

EASTWOOD BIO-MEDICAL CANADA INC.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEARS ENDED OCTOBER 31, 2021 AND 2020

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

EASTWOOD BIO-MEDICAL CANADA INC.

FOR THE YEARS ENDED OCTOBER 31, 2021 AND 2020

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Management's Responsibility

To the Shareholders of Eastwood Bio-Medical Canada Inc. (the "Company"):

Management is responsible for the preparation and presentation of the accompanying financial statements, including responsibility for significant accounting judgments and estimates in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards. This responsibility includes selecting appropriate accounting principles and methods, and making decisions affecting the measurement of transactions in which objective judgment is required.

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

The Board of Directors and Audit Committee are composed primarily of Directors who are neither management nor employees of the Company. The Board is responsible for overseeing management in the performance of its financial reporting responsibilities. The Board fulfils these responsibilities by reviewing the financial information prepared by management and discussing relevant matters with management and external auditors. The Audit Committee has the responsibility of meeting with management and external auditors to discuss the internal controls over the financial reporting process, auditing matters and financial reporting issues. The Board of Directors is also responsible for recommending the appointment of the Company's external auditors.

Saturna Group Chartered Professional Accountants LLP, an independent firm of Chartered Professional Accountants, is appointed by the shareholders to audit the financial statements and report directly to them; their report follows. The external auditors have full and free access to, and meet periodically and separately with, both the Audit Committee and management to discuss their audit findings.

February 28, 2022

(signed)

"Youngsoo Kim"

President

(signed)

"Yunji Kim"

CFO

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholders of Eastwood Bio-Medical Canada Inc.

We have audited the financial statements of Eastwood Bio-Medical Canada Inc. (the "Company"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at October 31, 2021, and the statements of loss and comprehensive loss, changes in shareholders' equity (deficit), and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at October 31, 2021, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

Basis for Opinion

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

Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern

We draw attention to Note 1 in the financial statements, which indicates that the Company has a net loss of \$603,593 and has negative cash flow from operations of \$116,214 during the year ended October 31, 2021 and, as of that date, the Company has a working capital deficit of \$746,219 and an accumulated deficit of \$4,841,209. As stated in Note 1, these events or conditions, along with other matters as set forth in Note 1, indicate that a material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Management's Discussion and Analysis, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information, and in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

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

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

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

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

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

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

Other Matter

The financial statements of the Company for the year ended October 31, 2020 were audited by another auditor who expressed an unmodified opinion on those financial statements on February 26, 2021.



Saturna Group Chartered Professional Accountants LLP

Vancouver, Canada

February 28, 2022

EASTWOOD BIO-MEDICAL CANADA INC.
STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

As at	October 31, 2021 \$	October 31, 2020 \$
ASSETS		
Current Assets		
Cash	20,868	122,656
Accounts receivable and other receivables	6,023	9,698
Prepaid expenses (Note 3)	30,982	40,248
Total Current Assets	57,873	172,602
Non-current Assets		
Prepaid expenses (Note 3)	83,397	111,196
Property and equipment (Note 4)	370,618	410,601
Right-of-use assets (Note 5)	179,235	238,979
TOTAL ASSETS	691,123	933,378
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY (DEFICIT)		
Current Liabilities		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	52,993	59,431
Deferred revenue	24,132	6,914
Due to related parties (Note 8)	726,967	384,548
Total Current Liabilities	804,092	450,893
Non-current Liabilities		
CEBA loan payable (Note 6)	31,350	23,211
TOTAL LIABILITIES	835,442	474,104
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY (DEFICIT)		
Share capital	4,687,376	4,687,376
Reserves	9,514	9,514
Deficit	(4,841,209)	(4,237,616)
Total Shareholders' Equity (Deficit)	(144,319)	459,274
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY (DEFICIT)	691,123	933,378

Nature of operations and continuance of business (Note 1)

Approved and authorized for issuance on behalf of the Board on February 28, 2022:

/s/ "Youngsoo Kim"

Youngsoo Kim, Director

/s/ "Yunji Kim"

Yunji Kim, Director

(The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements)

EASTWOOD BIO-MEDICAL CANADA INC.
STATEMENTS OF LOSS AND COMPREHENSIVE LOSS
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

	Year Ended October 31, 2021 \$	Year Ended October 31, 2020 \$
Revenue		
Sales	887,135	628,297
Freight	67,413	35,866
Manufacturing (Note 8)	26,503	54,173
Total Revenue	981,051	718,336
Cost of goods sold (Note 8)	522,681	538,764
Gross Profit	458,370	179,572
Expenses		
Accounting and audit fees	46,690	78,600
Advertising and marketing	16,481	33,855
Amortization (Notes 4 and 5)	105,301	105,744
Bad debts	4,955	–
Bank and credit card charges	2,788	2,374
Consulting fees (Note 8)	62,844	79,944
Filing fees	50,538	25,210
Insurance	67,122	53,788
Investor relations	–	8,813
Legal fees	6,035	26,558
Management fees (Note 8)	234,021	234,021
Office and miscellaneous	13,067	24,350
Wages and salaries (Note 8)	471,529	499,187
Total Expenses	1,081,371	1,172,444
Loss Before Other Income	(623,001)	(992,872)
Other Income		
Government assistance (Note 6)	19,408	138,658
Interest	–	1,369
Other	–	412
Total Other Income	19,408	140,439
Net Loss and Comprehensive Loss for the Year	(603,593)	(852,433)
Loss Per Share, Basic and Diluted	(0.01)	(0.01)
Weighted Average Shares Outstanding	68,885,969	68,885,969

(The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements)

EASTWOOD BIO-MEDICAL CANADA INC.
STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY (DEFICIT)
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

	Share Capital			Reserves	Deficit	Total Shareholders' Equity (Deficit)
	Number of Shares	Amount \$	Amount \$			
Balance, October 31, 2019	68,885,969	4,687,376	9,514	(3,385,183)	1,311,707	
Net loss for the year	—	—	—	(852,433)	(852,433)	
Balance, October 31, 2020	68,885,969	4,687,376	9,514	(4,237,616)	459,274	
Net loss for the year	—	—	—	(603,593)	(603,593)	
Balance, October 31, 2021	68,885,969	4,687,376	9,514	(4,841,209)	(144,319)	

(The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements)

EASTWOOD BIO-MEDICAL CANADA INC.
STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

	Year Ended October 31, 2021 \$	Year Ended October 31, 2020 \$
Operating Activities		
Net loss for the year	(603,593)	(852,433)
Items not involving cash:		
Amortization	105,301	105,744
Other income	(11,861)	(16,789)
Changes in non-cash operating working capital:		
Accounts receivable and other receivables	3,675	68,514
Prepaid expenses	37,065	37,065
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(6,438)	18,327
Deferred revenue	17,218	(366)
Due to related parties	342,419	97,244
Net Cash Used in Operating Activities	(116,214)	(542,694)
Investing Activities		
Acquisition of property and equipment	(5,574)	–
Net Cash Used in Investing Activities	(5,574)	–
Financing Activities		
Proceeds from CEBA loan payable	20,000	40,000
Net Cash Provided by Financing Activities	20,000	40,000
Change in Cash	(101,788)	(502,694)
Cash, Beginning of Year	122,656	625,350
Cash, End of Year	20,868	122,656

(The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements)

EASTWOOD BIO-MEDICAL CANADA INC.
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED OCTOBER 31, 2021 AND 2020
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

1. Nature of Operations and Going Concern

Eastwood Bio-Medical Canada Inc. (the "Company") was incorporated under the provincial Business Corporations Act (British Columbia) on December 10, 2010 and its registered office is at Unit 1130-4871 Shell Road, Richmond, BC, Canada, V6X 3Z6. The Company was formerly 100% owned by Eastwood Bio-Medical Research Inc. ("EBMR"), a privately owned Canadian company engaged in the development and commercialization of safe and effective treatment for non-insulin dependent diabetes mellitus (NIDDM-Type II diabetes). EBMR has commenced commercial operations to market and distribute its core technology, Eleotin[®], to facilitate the management of metabolic disorders such as diabetes. The Company was listed on the TSX Venture Exchange (the "Exchange") as "EBM" on September 5, 2014. Pursuant to the Distribution and Licensing Agreement ("License Agreement") entered into on November 1, 2012 and later amended on March 17, 2014, the Company has been the exclusive distributor in Canada and non-exclusive distributor in the US for sales and distributing the EBMR's products, and the Company shall purchase the products from EBMR at pre-agreed upon percentage of the suggested retail price set by EBMR on products sold. The agreement is valid for a period of ten years, and will automatically renew for subsequent terms of five years. On June 19, 2015, the Company entered into a Memorandum of Understanding with EBMR ("MOU"), pursuant to which the Company is permitted to sell certain products to selected sub-distributors located in Asia. The Company shall purchase the products from EBMR at pre-agreed upon purchase price. EBMR retains the right to revoke the MOU at any time.

Going Concern and Impact of COVID-19

The Company's operations have been significantly adversely affected by the effects of a widespread global outbreak of the recent outbreak of respiratory illness caused by COVID-19. The Company cannot accurately predict the ultimate impact COVID-19 will have on its operations and the ability of others to meet their obligations with the Company, including uncertainties relating to the duration of the outbreak, and the length of travel and quarantine restrictions imposed by governments of affected countries. In addition, the health crisis could adversely affect the economies and financial markets of many countries, resulting in an economic downturn that could further affect the Company's operations and ability to finance its operations.

As at October 31, 2021, the Company has a working capital deficiency of \$746,219 (2020: \$278,291), and has an accumulated deficit of \$4,841,209 (2020: \$4,237,616) since incorporation. During the year ended October 31, 2021, the Company incurred a net loss of \$603,593 (2020: \$852,433) and incurred negative cash flow from operations of \$116,214 (2020: \$542,694). The continuation of the Company as a going concern is dependent upon its ability to attain profitable operations. In the event that the cash flow from operations are insufficient to meet the Company's current operating expenses, the Company will be required to scale back and reevaluate its planned expenditures and allocate its resources in such a manner as the Board of Directors and management deems to be in the Company's best interest. To the extent that the Company is unable to cover its ongoing cash requirements through operations, additional financing will be needed. However, there can be no assurance that such financing will occur in the amounts and with the terms expected in favor of the Company. These events or conditions indicate that a material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. These financial statements do not reflect any adjustments that may be necessary if the Company is unable to continue as a going concern.

2. Significant Accounting Policies

(a) Statement of Compliance

The financial statements of the Company comply with the International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") and interpretations of the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee.

EASTWOOD BIO-MEDICAL CANADA INC.
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED OCTOBER 31, 2021 AND 2020
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

2. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(b) Basis of presentation

These financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, except for certain financial instruments which are measured at fair value, as explained in the accounting policies. These financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars, which is the Company's presentation currency.

(c) Functional Currency Translation

The functional and reporting currency is the Canadian dollar. Transactions denominated in foreign currencies are translated using the exchange rate in effect on the transaction date or at an average rate. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rate of exchange in effect at the statement of financial position date. Non-monetary items are translated using the historical rate on the date of the transaction. Foreign exchange gains and losses are included in the statement of loss.

(d) Significant Judgments, Estimates, and Assumptions

The preparation of these financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates, and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and reported amounts of expenses during the reporting period. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis of making the judgments about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual outcomes could differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period or in the period of the revision and further periods if the review affects both current and future periods.

Areas of Judgments

(i) Revenue

The Company assesses its revenue arrangement against specific criteria to determine if it is acting as principal or agent. The Company has concluded that it is acting as a principal in all of its revenue arrangements. Determining whether the Company acts as principal or agent is based on an evaluation of which party has substantial risks and rewards of ownership under the terms of an arrangement. The most significant factors that the Company considers include identification of the primary obligor, as well as which party has credit risk, general and inventory risk (or equivalent) and latitude in establishing prices.

(ii) Evaluation of the Company's ability to continue as a going concern

Management has applied judgements in the assessment of the Company's ability to continue as a going concern when preparing these financial statements. Management prepares the financial statements on a going concern basis unless management either intends to liquidate the entity or to cease trading, or has no realistic alternative but to do so. In assessing whether the going concern assumption is appropriate, management takes into account all available information about the future, which is at least, but is not limited to, twelve months from the end of the reporting period. The assessment of the Company's ability to execute its strategy and finance the operations through achieving positive cash flow from operations or by obtaining additional funding through debt or equity financing involves judgments. Management monitors future cash requirements to assess the Company's ability to realize assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of operations.

EASTWOOD BIO-MEDICAL CANADA INC.
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED OCTOBER 31, 2021 AND 2020
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

2. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(d) Significant Judgments, Estimates and Assumptions (continued)

Areas of Judgments (continued)

(iii) Impairment indicators on non-current assets

Judgments are required to assess when impairment indicators exist and impairment testing is required.

Areas of Assumptions and Estimates

(i) Deferred Income Taxes

The Company recognizes the deferred income tax benefit related to deferred tax assets to the extent recovery is probable. Assessing the recoverability of deferred income tax assets requires management to make significant estimates of future taxable profit. In addition, future changes in tax laws could limit the ability of the Company to obtain tax deductions in the future periods. To the extent that future cash flows and taxable income differ significantly from estimates, the ability of the Company to realize the net deferred income tax assets recorded at the reporting date could be impacted.

(ii) Useful Lives of Depreciable Assets

The useful lives of depreciable assets have been determined based on management's estimated utility of the assets. Uncertainties in these estimates relate to technological obsolescence and wear and damage of assets.

(iii) Interest Rate on Government Loan

The government loan is measured at fair value based on management's best estimate of the effective interest rate at initial recognition. This estimate has an impact on the fair value of the loan recognized in the statement of financial position on the recognition date.

(e) Financial Instruments

Classification

On initial recognition, the Company determines the financial instruments classification as per the following categories:

- instruments measured at amortized cost;
- instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVOCI") or through net income ("FVTPL").

The financial instruments' classification under IFRS 9 is based on the business model in which a financial asset is managed and on its contractual cash flow characteristics. Derivatives embedded in contracts where the host is a financial instrument in the scope of the standard are never separated. Instead, the hybrid financial instrument as a whole is assessed for classification.

A financial asset is measured at amortized cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated at FVTPL:

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

Cash and accounts receivable and other receivables are measured at amortized cost.

EASTWOOD BIO-MEDICAL CANADA INC.
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED OCTOBER 31, 2021 AND 2020
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

2. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(e) Financial Instruments (continued)

Classification

Equity investments held for trading are classified as FVTPL. For all other equity investments that are not held for trading, the Company, on initial recognition, may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in the investment's fair value in other comprehensive income ("OCI"). This election is made on an investment-by-investment basis.

Financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost unless they must be measured at FVTPL (such as derivatives) or if the Company elects to measure them at FVTPL. Account payable and accrued liabilities and due to related parties are measured at amortized cost.

Measurement

Financial instruments at amortized cost

Financial instruments at amortized cost are initially measured at fair value, and subsequently at amortized cost, using the effective interest method, less any impairment loss. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognized in the statements of loss and comprehensive loss.

Financial instruments at fair value

Financial instruments are initially and subsequently measured at fair value and transaction costs are accounted for in the statements of loss and comprehensive loss. When the Company elects to measure a financial liability at FVTPL, gains or losses related to the Company's own credit risk are accounted for in the statements of loss and comprehensive loss.

Impairment

The impairment methodology used depends on whether there is a significant increase in the credit risk or not. For trade receivables, the Company measures loss allowances at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit loss ("ECL") as allowed by IFRS 9 under the simplified method.

Derecognition

Financial assets

The Company derecognizes a financial asset when, and only when, the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset have expired or when contractual rights to the cash flows have been transferred.

Financial liabilities

The Company derecognizes a financial liability when, and only when, it is extinguished, meaning when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, canceled or expired. The difference between the carrying amount of the extinguished financial liability and the consideration paid or payable, including non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognized in the statements of loss.

(f) Cash and Cash Equivalents

The Company considers all highly liquid instruments with a maturity of three months or less at the time of issuance, are readily convertible to known amounts of cash, and which are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value to be cash equivalents.

EASTWOOD BIO-MEDICAL CANADA INC.
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

2. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(g) Accounts Receivable and Other Receivables

Accounts receivables and other receivables are presented net of allowance for doubtful accounts. The allowance for doubtful accounts reflects estimates of probable losses in accounts receivable. The allowance is determined based on balances outstanding for over 90 days from the invoice date, historical experience and other current information. The Company extends credit to customers and distributors; credit checks are required for all new distributors.

(h) Prepaid Expenses

Prepaid expenses are payments before the criteria for expense recognition have been met. The payment is expected to yield economic benefits over one or more future periods.

(j) Property, Plant, and Equipment

Property, plant, and equipment is stated at cost and amortized over the useful lives. The estimated useful lives and amortization methods are reviewed each year end, with the effect of any changes in estimate being accounted for on a prospective basis. Gains and losses on disposal of property, plant, and equipment are determined by comparing the proceeds from disposal with the carrying amount of property, plant, and equipment, and recognized net of costs associated with the disposal within other income in net loss for the year.

<u>Asset class</u>	<u>Amortization term</u>
Machinery and equipment	3 to 15 years
Property and plant	12 years

(j) Impairment of Non-current Assets

The carrying values of all property, plant, and equipment are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

The impairment analysis requires management to estimate the future cash flows expected to arise from operations and to make assumptions regarding economic factors, discount rates, tax rates, and annual growth rates. Actual operating results and the related cash flows could differ from the estimates used for the impairment analysis.

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

An impairment loss is recorded when the recoverable amount of an asset or its CGU is less than its carrying amount. Impairment losses are evaluated for potential reversals when events or changes in circumstances warrant such consideration.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the CGU is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, so long as the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized for the CGU in prior years.

EASTWOOD BIO-MEDICAL CANADA INC.
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED OCTOBER 31, 2021 AND 2020
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

2. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(j) Impairment of Non-current Assets (Continued)

The reversal of impairment requires management to re-assess several indicators that led to the impairment. It requires the valuation of the recoverable amount by estimating the future cash flows expected to arise from the CGU and the determination of a suitable discount rate in order to calculate its present value. Significant judgment is made in establishing these assumptions.

(k) Share Capital

Common shares are classified as equity. Transaction costs directly attributable to the issue of common shares and the fair value of brokers' options are recognized as a deduction from equity, net of any tax effects.

(l) Income Taxes

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

Deferred income tax is recorded using the statement of financial position liability method, providing for temporary differences, between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. The following temporary differences do not result in deferred income tax assets or liabilities: goodwill not deductible for tax purposes; the initial recognition of assets or liabilities that in a transaction that is not a business combination and accounting or taxable loss; and differences relating to investments in subsidiaries to the extent that they will probably not reverse in the foreseeable future. The amount of deferred income tax provided is based on the expected manner of realization or settlement of the carrying amount of assets and liabilities, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the statement of financial position date.

A deferred income tax asset is recognized only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the asset can be utilized.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current income tax assets against current income tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Company intends to settle its current income tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

(m) Segment Reporting

The Company operates in a single reportable operating segment as a natural health supplement distribution company.

(n) Revenue

Revenue is recognized by applying the five-step model under IFRS 15. The Company recognizes revenue when, or as the goods or services are transferred to the control of the customer and performance obligations are satisfied.

The Company generates its revenue by acting as a distributor of EBMR pursuant to the License Agreement effective on November 1, 2012, the Current Agreement effective on March 17, 2014 and the MOU entered on June 19, 2015. The Company also manufactures and sells manufactured products. The Company's revenue is recognized when control of the goods has been transferred, being when the goods are delivered to customers and when all performance obligations have been fulfilled. The amounts recognized as revenue represent the fair values of the considerations received or receivable from third parties on the sales of goods to customers, net of goods and services taxes and less returns, and discounts, at which time there are no conditions for the payment to become due other than the passage of time.

EASTWOOD BIO-MEDICAL CANADA INC.
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED OCTOBER 31, 2021 AND 2020
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

2. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(o) Loss Per Share

Basic loss per share is computed by dividing net earnings loss (the numerator) by the weighted average number of outstanding common shares for the year (denominator). Escrow shares that are contingently returnable are not treated as outstanding and are excluded from the calculation of basic loss per share until the date the shares are no longer subject to recall. In computing diluted earnings per share, an adjustment is made for the dilutive effect of outstanding share options, warrants and other convertible instruments. In periods where a net loss is reported all outstanding options, warrants and other convertible instruments are excluded from the calculation of diluted loss per share, as they are all anti-dilutive.

(p) Business combinations

IFRS 3, Business Combinations, requires business combinations to be accounted using the acquisition method. Under this method, the cost of an acquisition is measured as the aggregate of the consideration transferred, measured at acquisition date fair value and the amount of any non-controlling interest in the acquiree.

When the Company acquires a business, it assesses the financial assets and liabilities assumed for appropriate classification and designation based on the facts and circumstances at the acquisition date. Business acquisition costs incurred are expensed and included in transaction costs. Measurement period adjustments are adjustments that arise from additional information obtained during the 'measurement period' (which cannot exceed one year from the acquisition date) about facts and circumstances that existed at the acquisition date. The excess of (i) the consideration transferred, the amount of any non-controlling interest in the acquiree and the acquisition-date fair value of any previous equity interest in the acquiree over the (ii) fair value of the net identifiable assets acquired is recorded as goodwill.

Goodwill arising on an acquisition of a business is carried at cost as established at the date of acquisition of the business less accumulated impairment losses, if any. For the purposes of impairment testing, goodwill is allocated to each of the Group's cash-generating units (or groups of cash-generating units) that is expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination.

A cash-generating unit to which goodwill has been allocated is tested for impairment annually, or more frequently when there is indication that the unit may be impaired. If the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit is less than its carrying amount, the impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the unit and then to the other assets of the unit pro rata based on the carrying amount of each asset in the unit. Any impairment loss for goodwill is recognized directly in the statement of loss and comprehensive loss. An impairment loss recognized for goodwill is not reversed in subsequent periods.

On disposal of the relevant cash-generating unit, the attributable amount of goodwill is included in the determination of the profit or loss on disposal. Determining whether goodwill is impaired requires an estimation of the higher of fair value less costs of disposal and value in use of the cash-generating units to which goodwill has been allocated. The value in use calculation requires management to estimate the future cash flows expected to arise from the cash-generating unit and a suitable discount rate in order to calculate present value.

(q) Reclassifications

Certain of the prior year figures have been reclassified to conform to the current period's presentation.

(r) Accounting Standards Issued But Not Yet Effective

A number of new standards, and amendments to standards and interpretations, are not yet effective for the year ended October 31, 2021, and have not been early adopted in preparing these financial statements. These new standards, and amendments to standards and interpretations are either not applicable or are not expected to have a significant impact on the Company's financial statements

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3. Prepaid Expenses

	2021	2020
	\$	\$
Current		
Prepaid consulting fees to EMBR	13,533	18,044
Prepaid management fees to EMBR	14,266	19,021
Other	3,183	3,183
Total	30,982	40,248
Non-current		
Prepaid consulting fees to EMBR	40,599	54,132
Prepaid management fees to EMBR	42,798	57,064
Total	83,397	111,196

4. Property, Plant, and Equipment

	Property and Plant	Manufacturing Equipment	Total
Cost	\$	\$	\$
Balance, October 31, 2019 and 2020	216,901	311,311	528,212
Additions	-	5,574	5,574
Balance, October 31, 2021	216,901	316,885	533,786
Accumulated amortization			
Balance, October 31, 2019	18,075	53,537	71,612
Additions	18,075	27,924	45,999
Balance, October 31, 2020	36,150	81,461	117,611
Additions	18,075	27,482	45,557
Balance, October 31, 2021	54,225	108,943	163,168
Carrying value			
Balance, October 31, 2020	180,751	229,850	410,601
Balance, October 31, 2021	162,676	207,942	370,618

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5. Right-of-Use Assets

As at October 31, 2020, the Company has one lease agreement for its leased premises. On April 17, 2018, the Company entered into an asset purchase agreement with EBMR. According to the agreement, the Company exercised its right to purchase a lease from EBMR by paying a purchase price of \$353,825. The Company assessed the fair value of the lease using a discount rate of 5.7%. Before November 1, 2019, leases of premises were classified as operating leases. As at November 1, 2019, the leases were recognized as a right-of-use asset. The right-of-use asset is amortized over the lease term.

Cost	\$
Balance as at October 31, 2019, 2020 and 2021	298,724
Accumulated amortization	
Balance, October 31, 2019	–
Additions	59,745
Balance as at October 31, 2020	59,745
Additions	59,744
Balance as at October 31, 2021	119,489
Net carrying value	
Balance, October 31, 2020	238,979
Balance, October 31, 2021	179,235

6. Government Assistance

During the year ended October 31, 2020, the Company was approved and received a \$40,000 CEBA loan with the bank under the Canada Emergency Business Account (“CEBA”) program funded by the Government of Canada.

As at October 31, 2020, the terms of the loan were follows: non-interest bearing, can be repaid at any time without penalty and is valid until December 31, 2022. If 75% of the CEBA loan at the CEBA loan Commencement Date is repaid on or before December 31, 2022, the repayment of the remaining 25% of such CEBA loan shall be forgiven. If on December 31, 2022, the Company exercises the option for a 3 year term extension, 5% interest during the term extension period will apply on any balance remaining.

During the year ended October 31, 2020, the Company recognized the forgivable portion of \$10,000 of the CEBA loan received and calculated interest benefit of \$8,123 in other income. Effective interest rate applied to calculate interest benefit was Effective interest rate applied to calculate interest benefit was as at October 31, 2020, the initial recognition date of the CEBA LOC using an 11.90%. The difference of \$18,123 between the fair value and the total amount of CEBA loan received were recorded in government grant for the year ended October 31, 2020.

During the year ended October 31, 2021, the Company was approved and received an additional CEBA loan of \$20,000. This new CEBA loan is non-interest bearing, can be repaid at any time without penalty and is valid until December 31, 2025. If 50% of the new \$20,000 CEBA loan is repaid on or before December 31, 2022, the repayment of the remaining 50% of the loan amount loan shall be forgiven. If on December 31, 2022, the Company exercises the option for a 3 year term extension, 5% interest during the term extension period will apply on any balance remaining.

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6. Government Assistance (continued)

During the year ended October 31, 2021, the Company recognized the forgivable portion of \$10,000 of the CEBA loan received and recognized the change in carrying value resulting from the change of terms relating to the initial \$40,000 CEBA loan and recorded \$11,861 in other income. Effective interest rate applied to calculate interest benefit was 11.90%.

During the year ended October 31, 2021, the Company recognized \$7,547 in Canada Emergency Wage Subsidy (“CEWS”) as other income. CEWS was introduced in response to the COVID-19) pandemic to provide eligible employers with a subsidy to cover a portion of wage costs paid to eligible employees during prescribed claim periods.

7. Share Capital

a) Authorized Share Capital

Authorized: Unlimited common shares without par value

b) Issued Share Capital

As at October 31, 2021, there were 68,885,969 common shares (2020: 68,885,969) issued and outstanding.

c) Share Purchase Options

The Company has adopted an incentive share purchase option plan under the rules of the TSX Venture Exchange pursuant to which it is authorized to grant options to executive officers, directors, employees and consultants, enabling them to acquire up to 10% of the issued and outstanding common shares of the Company. The options can be granted for a maximum term of 5 years and generally vest either immediately or in specified increments of 25%. No individual may hold options to purchase common shares of the Company exceeding 5% of the total number of common shares outstanding from time to time. Pursuant to the policies of the TSX Venture Exchange, shares issued on exercise of options are restricted from trading during the four month period subsequent to the date of grant.

As at October 31, 2021 and 2020, there are no share purchase options outstanding.

8. Related Party Transactions

(i) Transactions and balances with EBMR during the year

	2021	2020
	\$	\$
Manufacturing revenue	26,503	37,333
Management fees	234,021	234,021
Consulting fees	18,044	18,044
Cost of goods sold	381,556	312,496

As of October 31, 2021, amount of \$652,969 (2020: \$370,106) was due to EBMR, non-interest bearing and due on demand.

(ii) As at October 31, 2021, \$49,049 (2020: \$14,442) was due to the CFO of the Company, which is non-interest bearing, unsecured, and due on demand.

(iii) As at October 31, 2021, \$21,800 (2020: \$nil) was due to the CEO of the Company, which is non-interest bearing, unsecured, and due on demand.

(iv) As at October 31, 2021, \$3,150 (2020: \$nil) was due to a director of the Company, which is non-interest bearing, unsecured, and due on demand.

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8. Related Party Transactions (continued)

(v) Compensation of key management personnel:

During the year ended October 31, 2021, the amount of \$4,000 (2020: \$29,500) in salary was incurred to a director of the Company.

During the year ended October 31, 2021, the amount of \$40,755 (2020: \$36,000) in salary was incurred to the CFO of the Company.

During the year ended October 31, 2021, the amount of \$28,960 (2020: \$5,000) in salary was incurred to the CEO of the Company.

Key management personnel were not paid post-employment benefits, termination benefits, or other long-term benefits during the years ended October 31, 2021 and 2020.

9. Segmented Information

The Company has one reportable business segment, being the distribution of Eleotin[®] and related products in North America and Asia. All non-current assets are located in Canada. Below is the breakdown of revenue by geographical location:

	Canada		U.S.		Asia		Total	
	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%
Fiscal 2021	199,635	20	196,960	20	584,456	60	981,051	100
Fiscal 2020	187,313	26	183,506	25	347,517	49	718,336	100

10. Financial Risk Management

The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework.

Overview

The Company's financial instruments consist of cash, accounts receivable and other receivables, accounts payable and accrued liabilities, loan payable, and due related parties. The fair values of these financial instruments approximate their carrying values due to their short-term nature.

Credit Risk

Credit risk refers to the risk of losses due to failure of the Company's customers and counterparties to meet their payment obligations. In the normal course of business, the Company is exposed to credit risk from its end-users and distributors. The Company performs ongoing credit evaluations of new and existing customers' financial condition, and reviews the collectability of its trade accounts receivable in order to mitigate any possible credit losses. The Company has accounts receivable outstanding greater than 90 days past due and maintains an allowance for doubtful accounts relating to specific losses estimated on individual exposure. Average accounts receivable days sales outstanding for the year is consistent with historic trends. The Company views credit risk on accounts receivables as minimal.

Furthermore, the Company's cash is held with reputable institutions in Canada. The Company views credit risk on cash as minimal.

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10. Financial Risk Management (continued)

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 ensures that there is sufficient capital in order to meet short-term business requirements, after taking into account cash flows from operations and the Company's holdings of cash. As at October 31, 2021, the Company had accounts payable and accrued liabilities of \$52,993 (2020: \$59,431), which are due in the short term (0 - 3 months), and due to related parties of \$726,967 (2020: \$384,548), which are due on demand.

Interest Risk

The Company will be subject to fluctuations in interest rates. While the Company manages its operations in order to minimize exposure to these risks, the Company has not entered into any derivatives or contracts to hedge or otherwise mitigate this exposure.

Market Risks

The Company will be subject to normal market risks including fluctuations in foreign exchange rates and interest rates. While the Company manages its operations in order to minimize exposure to these risks, the Company has not entered into any derivatives or contracts to hedge or otherwise mitigate this exposure. The Company has net financial liabilities of approximately \$7,990 (2020: net financial assets of \$1,974) that are denominated in US dollars. A 10% change in the US dollars to the Canadian dollar exchange rate would impact the Company's net loss and comprehensive loss by \$799 (2020: \$197).

The Company also has net financial assets of approximately \$30,141 (2020 – \$42,133) that are denominated in South Korean Won. A 10% change in the South Korean Won to the Canadian dollar exchange rate would impact the Company's net loss by \$3,014 (2020 - \$7,266).

Capital Management

The Company has defined its capital as share capital, reserves, and deficit.

The Board of Directors does not establish quantitative return on capital criteria for management due to the nature of the Company's business. The Company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, to maintain appropriate cash reserves on hand to support continued operations and shareholder returns, maintain capital structure while keeping capital costs at a minimum, and to invest cash on hand in highly liquid, highly rated financial instruments.

The Company is not exposed to externally imposed capital restrictions, and the Company's objectives and strategies described above have not changed during the year. These objectives and strategies are reviewed on a continuous basis.

11. Income Taxes

The following table reconciles the expected income tax expense (recovery) at the Canadian statutory income tax rates to the amounts recognized in the statement of loss for the years ended October 31, 2021 and 2020:

	2021	2020
	\$	\$
Net loss before tax	(603,593)	(852,433)
Statutory tax rate	27.00%	27.00%
Expected income tax (recovery)	(162,970)	(230,157)
Permanent differences and other	(18,553)	96
Change in unrecognized deferred income tax assets	181,523	230,061
Total income tax expense	–	–

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11. Income Taxes (continued)

The significant components of deferred income taxes and liabilities as at October 31, 2021 and 2020 are as follows:

	2021	2020
	\$	\$
Property, plant, and equipment	42,550	31,755
Non-capital loss carryforwards	1,183,757	1,038,308
Prepaid expenses and other	78,350	53,071
Total gross deferred income tax assets	1,304,657	1,123,134
Unrecognized deferred income tax assets	(1,304,657)	(1,123,134)
Net deferred income tax asset	-	-

As at October 31, 2020, the Company has not recognized a deferred income tax asset in respect of non-capital loss carryforwards of approximately \$4,384,284 (2020: \$3,852,373) which may be carried forward to apply against future year income tax for Canadian income tax purposes, subject to the final determination by taxation authorities, expiring in the following years:

Expiry	\$
2030	30,897
2031	38,117
2032	139,282
2033	436,611
2034	82,487
2035	260,381
2036	468,479
2037	489,624
2038	466,963
2039	577,523
2040	862,009
2041	531,911
TOTAL	4,384,284