



UNAUDITED INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

CYMAT TECHNOLOGIES LTD.

Three Months and Six Months October 31, 2022 and October 31, 2021

CYMAT TECHNOLOGIES LTD.

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Three and Six Months Ended October 31, 2022 and October 31, 2021

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INTERIM CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION

(Unaudited)

As at:	October 31, 2022 \$	April 30, 2022 \$
ASSETS		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	1,182,794	2,466,366
Restricted cash [Note 5]	20,698	20,698
Trade and other receivables [Note 6]	290,249	837,826
Inventory [Note 7]	761,272	1,179,546
Prepaid expenses and deposits	353,807	246,006
Note receivable [Note 8]	312,300	-
Total current assets	2,921,120	4,750,442
Note receivable [Note 8]	-	312,300
Other assets	27,930	27,930
Property, plant and equipment, net [Note 9]	2,841,420	1,080,894
Total assets	5,790,470	6,171,566
LIABILITIES		
Current liabilities		
Trade and other payables	994,654	1,416,151
Deferred revenue	65,765	390,812
Current portion of loans payable [Note 17]	30,000	12,000
Current portion of lease liability [Note 10]	69,969	109,678
Current portion of accrued royalties [Note 11]	222,734	222,734
Total current liabilities	1,383,122	2,151,375
Non-current liabilities		
Loans payable [Note 17]	114,936	123,932
Lease liability [Note 10]	2,059,112	769,870
Accrued royalties [Note 11]	783,787	783,787
Total liabilities	4,340,957	3,828,964
EQUITY		
Share capital [Note 12]	81,534,722	79,884,068
Contributed surplus	10,032,414	9,325,747
Advisory options/warrants [Note 16]	91,667	91,667
Warrants [Note 14]	18,847	26,912
Deficit	(90,228,137)	(86,985,792)
Total equity	1,449,513	2,342,602
Total liabilities and equity	5,790,470	6,171,566

See accompanying Notes

On behalf of the Board:

Michael Lii
Director

Martin Mazza
Director

**INTERIM CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS,
COMPREHENSIVE LOSS AND DEFICIT**

(Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended October 31		Six Months Ended October 31	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Revenues	1,049,261	385,845	2,152,634	1,332,176
Plant operating expenses	1,034,678	426,272	2,146,932	982,394
Research and material testing expenses	39,140	85,120	115,666	115,855
Selling, general and administrative expenses	1,275,985	836,613	2,876,262	2,245,295
	2,349,803	1,348,005	5,138,860	3,343,544
(Loss) from operations	(1,300,542)	(962,160)	(2,986,226)	(2,011,368)
Foreign exchange gain (loss)	(53,368)	2,855	(45,301)	(8,748)
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	-	(42,199)	(15,465)	(42,199)
Interest and financing expense [Notes 10, 11 and 17]	(107,409)	(40,270)	(195,353)	(113,817)
	(160,777)	(79,614)	(256,119)	(164,764)
Net loss and comprehensive loss for the period	(1,461,319)	(1,041,774)	(3,242,345)	(2,176,132)
Deficit, beginning of the period	(88,766,818)	(83,373,626)	(86,985,792)	(82,239,268)
Net loss	(1,461,319)	(1,041,774)	(3,242,345)	(2,176,132)
Deficit, end of the period	(90,228,137)	(84,415,400)	(90,228,137)	(84,415,400)
Basic and diluted net loss per share	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.06)	(0.02)
Weighted average number of shares:				
Basic and diluted	59,085,612	53,260,302	57,711,884	52,802,505

See accompanying Notes

INTERIM CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
(Unaudited)

	Common Shares		Subscription	Contributed	Advisory	Warrants	Deficit	Total
	#	\$	Receipts	Surplus	Options/Warrants	Warrants	Equity (Deficiency)	Shareholders'
			\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
May 1, 2021	44,346,903	73,524,192	3,711,430	7,860,680	-	18,848	(82,239,268)	2,875,882
Exercise of options	1,100,000	454,800	-	(226,800)	-	-	-	228,000
Exercise of warrants	150,000	79,494	-	-	-	(744)	-	78,750
Equity private placement	7,719,725	4,881,468	(3,711,430)	-	91,667	18,847	-	1,280,552
Stock-based compensation	-	-	-	865,373	-	-	-	865,373
Stock-based consulting fees	-	-	-	217,040	-	-	-	217,040
Net loss for the period	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2,176,132)	(2,176,132)
October 31, 2021	53,316,628	78,939,954	-	8,716,293	91,667	36,951	(84,415,400)	3,369,465
Exercise of options	550,000	244,732	-	(121,481)	-	-	-	123,251
Exercise of warrants	1,621,984	699,382	-	-	-	(10,039)	-	689,343
Stock-based compensation	-	-	-	730,935	-	-	-	730,935
Net loss for the period	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2,570,392)	(2,570,392)
April 30, 2022	55,488,612	79,884,068	-	9,325,747	91,667	26,912	(86,985,792)	2,342,602
Exercise of options	2,135,000	875,850	-	(437,675)	-	-	-	438,175
Exercise of warrants	1,462,000	774,804	-	-	-	(7,254)	-	767,550
Expiry of warrants	-	-	-	811	-	(811)	-	-
Stock-based compensation	-	-	-	971,790	-	-	-	971,790
Stock-based consulting fees	-	-	-	171,741	-	-	-	171,741
Net loss for the period	-	-	-	-	-	-	(3,242,345)	(3,242,345)
October 31, 2022	59,085,612	81,534,722	-	10,032,414	91,667	18,847	(90,228,137)	1,449,513

See accompanying Notes

INTERIM CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

(Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended October 31		Six Months Ended October 31	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Cash and cash equivalents provided by (used in):				
OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
Net loss for the period	(1,461,319)	(1,041,774)	(3,242,345)	(2,176,132)
Add items not involving cash				
Depreciation and amortization	120,620	42,565	194,017	84,435
Stock-based compensation expense [Note 15]	290,166	204,251	971,790	865,373
Stock-based consulting fees [Note 15]	75,000	-	171,741	217,040
Loss on retirement of property, plant and equipment	-	42,199	15,465	42,199
Non-cash interest and financing expense [Notes 11 and 17]	4,594	3,902	9,004	7,649
	(970,939)	(748,857)	(1,880,328)	(959,436)
Changes in non-cash working capital				
balances related to operations:				
Restricted cash	-	(7,329)	-	(7,329)
Trade and other receivables	673,275	33,701	547,577	(91,747)
Inventory	294,879	(328,513)	418,274	(478,025)
Prepaid expenses	(199,259)	(72,538)	(107,801)	(98,471)
Trade and other payables	(551,039)	91,469	(421,497)	(666,966)
Deferred revenue	(156,575)	(64,383)	(325,047)	(102,635)
Cash used in operating activities	(909,658)	(1,096,450)	(1,768,822)	(2,404,609)
INVESTING ACTIVITIES				
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(123,065)	(106,250)	(702,546)	(106,250)
Cash used in investing activities	(123,065)	(106,250)	(702,546)	(106,250)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES				
Proceeds from exercise of options [Note 15]	-	42,625	438,175	228,000
Proceeds from exercise of warrants [Note 14]	-	-	767,550	78,750
Proceeds from issuance of common shares and warrants [Note 12]	-	-	-	1,280,553
Repayment of lease liability [Note 10]	2,331	(24,598)	(17,929)	(47,018)
Cash provided by financing activities	2,331	18,027	1,187,796	1,540,285
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents during the period	(1,030,392)	(1,184,673)	(1,283,572)	(970,574)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	2,213,186	5,231,775	2,466,366	5,017,676
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	1,182,794	4,047,102	1,182,794	4,047,102
Supplemental cash flow information				
Interest and financing expenses paid	117,161	69,261	170,132	391,448

See accompanying Notes

NOTES TO INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited)
For the Three Months Ended July 31, 2022, and July 30, 2021

1. NATURE OF OPERATIONS

Nature of Operations

Cymat Technologies Ltd. [“Cymat” or the “Company”] is a manufacturing company, which holds licenses and related patents to make, use and sell Stabilized Aluminum Foam [“SAF”]. SAF is produced utilizing a proprietary process in which gas is bubbled into molten alloyed aluminum containing a dispersion of fine ceramic particles to create foam, which is then cast into strong, lightweight panels and shapes. The Company is manufacturing SAF for use in architectural, blast mitigation and energy absorption applications. Cymat continues to develop applications for use in the automotive and industrial markets.

The Company was incorporated under the Business Corporations Act (Ontario) on June 14, 2006. The Company’s registered office is located at 6320-2 Danville Road, Mississauga, Ontario, L5T 2L7. Prior to June 14, 2006, the operations of the Company were carried out under Cymat Corp., a company that was formed by articles of amalgamation under the Business Corporations Act (Ontario) on June 30, 1998.

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION

These unaudited interim consolidated financial statements for the three months ended October 31, 2022, have been prepared in accordance with IAS 34, Interim Financial Reporting. The disclosures contained in these unaudited interim financial statements do not include all of the requirements of International Financial Reporting Standards [“IFRS”] for annual financial statements. The accounting policies used in the preparation of these unaudited interim financial statements are consistent with those used in the audited annual financial statements for the year ended April 30, 2022, which were prepared in accordance with IFRS as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board [“IASB”] and interpretations of the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee [“IFRIC”]. These unaudited interim consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the annual financial statements for the year ended April 30, 2022.

These consolidated financial statements of the Company include the accounts of Cymat and its wholly-owned subsidiary, ALU-MMC Hungary, Zrt., a company incorporated under the laws of Hungary with a registered office in the city of Miskolc. The consolidated financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars which is the functional currency of the Company.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Outlined below are those policies considered particularly significant:

Use of estimates

The preparation of these consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRS requires management to make critical judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of certain assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the consolidated financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting periods. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Estimates and 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.

NOTES TO INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited)
For the Three Months Ended July 31, 2022, and July 30, 2021

Management critical judgements

Policies that are critical for the presentation of the consolidated financial position and financial performance of the Company that require judgements are as follows:

- **Functional currency:** The functional currency for the Company and its subsidiary is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the respective entity operates. The Company has determined the functional currency of each entity to be the Canadian dollar. Such determination involves certain judgements to identify the primary economic environment. The Company reconsiders the functional currency of its subsidiaries if there is a change in events and/or conditions which determine the primary economic environment.

Management estimates and assumptions

Estimates and assumptions incorporated in policies that are critical for the presentation of the consolidated financial position and financial performance of the Company include the following:

- **Inventory:** Inventory is valued at the lower of cost and net realizable value. The cost of finished goods inventory includes cost of purchases, costs of conversion, the allocation of manufacturing overhead and other costs incurred in bringing the inventory to its present location and condition. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less estimated cost of completion. Provisions are made in profit or loss of the current period for any difference between book value and realizable value.
- **Note receivable:** The Company measures its note receivable at fair value. This calculation involves the use of estimates and assumptions such as the appropriate discount rate for valuation of the expected cash flows, assumptions about the valuation of the conversion element and assumptions about the likelihood of conversion. As the issuer of the note is a private company, the pricing inputs used in the valuation of the conversion element are unobservable. As a result, the note receivable is categorized as a Level 3 financial asset.
- **Impairment of non-financial assets:** In assessing impairment, management estimates the recoverable amount of each asset or cash generating unit based on the asset's fair value less costs of disposal. When measuring fair value, management uses the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset under current market conditions, including assumptions about risk. Estimation uncertainty relates to the assumptions used in the fair value determination.
- **Lease liability:** The lease liability is measured at the present value of the lease payments, which involves management assumptions and estimates including the determination of the appropriate discount rate and the appropriate term of the lease.
- **Accrued royalties:** When funding that involves a royalty agreement is received, the Company is required to recognize a liability for the future royalty obligation at its fair value. To estimate this fair value, the Company estimates future cash flows and applies a discount rate that is appropriate to the Company's prevailing market conditions. Management updates the associated estimated future cash flows and market conditions at each reporting date to assess whether the value of the obligation should be adjusted. The effects of any change in the fair value of the obligation are recognized in profit or loss in the current period (See Note 11).
- **Share-based payments:** The fair value of share-based payments is determined using the Black-Scholes option pricing model based on estimated values at the date of grant. This model utilizes subjective assumptions such as expected price volatility and expected life of the award. Changes in these assumptions can significantly affect the fair value estimate (See Note 15).

Revenue recognition

Revenue from the sale of manufactured products is recognized at the point in time when control of the product is transferred to the customer. Based on the terms of the specific transaction, control typically transfers at a point along a continuum that is as early as the products' departure from the Company's warehouse to as late as the passing of inspection following the products' arrival at a designated shipment location. Amounts received in advance of recognized revenues are recorded as deferred revenue.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents, including restricted cash, consist of cash on hand, deposits held with banks and short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with remaining maturities of three months or less at acquisition.

Financial instruments

Recognition and derecognition

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument. Financial assets are derecognised when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or when the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards are transferred. A financial liability is derecognised when it is extinguished, discharged, cancelled or expires.

Classification and initial measurement of financial assets

The Company's financial assets include cash and cash equivalents, restricted cash, trade and other receivables and note receivable. Except for those trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component and are measured at the transaction price in accordance with IFRS 15, all financial assets are initially measured at fair value adjusted for transaction costs (where applicable). Financial assets, other than those designated and effective as hedging instruments, are classified into the following categories:

- *amortized cost*
- *fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)*
- *fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)*.

In the periods presented, the Company does not have any financial assets categorized as FVOCI.

The classification is determined by both:

- the entity's business model for managing the financial asset
- the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

All income and expenses relating to financial assets that are recognized in profit or loss are presented within finance costs, finance income or other financial items, except for impairment of trade receivables which is presented within other expenses.

Subsequent measurement of financial assets

Financial assets at amortized cost

Financial assets are measured at amortized cost if the assets meet the following conditions (and are not designated as FVTPL):

- they are held within a business model whose objective is to hold the financial assets and collect its contractual cash flows,
- the contractual terms of the financial assets give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

After initial recognition, these are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Discounting is omitted where the effect of discounting is immaterial. The Company's cash and cash equivalents, trade and most other receivables fall into this category of financial instruments.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

Financial assets that are held within a different business model other than 'hold to collect' or 'hold to collect and sell' are categorized at fair value through profit and loss. Further, irrespective of business model financial assets whose contractual cash flows are not solely payments of principal and interest are accounted for at FVTPL. All derivative financial instruments fall into this category, except for those designated and effective as hedging instruments, for which the hedge accounting requirements apply. Assets in this category are measured at fair value with gains or losses recognised in profit or loss. The fair values of financial assets in this category are determined by reference to active market transactions or using a valuation technique where no active market exists. The note receivable is categorized as FVTPL.

Trade and other receivables and contract assets

The Company makes use of a simplified approach in accounting for expected credit losses on trade and other receivables as well as contract assets and records the loss allowance as lifetime expected credit losses. These are the expected shortfalls in contractual cash flows, considering the potential for default at any point during the life of the financial instrument. In calculating, the Company uses its historical experience, external indicators and forward-looking information to calculate the expected credit losses using a provision matrix.

The Company assesses impairment of trade receivables on a collective basis as they possess shared credit risk characteristics they have been grouped based on the days past due. Refer to Note 23 for a detailed analysis of how the impairment requirements of IFRS 9 are applied.

NOTES TO INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited)
For the Three Months Ended July 31, 2022, and July 30, 2021

Classification and measurement of financial liabilities

The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, the lease liability, accrued royalties and loans payable.

Financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value, and, where applicable, adjusted for transaction costs unless the Company designated a financial liability at fair value through profit or loss. Subsequently, financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method except for derivatives and financial liabilities designated at FVTPL, which are carried subsequently at fair value with gains or losses recognized in profit or loss. Accrued royalties are measured at FVTPL and all other financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost.

All interest-related charges and, if applicable, changes in an instrument's fair value that are reported in profit or loss are included within finance costs or finance income.

Inventory

The Company's inventory consists of raw materials, work-in-process and finished goods, and research and development related materials which are valued at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost is determined on a first-in, first-out basis and, in the case of work-in-process and finished goods includes the cost of materials plus direct labour applied to the product and the applicable share of manufacturing overhead. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price less the applicable selling expenses.

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are recorded at their historical cost, and presented on the consolidated statement of financial position net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Cost includes expenditures that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying value or recognized as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost can be measured reliably. The cost and accumulated depreciation of replaced assets are derecognized when replaced. Repairs and maintenance costs are charged to the statement of operations and comprehensive income (loss) during the period in which they are incurred.

Depreciation is calculated on a diminishing balance method so as to expense the cost of the assets less their residual values over their estimated useful lives. The depreciation rates applicable to each category of property, plant and equipment are as follows:

Office equipment	20% declining balance
Computer equipment	30% declining balance
Manufacturing equipment	20% declining balance and straight line over 2 years
Building (right-of-use asset)	straight-line over the term of the lease
Leasehold improvements	straight-line over the term of the lease

Gains and losses on disposals of property, plant and equipment are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying value of the asset and are included as part of other gains and losses in the statement of operations and comprehensive income (loss).

Leases

For any new contracts, the Company considers whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. A lease is defined as a contract, or part of a contract, that conveys the right to use an asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To apply this definition the Company assesses whether the contract meets three key evaluations which are whether:

- The contract contains an identified asset, which is either explicitly identified in the contract or implicitly specified by being identified at the time the asset is made available to the Company;
- The Company has the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the identified asset throughout the period of use, considering its rights within the defined scope of the contract; and
- The Company has the right to direct the use of the identified assets throughout the period of use. The Company assesses whether it has the right to direct "how and for what purpose" the asset is used throughout the period of use.

NOTES TO INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited)
For the Three Months Ended July 31, 2022, and July 30, 2021

The Company recognizes a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. The right-of-use asset is measured at cost, which is made up of the initial measurement of the lease liability, any initial direct costs incurred by the Company, an estimate of any costs to dismantle and remove the asset at the end of the lease, and any lease payments made in advance of the lease commencement date, less any lease incentives received.

The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term. The Company also assesses the right-of-use asset for impairment when such indicators exist.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease if that rate is readily available or the Company's incremental borrowing rate.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability are made up of fixed payments (including in substance fixed payments), variable payments based on an index or rate, amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee and payments arising from options reasonably certain to be exercised.

Subsequent to initial measurement, the liability will be reduced for payments made and increased for interest. It is remeasured to reflect any reassessment or modification, or if there are changes in in-substance fixed payments. When the lease liability is remeasured, the corresponding adjustment is reflected in the right-of-use asset or profit and loss if the right-of-use asset is already reduced to zero.

The Company has elected to account for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets using the practical expedients. Instead of recognizing a right-of-use asset and lease liability, the payments in relation to these will be recognized as an expense in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

On the consolidated statements of financial position, right-of-use assets have been included in property, plant and equipment.

Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company tests non-financial assets such as property, plant and equipment and licenses and technology rights for impairment annually. For the purpose of measuring recoverable values, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows [cash-generating units or "CGUs"]. The Company consists of one CGU, namely the sale of SAF. The recoverable value is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs of disposal and value in use, which is the present value of the expected future cash flows of the relevant asset or CGU. An impairment loss is recognized for the value by which the asset's carrying value exceeds its recoverable value. The Company evaluates potential reversals of impairment losses when events or circumstances warrant such consideration.

Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated at rates of exchange prevailing at the time of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency are translated at each reporting date at current foreign exchange rates with the resulting gains or losses included in the statement of operations, comprehensive income (loss) and deficit.

Government assistance

Government assistance may be available to the Company through income tax investment and innovation tax credits, other programs providing innovation funding and relief programs associated with Covid-19. Funding is recognized when there is reasonable assurance that the Company has complied with the conditions attached to the funding arrangement and is recognized as a recovery to the applicable costs as they are incurred. Research and product development funding is presented as a reduction in research and material testing cost expenses unless it is for reimbursement of an asset, in which case it is accounted for as a reduction in the carrying amount of the applicable asset. Where the Company receives government contributions that include terms for repayment, a financial liability is recognized and measured in accordance with the terms of IFRS 9.

NOTES TO INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited)
For the Three Months Ended July 31, 2022, and July 30, 2021

Accrued royalties

The Company issued promissory notes that included an embedded perpetual royalty that survived the maturity of the promissory notes. The royalties have been designated as a financial liability at fair value through profit or loss. Accordingly, the perpetual royalty is valued at the reporting date based on the most recent revenue projections. The change in estimated fair value of the royalty is recorded in income in the period in which the liability is recalculated.

Share-based compensation

The Company has a share-based compensation plan, which is described further in Note 15.

The Company follows the guidance in IFRS 2, Share-based Payments, which includes the fair-value based method of accounting for all its share-based awards. Each tranche in an award is considered a separate award with its own vesting period and grant date fair value. The fair value of each tranche is measured at the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option pricing model. Compensation expense is recognized over the tranche's vesting period, based on the number of options that are expected to vest, with an offsetting increase to contributed surplus. The number of options expected to vest is reviewed at least quarterly, with any impact recognized immediately.

Share capital

Common shares are classified as equity. Common shares are measured at the consideration received for the shares that have been issued, net of incremental costs directly attributable to the issuance of shares.

Advisory options/warrants

Advisory options/warrants which entitle the holder to acquire common shares and common share purchase warrants of the Company at a specified price for a specified period of time are classified as equity. Advisory options/warrants are valued at the fair value of the services received.

Warrants

Common share purchase warrants which entitle the holder to acquire common shares of the Company at a specified price for a specified period of time are classified as equity. Warrants included as a component of a compound financial instrument are measured at the residual value, after fair value of primary financial instrument has been allocated.

Net loss per share

Basic net loss per share is calculated based on the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the period. Diluted net loss per share is calculated using the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the period for basic net loss per share plus the weighted average number of potential dilutive shares that would have been outstanding during the period had all potential common shares been issued at the beginning of the period or when the underlying options or warrants were granted, if later, unless they were anti-dilutive. The treasury stock method is used to determine the incremental number of shares that would have been outstanding had the Company used proceeds from the exercise of stock options and warrants to acquire common shares.

4. ACCOUNTING STANDARDS ISSUED BUT NOT YET APPLIED

At the date of approval of these financial statements, several new, but not yet effective, standards and amendments to existing standards, and interpretations have been published by the IASB. None of these standards or amendments to existing standards have been adopted early by the Company. Those standards and amendments are not expected to be relevant to the Company's financial statements.

5. RESTRICTED CASH

Restricted cash is held in a financial institution in Hungary as the result of the incorporation of ALU-MMC Hungary Zrt. The cash is held in order to satisfy Hungarian regulatory requirements and is not available for general Company use.

NOTES TO INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited)
For the Three Months Ended July 31, 2022, and July 30, 2021

6. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	October 31, 2022	April 30, 2022
	\$	\$
Trade accounts receivable	106,459	400,043
Other receivables	183,790	437,783
	290,249	837,826

7. INVENTORY

	October 31, 2022	April 30, 2022
	\$	\$
Raw materials and consumables	354,169	483,853
Work-in-process and finished goods	407,103	695,693
	761,272	1,179,546

8. NOTE RECEIVABLE

	October 31, 2022	April 30, 2022
	\$	\$
Opening balance	312,300	-
Advance	-	319,800
Fair value adjustment	-	(7,500)
Ending balance	312,300	312,300

On November 30, 2021, the Company made a \$US 250,000 investment in Tesseract Structural Innovations, Inc (“Tesseract”). Tesseract is an early-stage private automotive design and engineering company focused on providing light-weight solutions for crash energy absorption. The investment is in the form of a convertible promissory note maturing on May 15, 2023, and accruing interest at a rate of ten percent (10%) per annum, such interest being payable on the maturity date. In the event that Tesseract raises proceeds from an equity financing of at least \$US 500,000 prior to the maturity date, the outstanding principal and interest of the note will automatically convert into Tesseract equity units at a conversion price equal to the lesser of (i) seventy-five percent (75%) of the per unit price paid by the purchasers of the triggering financing and (ii) \$US 12.00 per share. If the note has not been automatically converted by the maturity date, Cymat will have the option to convert the note to equity at \$10.00 per share.

Upon issuance, the note receivable was recorded at its fair value. At each reporting date, the probability of conversion is assessed, and the note receivable is revalued by discounting the stream of future interest and principal payments at a rate applicable to instruments of a similar term and risk and adding this value to the value of the conversion element. The value of the conversion element is estimated using a Black-Scholes pricing model.

For the six months ended October 31, 2022, the Company recorded an unrealized adjustment of \$Nil. For the year ended April 30, 2022, the Company recorded an unrealized loss in the amount of \$7,500 relating to the fair value measurement of the note receivable.

NOTES TO INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited)
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9. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Property, plant and equipment consist of the following:

Cost	Office Equipment \$	Computer Equipment \$	Manufacturing Equipment \$	Building \$	Leasehold Improvements \$	Total \$
May 1, 2021	260,462	276,431	3,072,943	1,132,267	1,036,442	5,778,545
Additions	8,645	8,902	150,956	-	46,236	214,739
Disposals	-	-	(649,551)	-	-	(649,551)
April 30, 2022	269,107	285,333	2,574,348	1,132,267	1,082,678	5,343,733
Additions	-	7,049	621,869	1,267,463	73,628	1,970,009
Disposals	-	-	(29,168)	-	-	(29,168)
October 31, 2022	269,107	292,382	3,167,049	2,399,730	1,156,306	7,284,574
Accumulated Depreciation						
May 1, 2021	257,055	273,126	2,881,975	244,814	1,036,442	4,693,412
Additions	681	2,562	50,069	122,407	2,060	177,779
Disposals	-	-	(608,352)	-	-	(608,352)
April 30, 2022	257,736	275,688	2,323,692	367,221	1,038,502	4,262,839
Additions	1,152	1,788	31,575	151,350	8,152	194,017
Disposals	-	-	(13,702)	-	-	(13,702)
July 31, 2022	258,888	277,476	2,341,565	518,571	1,046,654	4,443,154
Carrying Amount						
April 30, 2022	11,371	9,645	250,656	765,046	44,176	1,080,894
July 31, 2022	10,219	14,906	825,484	1,881,159	109,652	2,841,420

Included in the net carrying amount of property plant and equipment at October 31, 2022, is a right-of-use asset relating to building in the amount of \$1,881,159 (April 30, 2022 - \$765,046).

NOTES TO INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited)
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10. LEASE LIABILITY

The Company has a lease for the building that houses its manufacturing facility, office space and warehouse. The lease had an expiry date of July 31, 2023, with an option to renew for an additional five-year term. In July 2022, the Company exercised the option to renew the lease until July 31, 2028. Lease payments for the renewal period have increased to reflect current market levels for comparable facilities. The revised payment stream has been discounted using an interest rate of 9.43%, which is the rate that was used for the original lease. A summary of the items impacting the value of the lease liability is as follows:

	October 31, 2022	April 30, 2022
	\$	\$
Opening balance	879,548	978,143
Exercise of renewal option	1,267,463	
Lease payments	(91,735)	(181,832)
Interest expense	73,805	83,237
Ending balance	2,129,081	879,548
Less: Current portion	(69,969)	(109,678)
	2,059,112	769,870

Future minimum lease payments as at October 31, 2022 are as follows:

	Within One Year	Two to Five Years	More than Five Years	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Lease payments	260,462	2,107,677	431,089	2,799,228
Finance charges	(190,493)	(466,977)	(12,677)	(670,147)
Net present values	69,969	1,640,700	418,412	2,129,081

Interest expense regarding the lease liability in the amount of \$73,805 has been recognized in the six months ended October 31, 2022 (October 31, 2021 - \$43,080).

11. ACCRUED ROYALTIES

	October 31, 2022	April 30, 2022
	\$	\$
Accrued royalties	1,006,521	1,006,521
Less: accrued royalties relating to fiscal 2022	222,734	222,734
	783,787	783,787

In January of 2014, the Company issued promissory notes (the "Notes") for gross proceeds in the aggregate amount of \$568,367. The Notes carried an interest rate of 12% per annum and additional consideration of a perpetual royalty equal to one percent of sales for each pro-rata portion of \$100,000 in principal. The principal amount of the notes (\$568,367), as well as a portion of the accrued interest (\$29,633), was settled in July 2014 by the issuance of convertible debt with a face value of \$598,000. The royalty survived the settlement of the Notes.

Royalties payable based on sales pertaining to the period ended October 31, 2022, in the amount of \$87,441 (April 30, 2022 - \$71,224) are included in trade and other payables.

Interest and financing expense for the six months ended October 31, 2022 includes cash-based royalties in the amount of \$112,543 (October 31, 2021 - \$63,088), including royalties of \$43,239 (2021 - \$24,239) paid or payable to a related party.

A liability for the estimated future royalty-based financing fees payable has been recorded with an offset to interest and financing expense. In calculating the fair value of these accrued royalties, the Company estimated future revenues and applied a risk adjusted discount factor of 30% (2020 - 35%).

The fair value of the accrued royalty is inherently subject to estimation uncertainty given the unpredictability of the timing and amount of revenues.

NOTES TO INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited)
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12. GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE

	October 31, 2022	April 30, 2022
	\$	\$
CEBA loan proceeds	40,000	40,000
Less: forgivable portion	(10,000)	(10,000)
CEBA loan payable	30,000	30,000
RRRF loan proceeds	180,000	180,000
Less: fair value adjustment	(91,231)	(91,231)
Plus: accreted interest - prior periods	17,163	1,215
Plus: accreted interest - current periods	9,004	15,948
RRRF loan payable	114,936	105,932
RRRF loan – Current portion	30,000	12,000
Current portion of loans payable	30,000	12,000
CEBA loan – Non-current portion	30,000	30,000
RRRF loan – Non-current portion	84,936	93,932
Loans payable	114,936	135,932

Canada Emergency Business Account (“CEBA”)

In April, 2020, the Government of Canada passed legislation creating the CEBA as part of its response to the COVID-19 pandemic. CEBA provides a loan of up to \$40,000. No interest is payable on outstanding balances prior to January 1, 2024 and if 75% of the outstanding amount is repaid by December 31, 2023, then the remaining 25% of the balance will be forgiven. During the year ended April 30, 2021, the Company borrowed \$40,000 under the CEBA and intends to repay the loan prior to January 1, 2024. The net repayable amount of \$30,000 is reflected on the consolidated statements of financial position as a loan payable. The recognition of the \$10,000 forgivable amount has been recorded as an offset to interest and financing expenses.

Regional Relief and Recovery Fund (“RRRF”)

During the year ended April 30, 2021, the Company received proceeds in the aggregate amount of \$180,000 from a loan offered by the Federal Economic Development Agency for Southern Ontario under their RRRF program. The loan was intended as support for fixed operating costs incurred by the Company. The loan is non-interest bearing with monthly principal repayments of \$3,000 each commencing in January, 2023.

The Company calculated the initial fair value of the RRRF loan proceeds by discounting the series of principal repayments at an annual rate of 17%. The difference between the proceeds and the fair value of the loan (\$91,231) has been recognized as a reduction to plant operating expenses in the year ended April 30, 2021. An imputed interest expense of \$9,004 associated with this loan has been recorded for the six months ended October 31, 2022 (2021 - \$7,649).

13. SHARE CAPITAL

- [a] The Company is authorised to issue an unlimited number of common shares.
- [b] In May 2021, the Company completed a private equity placement that had been initiated in the previous month, issuing a total of 7,719,725 equity units. The Each equity unit was priced at \$0.65 per unit, with a unit consisting of one Cymat common share and one half (1/2) of a common share purchase warrant. Each whole warrant entitles the holder to purchase one Cymat common share at a price of \$0.90 for a twenty-four (24) month period. In May 2021, the Company received gross proceeds in the aggregate amount of \$1,306,386 associated with the issuance of 2,009,832 equity units. Additionally, 5,709,893 equity units were issued related to the subscription receipts representing proceeds of \$3,711,430 received in the preceding month. In total, 7,719,725 common shares were issued as a result of this private placement. As compensation for services related to the private placement, the Company issued 770,000 advisory options/warrants as described in the below Note 16. The net proceeds were allocated between common shares and warrants using the residual valuation method, resulting in \$4,811,469 of net proceeds allocated to common shares.
- [c] In May 2021, the Company issued 150,000 common shares as the result of the exercise of warrants.

NOTES TO INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited)
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- [d] In May and June of 2021, the Company issued 925,000 common shares as the result of the exercise of employee stock options.
- [e] In September 2021, the Company issued 175,000 common shares as the result of the exercise of employee stock options.
- [f] In December 2021, the Company issued 1,521,984 common shares as the result of the exercise of warrants.
- [g] In January 2022, the Company issued 100,000 common shares as the result of the exercise of employee stock options.
- [h] In February 2022, the Company issued 350,000 common shares as the result of the exercise of employee stock options.
- [i] In March 2022, the Company issued 100,000 common shares as the result of the exercise of warrants.
- [j] In April 2022, the Company issued 100,000 common shares as the result of the exercise of employee stock options.
- [k] In July 2022, the Company issued 1,426,000 common shares as the result of the exercise of warrants.
- [l] In July 2022, the Company issued 2,135,000 common shares as the result of the exercise of employee stock options.
- [m] To date, the Company has not paid dividends on its common shares.

14. WARRANTS

- [a] In May 2021, the Company completed a private equity placement that had been initiated in the previous month, issuing a total of 7,719,725 equity units. The Each equity unit was priced at \$0.65 per unit, with a unit consisting of one Cymat common share and one half (1/2) of a common share purchase warrant. Each whole warrant entitles the holder to purchase one Cymat common share at a price of \$0.90 for a twenty-four (24) month period. The net proceeds were allocated between common shares and warrants using the residual valuation method, resulting in \$18,847 of net proceeds allocated to the 3,859,862 warrants issued under this private placement.
- [b] In May 2021, 150,000 warrants with an exercise price of \$0.525 per share were exercised.
- [c] In December 2021, 1,521,984 warrants with an exercise price of \$0.425 per share were exercised.
- [d] In March 2022, 100,000 warrants with an exercise price of \$0.425 per share were exercised.
- [e] In July 2022, 1,426,000 warrants with an exercise price of \$0.525 per share were exercised and 163,492 warrants expired unexercised.

15. SHARE-BASED COMPENSATION

The Company's stock option plan allows for the issuance of options, in aggregate, to acquire up to twenty percent (20%) of the number of common shares issued and outstanding on the effective date of the plan. The aggregate number of shares reserved for issuance under the terms of the Company's stock option plan is 10,967,722.

The Company's stock option plan provides that the exercise price of options that may be granted cannot be less than the market price of the Company's common shares at the time the option is granted. Options granted may be exercised during a period not exceeding five years. The vesting period of plan options granted is at the discretion of the Company's Board of Directors at the time of grant. Stock options have been granted as follows:

- [a] 2,635,000 stock options with an exercise price of \$0.79 granted on June 10, 2021 to certain directors, officers and employees with one third of the options vesting on the date of grant and each of the remaining third of the options vesting on each of the subsequent two grant anniversary dates.
- [b] 350,000 stock options with an exercise price of \$0.79 granted on June 10, 2021 to a consulting firm and vesting on the date of grant.

NOTES TO INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited)
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- [c] 1,500,000 stock options with an exercise price of \$0.74 granted on January 17, 2022 to certain directors and officers with one third of the options vesting on the date of grant and each of the remaining third of the options vesting on each of the subsequent two grant anniversary dates.
- [d] 2,905,000 stock options with an exercise price of \$0.61 granted on May 31, 2022 to certain directors and officers with one third of the options vesting on the date of grant and each of the remaining third of the options vesting on each of the subsequent two grant anniversary dates.
- [e] 250,000 stock options with an exercise price of \$0.61 granted on May 31, 2022 to a consulting firm and vesting on the date of grant.
- [f] 500,000 stock options with an exercise price of \$0.60 granted on August 17, 2022 to a consulting firm and vesting on the date of grant.

In May 2021, 200,000 employee stock options with an exercise price of \$0.20 were exercised and 75,000 employee stock options with an exercise price of \$0.205 were exercised. In June 2021, 650,000 employee stock options with an exercise price of \$0.20 were exercised. In September 2021, 75,000 employee stock options with an exercise price of \$0.205, 50,000 employee stock options with an exercise price of \$0.235 and 50,000 employee stock options with an exercise price of \$0.31 were exercised. In January 2022, 100,000 employee stock options with an exercise price of \$0.205 were exercised. In February 2022, 250,000 employee stock options with an exercise price of \$0.205 and 100,000 employee stock options with an exercise price of \$0.31 were exercised. In April 2022, 100,000 employee stock options with an exercise price of \$0.205 were exercised. In July 2022, 2,035,000 employee stock options with an exercise price of \$0.205 were exercised and 100,000 stock options issued to a consulting firm with an exercise price of \$0.21 were exercised.

During the six months ended October 31, 2022, the Company recognized a share-based compensation expense in the amount of \$971,790 (2021 - \$865,373). Share-based compensation expense is included in selling, general and administrative expenses.

During the six months ended October 31, 2022, options relating to consulting services were issued and the Company recognized a related expense in the amount of \$171,741 (2021 - \$217,040) at the estimated value of the services received.

16. ADVISORY OPTIONS/WARRANTS

As compensation for services related to the private placement completed in May 2021, the Company issued 770,000 advisory options/warrants. Each option entitles the holder to purchase an equity unit at a price of \$0.65 per unit, with a unit consisting of one Cymat common share and one half (1/2) of a common share purchase warrant. Each whole warrant will entitle the holder to purchase one Cymat common share at a price of \$0.90 until May 2023. The options have an expiry date of November 5, 2022. The advisory options/warrants were valued at \$91,667, the fair value of the services received.

17. CAPITAL DISCLOSURES

The Company considers its capital to be its equity which consists of share capital, contributed surplus and warrants, net of the deficit. The Company's objective in managing capital is to ensure a sufficient liquidity position to finance its manufacturing operations, research and development activities, sales and administration expenses, working capital and overall capital expenditures. The Company makes every effort to manage its liquidity to minimize dilution to its shareholders when possible. The Company has funded its activities through public offerings and private placements of common shares and warrants, convertible debentures, promissory notes, royalty offerings, and grant contributions. The Company is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements and the Company's overall strategy with respect to capital risk management did not change during the period ended

NOTES TO INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited)
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18. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The Company's consolidated financial instruments are classified into one of the following categories: financial assets at amortized cost, financial assets at fair value through profit and loss, financial liabilities at amortized cost and financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss. The carrying values of the Company's financial instruments are summarized as follows:

	October 31, 2022	April 30, 2022
	\$	\$
Financial assets at amortized cost (1)	1,493,741	3,324,890
Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss (2)	312,300	312,300
Financial liabilities at amortized cost (3)	3,268,671	2,431,631
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss (4)	1,006,521	1,006,521

(1) Includes cash and cash equivalents, restricted cash, and trade and other receivables.

(2) Includes note receivable.

(3) Includes trade and other payables, the lease liability, and the loans payable.

(4) Includes the accrued royalty liability.

The reported value is a reasonable approximation of fair value for financial instruments recorded as financial assets at amortized cost and financial liabilities at amortized cost as underlying assumptions have not varied significantly from the date of initial recognition to year end.

Financial risks

The main risks arising from the Company's consolidated financial instruments are liquidity risk, foreign currency risk, commodity price risk (market risks), interest rate risk and credit risk. The Board of Directors reviews and approves the policies for managing these risks and they are summarized as follows:

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Company has sustained annual losses since its inception and only recently achieved positive annual cash flows from operations. The Company's objective for liquidity risk management is to maintain sufficient liquid financial resources to meet financial obligations and commitments in the most cost-effective manner possible. The Company manages its liquidity risk by continually forecasting cash flows from operations and anticipated investing and financing activities. As of October 31, 2022, the Company was holding cash and cash equivalents of \$1,182,794 (April 30, 2022 - \$2,466,366) and trade and other receivables of \$290,249 (April 30, 2022 - \$837,826).

The following table presents the expected payment timing for the Company's financial liabilities on an undiscounted basis.

Fiscal Years	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Trade and other payables	994,654	-	-	-	100,074
Lease liability	137,603	414,446	506,181	526,428	547,461
Loans payable	12,000	66,000	36,000	36,000	36,000
Accrued royalties	122,067	224,502	235,727	247,513	254,939

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Foreign currency risk

The Company is primarily exposed to the fluctuation of the European Euro and United States (US) dollar relative to the Canadian dollar to the extent that certain sales and raw material and consumable purchases are denominated in those currencies. Revenue and expenses are translated into Canadian dollars at the time of the transaction. The Company typically extends regular credit terms to its customers and recognizes foreign exchange translation gains or losses on a monthly basis through foreign currency translation of foreign currency receivables and payables using the temporal method.

At present, the Company does not use derivative instruments to reduce its exposure to foreign currency risk. In some cases, the Company does have the ability to mitigate foreign currency risk by adjusting prices charged to non-Canadian customers.

For the six months ended October 31, 2022, the Company had a net operating foreign exchange loss of \$45,301 (October 31, 2021 – loss of \$8,748), which is included in the statement of operations, comprehensive income (loss) and deficit and is classified separately.

As at October 31, 2022, the Company's financial instruments exposed to foreign currency risk consist of cash, restricted cash, accounts receivable, note receivable and accounts payable.

Commodity price risk

At present, the Company is exposed to commodity price risk through its purchasing of raw materials as it uses aluminum as its primary raw material.

Metal prices and commodity quotations are external variables over which the Company has no significant influence or control. This potentially exposes the Company to price volatilities that could significantly impact its future operating cash flows. As part of its routine activities, management is closely monitoring the trend in international metal prices. The Company does have the ability to mitigate commodity price risk by adjusting prices charged customers.

At present, the Company does not use derivative instruments to reduce its exposure to commodity price risk.

Credit risk

Credit risk arises from the risk that one party to a financial instrument will cause a financial loss for the other party by failing to discharge the obligation. The Company is exposed to credit risk from customers. At July 31, 2022, the Company's maximum exposure to credit risk is \$106,459 (April 30, 2022 - \$68,536). Accounts receivable that are outstanding greater than 3 months but for which no allowance for doubtful accounts has been taken total \$20,579 (April 30, 2022 - \$20,659).

Management seeks to minimize credit risk through customer review. Payment terms typically require the receipt of order payment prior to shipment. In some cases payment terms, generally between 30 and 60 days after shipment, are granted to customers. When deemed appropriate by management, letters of credit are also employed to secure payment on product orders. The maximum exposure to credit risk is equal to the carrying value of the financial assets.

Accounts receivable are reviewed by management at each balance sheet reporting date on an account-by-account basis to determine their collectability. The review considers such factors as customer payment history, the current financial conditions of the customers and the general economic environment. A provision for bad debts of \$Nil was recorded during the three months ended October 31, 2022 (October 31, 2021 - \$Nil).

Fair value measurements

IFRS require that the Company disclose information about the fair value of its financial assets and liabilities. Fair value estimates are made at the reporting date based on relevant market information and information about the financial instrument.

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Financial assets and liabilities recorded at fair value in the Company's consolidated statements of financial position are categorized based upon the level of judgment associated with the inputs used to measure their fair value. The hierarchical levels, defined by IFRS 13 and which are directly related to the amount of subjectivity associated with inputs to fair valuation of these financial assets and liabilities, are as follows:

Level 1 – Quoted prices are available in active markets for identical financial assets or liabilities for which the Company has the ability to access at the measurement date.

Level 2 – Pricing inputs are other than quoted prices in active markets, which are either directly or indirectly observable for the financial asset or liability as of the measurement date, and fair value is determined through the use of models or other valuation methodologies.

Level 3 – One or more significant pricing inputs are unobservable for the financial asset or liability and include situations where there is little, if any, market activity for the financial asset or liability.

The inputs into the determination of fair value require significant management judgment or estimation.

The note receivable and the accrued royalty liability are valued using level 3 inputs. Additional disclosure regarding the valuation methods is included in Note 8 and Note 11.

There were no significant transfers between levels 1, 2 or 3 during the three months ended July 31, 2022, nor in the prior fiscal year.

19. CORONAVIRUS (“COVID-19”) IMPACT

COVID-19, which is a respiratory illness caused by a new virus, was declared a world-wide pandemic by the World Health Organization in March 2020. COVID-19, and the related measures taken to slow the spread of the virus, has had a significant impact on global economies. The Company has considered the impact of COVID-19 and the related market volatility in preparing its financial statements. While the specific areas of judgement as noted above did not change, the impact of COVID-19 resulted in the application of further judgement within those identified areas. Given the dynamic and evolving nature of COVID-19 and the limited recent experience of the economic and financial impacts of such a pandemic, changes to the estimates that have been applied in the measurement of the Company's assets and liabilities may arise in the future. Key elements of the financial statements and related disclosures that have been impacted by COVID-19 include:

- Revenue: Timing of some anticipated orders continues to be affected by the increased uncertainty resulting from pandemic-related supply chain interruptions.
- Inventory (Note 7): Net realizable value for inventory was calculated using estimated selling prices and selling expenses in the context of the pandemic.
- Accrued Royalties (Note 11): Future cash flow estimates used in the valuation of the accrued royalty liability incorporated management's best estimates of anticipated amounts and timing of future sales incorporating management's expectations for the impact of COVID-19 on global SAF sales. The discount rate used in calculating the fair value of the royalty liability incorporated management's assessment of the additional risk presented by the COVID-19 pandemic.

In order to mitigate the supply chain risk that has arose with the pandemic, the Company is holding higher levels of raw material inventory and critical production supplies. Additionally, management closely monitors the guidance provided by local health officials and has adopted production procedures and protocols that prioritize the safety of employees, customers and visitors to our facilities.

20. COMPARATIVE FIGURES

Certain comparative figures have been reclassified in order to conform to the current year's presentation.