trade receivable balances are owed from three customers (October 31, 2018 – 77% owed from three customers). The Company's exposure to credit risk with its customers is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each customer. The Company closely monitors extensions of credit and has not experienced significant credit losses in the past.

As at July 31, 2019 and October 31, 2018, the Company believes that its allowance for doubtful accounts is sufficient to reflect the related credit risk, indicated as follows:

	July 31, 2019	October 31, 2018
	\$	\$
Neither impaired nor past due	258,463	203,052
Not impaired and past due in the following periods:		
31 to 60 days	224,462	190,523
61 to 90 days	168,567	35,168
Over 90 days	7,885	67,370
Impaired	-	-
Allowance for doubtful accounts	-	-
Trade receivables	659,377	496,113
Other receivables	32,043	10,718
Total accounts receivable	691,420	506,831

There has been no movement in the allowance for doubtful accounts since October 31, 2012.

The Company's trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally 30 day terms. The Company does not hold any collateral with respect to its receivables.

NamSys Inc.

NOTES TO CONDENSED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the nine months ended July 31, 2019 and 2018

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

4. PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Leasehold Improvements	Office Equipment	Total
	\$	\$	\$
At July 31, 2019			
Cost	13,210	33,432	46,642
Accumulated depreciation	(2,809)	(11,496)	(14,305)
	10,401	21,936	32,337
Carrying value at October 31, 2018	5,413	18,915	24,328
Additions	6,150	6,245	12,395
Depreciation	(1,162)	(3,224)	(4,386)
Carrying value at July 31, 2019	10,401	21,936	32,337
	Leasehold Improvements	Office Equipment	Total
	\$	\$	\$
At October 31, 2018			
Cost	7,060	27,187	34,247
Accumulated depreciation	(1,647)	(8,272)	(9,919)
	5,413	18,915	24,328
Carrying value at November 1, 2017	6,825	15,224	22,049
Additions	-	7,485	7,485
Depreciation	(1,412)	(3,794)	(5,206)
Carrying value at October 31, 2018	5,413	18,915	24,328

Depreciation of plant and equipment is included in general and administration expense on the statement of comprehensive income.

NamSys Inc.

NOTES TO CONDENSED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the nine months ended July 31, 2019 and 2018

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

5. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	July 31, 2019	October 31, 2018
	\$	\$
Remuneration payable	105,000	145,000
Trade payables	72,124	54,196
Related party payables (Note 8(b))	22,818	-
Other payables	15,570	15,570
	215,512	214,766

6. SHARE CAPITAL

Authorized

Unlimited number of common shares
Unlimited number of preferred shares

Issued and outstanding

Issued common shares of the Company are as follows:

	Number of Shares	Share Capital \$
Balance, October 31, 2017, 2018 and July 31, 2019	27,286,332	5,627,519

The Company's shares are issued without par value.

Share option plan

The Company has established a share option plan under which officers, directors and selected employees can be granted options, to purchase common shares of the Company, with a maximum term of five years. The aggregate number of common shares issuable under the plan and any previous plan cannot exceed 2,500,000 common shares in total, and the number of common shares issuable to any one person under any option plan cannot exceed 5% of the total number of common shares outstanding from time to time. Options granted vest evenly on an annual basis over a three-year period. The exercise price of the option is fixed at the date of grant and may not be less than the fair market value per share of the common stock on that date. Any unexercised options that expire or are forfeited, thirty days after an employee ceases to be employed by the Company, become available again for issuance under the plan. The shareholders approved the existing plan on May 1, 2000. As at July 31, 2019 and October 31, 2018, no options are outstanding under the plan.

7. SEGMENT INFORMATION

Sales to major customers

In the nine months ended July 31, 2019, three customers accounted for 39.4%, 8.1% and 7.0% respectively of the Company's revenue (2018 – 39.6%, 9.7% and 8.8% respectively).

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7. SEGMENT INFORMATION (continued)

Revenue breakdown

In the nine months ended July 31, 2019, the Company's revenue was derived 100% from software related sales and services (2018 – 100%), as follows:

	2019	2018
	\$	\$
Hosted services, maintenance and product support	2,526,085	2,007,585
Licences	440,573	315,523
Professional services	44,458	66,745
	3,011,116	2,389,853

Geographic Information

In the nine months ended July 31, 2019, the Company recognized revenues of \$2,905,462 (2018 – \$2,315,872) in sales to U.S. customers and \$105,654 (2018 – \$73,981) in sales to customers in Canada.

All of the Company's plant and equipment are held in Canada.

8. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

(a) Key management remuneration

Compensation provided by the Company to key management personnel include salaries, consulting fees, directors' fees, statutory benefit contributions, paid annual vacation and paid sick leave, as well as non-monetary benefits such as medical care. The Company's non-monetary benefit package for key management personnel is the same as that available to all full-time employees. During the nine months ended July 31, 2019, the Company expensed \$368,000 (2018 – \$353,000) in remuneration to directors and other members of key management personnel. In addition, as described in note 15, during the nine-months ended July 31, 2019 the Company expensed \$46,932 to key management personnel under employee long-term bonus plan. No amounts were paid out during the quarter.

Other than the adoption of the employee long-term bonus plan as described in Note 15, the Company did not provide any post-employment benefits, other long-term benefits or share-based payments to key management in the period or comparative period.

(b) The following summarizes the Company's related party transactions that have not been disclosed elsewhere in the condensed interim financial statements:

Included in general and administration expenses in the nine months ended July 31, 2019, are rent and administration expenses of \$34,200 (2018 – \$34,200) and management fees of \$45,000 (2018 – \$45,000) incurred from a company that is partially owned by the CEO of the Company. In addition, consulting expenses for sales and marketing included in selling expenses in the amount of \$33,750 were incurred in the nine months ended July 31, 2019 (2018 – \$33,750) from a company that is controlled by the Founder of the Company.

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8. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (continued)

Amounts due to related parties in trade and other payables at July 31, 2019 include amounts due to directors of \$20,700 (October 31, 2018 – \$nil); and an amount due to the CEO of the Company of \$2,118 (October 31, 2018 – \$nil). The related party amounts included in trade and other payables are unsecured and non-interest bearing.

9. INCOME TAXES

The provision for income taxes reflects an effective tax rate that differs from the corporate tax rate for the following reasons:

	2019	2018
	\$	\$
Combined basic Canadian federal and provincial income tax rate	26.50%	26.50%
Provision for income taxes based on above rates	376,113	291,212
Adjustments to determine taxable income	(545)	(59,853)
Change in unrecognized deferred tax assets	-	-
Income tax (recovery) expense	375,568	231,359

In the nine months ended July 31, 2019, the Company recognized a deferred income tax recovery of \$11,000 (2018 – expense of \$168,000) and, as a result, at July 31, 2019, the Company had net tax assets totaling \$37,000 (October 31, 2018 – \$26,000). This asset primarily relates to deferred tax assets from the deferral of capital cost allowance and the amount currently not deductible under the employee long term bonus plan. In the nine months ended July 31, 2019, the Company recognized a current income tax expense of \$386,568 (2018 – \$63,359) and, at July 31, 2019, the Company had an income taxes payable balance totaling \$336,621 (October 31, 2018 – \$nil).

The following summarizes the components of deferred income tax assets:

	July 31, 2019	October 31, 2018
	\$	\$
Deferred tax assets (liabilities)		
Loss carry-forwards	-	25,000
Investment tax credits	-	(22,000)
Plant and equipment	25,000	23,000
Employee long term bonus plan	12,000	-
Net deferred tax assets	37,000	26,000

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10. INCOME PER SHARE

For the nine months ended July 31, 2019, the weighted average number of shares outstanding used to calculate basic and diluted income per share was 27,286,332 (2018 – 27,286,332).

11. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The Company's financial instruments include cash, trade and other receivables, short term investment and trade and other payables.

There were no significant changes in the risks discussed below during the periods presented.

Risk management framework

The Company's primary risk management objective is to protect earnings and cash flow and, ultimately, shareholder value. Risk management policies are established to identify and analyze the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. The Company's Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. Risk management practices are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's activities. The Company has an established code of conduct which sets out the control environment within which framework all directors' and employees' roles and obligations are outlined.

The Company has exposure to credit risk, market risk and liquidity risk as follows:

Credit risk

Credit risk represents the financial loss that the Company would experience if a counterparty to a financial instrument held by the Company failed to meet its obligations in accordance with the terms and conditions of its contract with the Company or if there is a concentration of transactions carried out with the same counterparty. The financial instruments that primarily subject the Company to a significant concentration of credit risk are cash and trade receivables.

The Company's maximum credit risk exposure with respect to its trade receivables is its carrying value. The amounts disclosed in the balance sheet are net of allowances for doubtful accounts, which are estimated by the Company's management based on prior experience and their assessment of the current economic environment. The Company establishes an allowance for doubtful accounts that represents its estimate of expected losses in respect of trade receivables. This allowance relates to individual exposures for trade receivables that are considered impaired, which is defined as amounts outstanding beyond normal credit terms and conditions for the respective customers and, based upon management's evaluation, for which a risk of non-payment exists. See Note 3 for further details of trade receivables and details of concentration risk within trade receivables.

The Company's cash is held with, and the short term investment is issued by, reputable financial institutions, from which management believes the risk of loss to be minimal.

Market risk

Market risk is the risk of loss that may arise from changes in market prices, such as foreign exchange rates, which will affect the Company's income or the value of its financial instruments.

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11. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

The Company sells to both Canadian and American clients giving rise to exposure to market risks from changes in foreign exchange rates. For the nine months ended July 31, 2019, approximately 96% of the Company's sales revenues are denominated in U.S. dollars (2018 – 97%). The Company is exposed to fluctuations on expenditures which are denominated in U.S. dollars. These potential currency fluctuations could have an impact on the cost of producing goods and services sold and thereby the profitability of the Company. A \$0.05 increase or decrease in the Canadian and U.S. exchange rate would result in a \$28,000 (2018 – \$26,000) increase (decrease) in operating income for the period. At July 31, 2019 cash balances included U.S. \$67,879 (October 31, 2018 – U.S. \$39,443), trade and other receivables included U.S. \$486,431 (October 31, 2018 – U.S. \$364,765) and trade and other payables included U.S. \$136 (October 31, 2018 – U.S. \$136). The Company monitors the movement in currency exchange rates and, on that basis, decides on the appropriate measures to take. Exchange rates at the present time are such that no measures are currently being taken.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they come due or can do so only at excessive cost. The Company has financial liabilities outstanding including trade and other payables. These financial liabilities are due within one year.

The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation. The Company manages its liquidity risk by continuously monitoring forecast and actual gross profit and cash flows from operations.

Fair Value

Fair value estimates are made at a specific point in time, based on relevant market information and information about the financial instrument. These estimates are subjective in nature and involve uncertainties and matters of significant judgment and, therefore, cannot be determined with precision. Changes in assumptions could significantly affect the estimates.

The carrying value of cash, trade receivables, short term investment and trade and other payables approximates their fair value due to the relatively short-term maturity of these financial instruments. Fair value represents the amount that would be exchanged in an arm's length transaction between willing parties and is best evidenced by a quoted market price, if one exists.

12. MANAGEMENT OF CAPITAL

The Company defines capital that it manages as the aggregate of its share capital and deficit amounting to \$4,220,976 as at July 31, 2019 (October 31, 2018 – \$3,177,248). Its objective when managing capital is to ensure that the Company will continue as a going concern, so that it can provide products and services to its customers and returns to its shareholders.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it in light of economic conditions. The Company, upon approval from its Board of Directors, will make changes to its capital structure as deemed appropriate under the specific circumstances.

The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements or debt covenants, and does not presently utilize any quantitative measures to monitor its capital. The Company's overall strategy with respect to management of capital remains unchanged from the year ended October 31, 2018.

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13. COMMITMENTS

The Company has leased its operating premises under two leases expiring December 31, 2021 and January 31, 2020, with non-cancellable payments due as follows:

	\$
Not later than one year	74,280
Later than one year and not later than five years	95,625
Total commitments	169,905

During the nine months ended July 31, 2019, the Company recorded an expense for its operating leases in the amount of \$60,795 (2018 – \$60,795) in general and administration expenses in the statement of comprehensive income.

14. COMPENSATION EXPENSE

Total employee compensation expense provided by the Company for salaries and statutory benefits during the nine months ended July 31, 2019, included \$480,386 (2018 – \$393,477) recognized in cost of sales, \$123,979 (2018 – \$94,031) recognized in selling expenses, and \$73,743 (2018 – \$77,536) recognized in general and administration expenses.

15. EMPLOYEE LONG TERM BONUS PLAN

On June 29, 2015, the Directors passed a resolution establishing an Employee Long Term Bonus Plan (the "Plan"). The purpose of the Plan is to compensate and reward employees and officers, as determined at the sole discretion of the Directors, upon the occurrence of one of the following events:

- i) all or substantially all of the assets of the Company are sold, or otherwise transferred, to an arm's length third party; or
- ii) more than 50% of the common shares of the Company are sold, or otherwise transferred, to an arm's length party.

On the occurrence of one of the above noted change of control events, the Company will cause an aggregate of 15% of the transaction consideration to be payable to the employees and officers, as determined by the Directors, at that time. As of the balance sheet date of July 31, 2019, the Company does not envision a change of control event occurring within the foreseeable future.

On July 2, 2019 the Directors amended the plan to include the Company's President and Chief Operating Officer ("COO") who had become a director of the Company on April 24, 2018. By becoming a director, he was inadvertently excluded from the Plan based on its original wording.

In addition to the above amendment, on July 2, 2019, the Company and its COO entered into an employment agreement which included the following two clauses:

- i) in the event of the COO being terminated without cause or upon his death (either, a "valuation date"), the COO or his estate will be entitled to 40% of the Plan at the valuation date determined by the weighted average trading price of the Company on the TSX-V Exchange for the 20 trading days preceding the valuation date, multiplied by the total number of common shares outstanding on the valuation date.
- ii) if a termination event as set out above or change of control event as set out in the Plan resolution has not occurred before December 31, 2021, the COO will have the right to receive 40% of the Plan value as calculated above as of December 31, 2021.

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15. EMPLOYEE LONG TERM BONUS PLAN (continued)

The amounts due to the COO under this plan are being recognized as an expense over the vesting period from July 2, 2019 to December 31, 2021. Based on the closing share price at July 31, 2019 and the number of outstanding shares, the total value of the amount due to the COO at the end of the vesting period is \$1,407,975.

As of July 31, 2019 \$46,932 of this award has been expensed in the condensed statements of compressive income. \$23,466 was expensed in cost of sales and \$23,466 in selling.

As this is a cash settled share based payment, it has been recorded as a liability on the Company's balance sheet. The amount of this liability will be re-measured at each balance sheet date, in addition to increases over the vesting period. As of July 31, 2019 no amounts have vested under the Plan.

16. SHORT TERM INVESTMENT

The short term investment is a term deposit maturing on November 8, 2019, bearing interest at 1.6% per annum.