

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholders of **Microbix Biosystems Inc.**

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Microbix Biosystems Inc. and its subsidiaries [the "Group"], which comprise the consolidated statements of financial position as at September 30, 2024 and 2023, and the consolidated statements of income (loss) and comprehensive income (loss), consolidated statements of changes in shareholders' equity and consolidated statements of cash flows for the years then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Group as at September 30, 2024 and 2023, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ["IFRS"].

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 Consolidated Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the consolidated financial statements in Canada, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of the audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming the auditor's opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. For each matter below, our description of how our audit addressed the matter is provided in that context.

We have fulfilled the responsibilities described in the *Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements* section of our report, including in relation to these matters. Accordingly, our audit included the performance of procedures designed to respond to our assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements. The results of our audit procedures, including the procedures performed to address the matters below, provide the basis for our audit opinion on the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

Key Audit Matters

Inventories Costing – work in process and finished goods

As at September 30, 2024, the inventories balance was \$6.5 million, which was comprised of raw materials, work in process and finished goods. Inventory is recorded at the lower of cost and net realizable value. The cost for work in process and finished goods includes direct costs incurred in production including raw materials, direct labour, depreciation and directly attributable overhead costs and indirect overhead costs based on normal operating capacity. The Group uses the weighted average cost method to measure the cost of work in process and finished goods. Note 3 of the consolidated financial statements describes the accounting policy for inventories.

Auditing the Group's inventory costing requires significant audit effort in performing procedures to evaluate management's application of the overhead absorption for work in process and finished goods inventories due to the inputting of various inventory cost elements. As a result, the nature of management's process gives rise to a risk that an error may occur in the costing process for work in process and finished goods inventories.

How our audit addressed the key audit matter

The procedures, amongst others, performed to test the inventory costing process for work in process and finished goods, included:

- We assessed the Group's accounting policy for inventories for compliance with IAS 2;
- For a sample of work in process and finished goods inventories, we recalculated the underlying inventories cost elements; including materials, labour and overheads;
- For a sample of work in process and finished goods inventories, we examined the actual costs of raw materials, direct labour and overhead by comparing the amounts to external and internal data sources such as invoices and payroll records;
- Obtained managements over/under absorption analysis and compared the allocation of labour and overhead cost to products in the weighted average cost calculation used by management to the actual costs incurred; and
- Recalculated the over/under absorption amounts to be capitalized to work in process and finished goods inventories.

Other information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises:

- Management's Discussion and Analysis; and
- The information, other than the consolidated financial statements and our auditor's report thereon, in the Annual Report.

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

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

We obtained Management's Discussion and Analysis and Annual Report prior to the date of this auditor's report. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact in this auditor's report. We have nothing to report in this regard.

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

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

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

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

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

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

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.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication. The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Laura Sluce.

Toronto, Canada
December 17, 2024

Ernst & Young LLP

Chartered Professional Accountants
Licensed Public Accountants

MICROBIX**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION**

As at September 30, 2024 and 2023

Canadian Funds

	As at September 30, 2024	As at September 30, 2023
ASSETS		
CURRENT ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 12,963,339	\$ 11,606,487
Accounts receivable (Note 21)	4,161,448	4,119,771
Inventories (Note 5)	6,464,407	5,752,031
Prepaid expenses and other assets	643,469	767,451
Investment tax credit receivable	27,299	56,266
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS	24,259,962	22,302,006
LONG-TERM ASSETS		
Property, plant and equipment (Note 6)	\$ 9,617,657	\$ 8,927,600
Intangible assets (Note 7)	4,219,148	4,423,418
TOTAL LONG-TERM ASSETS	13,836,805	13,351,018
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 38,096,767	\$ 35,653,024
LIABILITIES		
CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 2,662,417	\$ 2,080,284
Current portion of long-term debt (Note 9)	111,120	111,120
Current portion of lease liability (Note 6)	130,815	156,231
Deferred revenue (Notes 9, 23)	490,470	2,004,237
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES	3,394,822	4,349,942
LONG-TERM LIABILITIES		
Debentures (Note 8)	\$ 2,006,436	\$ 1,789,394
Lease liability (Note 6)	568,919	699,733
Other long-term liabilities (Note 23)	249,588	298,691
Long-term debt (Note 9)	3,579,574	3,890,777
TOTAL LONG-TERM LIABILITIES	6,404,517	6,678,595
TOTAL LIABILITIES	\$ 9,799,339	\$ 11,028,537
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Share capital (Note 11)	\$ 48,682,854	\$ 49,044,488
Equity component of convertible debentures (Note 8)	2,272,566	2,272,566
Contributed surplus	10,733,243	10,218,847
Accumulated deficit	(33,391,235)	(36,911,414)
TOTAL SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY	\$ 28,297,428	\$ 24,624,487
TOTAL LIABILITIES & SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY	\$ 38,096,767	\$ 35,653,024
Commitments and Contingencies (Note 25)		

(Signed) "Martin Marino"

MARTIN MARINO
DIRECTOR

(Signed) "Cameron L. Groome"

CAMERON L. GROOME
DIRECTOR

The accompanying notes and summary of significant accounting policies are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

MICROBIX**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME (LOSS) AND COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)**

For the years ended September 30, 2024 and 2023

Canadian Funds

	2024	2023
SALES		
Product sales (Notes 22, 23)	\$ 20,617,233	\$14,679,541
Royalties and other sales	4,776,915	1,835,235
TOTAL SALES	25,394,148	16,514,776
COST OF GOODS SOLD		
Product costs (Notes 5, 15)	9,945,836	8,965,536
Royalties	56,611	67,906
TOTAL COST OF GOODS SOLD	10,002,447	9,033,442
GROSS MARGIN	15,391,701	7,481,334
EXPENSES		
Selling and business development (Note 15)	1,475,561	1,478,277
General and administrative (Note 15)	7,885,746	6,692,749
Research and development (Note 15)	2,125,382	2,046,740
OPERATING INCOME (LOSS) BEFORE, FINANCE EXPENSES AND REVERSAL OF IMPAIRMENT OF LONG-TERM ASSET	3,905,011	(2,736,432)
Reversal of impairment of intangible asset (Note 7)	-	(3,078,585)
Finance expenses, net (Note 18)	234,269	381,636
INCOME (LOSS) FOR THE YEAR, BEFORE INCOME TAXES	3,670,742	(39,483)
INCOME TAXES		
Current income taxes (Note 16)	150,563	-
NET INCOME (LOSS) AND COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS) FOR THE YEAR	\$ 3,520,179	\$ (39,483)
NET INCOME (LOSS) PER SHARE		
Basic (Note 14)	\$ 0.026	\$ (0.000)
Diluted (Note 14)	\$ 0.026	\$ (0.000)

The accompanying notes and summary of significant accounting policies are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

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CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

For the years ended September 30, 2024 and 2023

Canadian Funds

	2024	2023
OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net Income (Loss) for the Year	\$ 3,520,179	\$ (39,483)
Items not affecting cash		
Amortization and depreciation (Note 15)	1,612,813	1,157,169
Accretion of debentures (Note 8)	217,042	161,132
Share-based compensation (Note 13)	714,290	735,318
Accretion interest expense (Notes 6, 9, 18)	223,986	189,728
Gain on debt modification (Notes 9,18)	(166,630)	-
Reversal of impairment of intangible asset (Note 7)	-	(3,078,585)
Change in non-cash working capital balances (Note 17)	(1,774,061)	(219,840)
CASH PROVIDED BY (USED IN) OPERATING ACTIVITIES	4,347,620	(1,094,561)
INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment (Note 6)	(1,636,146)	(1,016,232)
Additions to intangible assets (Note 7)	(270,604)	-
CASH USED IN INVESTING ACTIVITIES	(1,906,750)	(1,016,232)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Repayments of long-term debt (Note 9)	(340,305)	(111,120)
Proceeds from Government Loan and Grants (Note 9)	-	1,540,530
Payment of lease liabilities	(182,184)	(190,202)
Repurchase of common share units, net of costs (Note 11)	(925,279)	(1,115,263)
Proceeds from exercise of warrants and options (Notes 12, 13)	363,750	105,260
CASH PROVIDED BY (USED IN) FINANCING ACTIVITIES	(1,084,018)	229,205
NET CHANGE IN CASH - DURING THE YEAR	1,356,852	(1,881,588)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS - BEGINNING OF YEAR	11,606,487	13,488,075
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS - END OF YEAR	\$12,963,339	\$ 11,606,487

The accompanying notes and summary of significant accounting policies are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

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CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

For the years ended September 30, 2024 and 2023

Canadian Funds

	SHARE CAPITAL (Note 11)		CONTRIBUTED SURPLUS	DEFICIT	EQUITY COMPONENT OF DEBENTURES	TOTAL SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY
	NUMBER OF SHARES	STATED CAPITAL				
BALANCE, SEPTEMBER 30, 2022	138,991,373	\$49,918,916	\$9,619,104	\$(36,871,932)	\$2,272,566	\$24,938,655
Share-based compensation expense	-	-	735,318	-	-	735,318
Share Issuance pursuant to						
Exercise of Warrants	21,000	9,702	(2,142)	-	-	7,560
Exercise of Options	430,000	152,070	(54,370)	-	-	97,700
Repurchase of Shares	(2,589,000)	(1,036,200)	(79,063)	-	-	(1,115,263)
Net loss and comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	-	(39,482)	-	(39,482)
BALANCE, SEPTEMBER 30, 2023⁽¹⁾	136,853,373	\$49,044,488	\$10,218,847	\$(36,911,414)	\$2,272,566	\$24,624,487
Share-based compensation expense	-	-	714,290	-	-	714,290
Share Issuance pursuant to						
Exercise of Options	1,570,000	565,070	(201,321)	-	-	363,749
Repurchase of Shares	(2,749,237)	(926,704)	1,426	-	-	(925,278)
Net income and comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	3,520,179	-	3,520,179
BALANCE, SEPTEMBER 30, 2024⁽¹⁾	135,674,136	\$48,682,853	\$10,733,243	\$(33,391,235)	\$2,272,566	\$28,297,427

(1) Includes 137,074 (book value \$49,198) treasury shares as at September 30, 2024 (September 30, 2023 - 303,000 (book value \$108,347)); see Note 11.

The accompanying notes and summary of significant accounting policies are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

1. NATURE OF THE BUSINESS

Microbix Biosystems Inc. and its subsidiary (the “Company” or “Microbix”), incorporated under the laws of the Province of Ontario, develops and commercializes proprietary biological and technology solutions for human health and well-being. Microbix manufactures a wide range of critical biological materials and medical devices for the global diagnostics industry, notably test ingredients (Antigen business) used in immunoassays, quality assessment and proficiency testing controls (QAPs™ business), and sample collection devices (DxTMTM business).

The registered office and principal place of business of the Company is located at 265 Watline Avenue, Mississauga, Ontario, L4Z 1P3.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

The Company’s management prepared these consolidated financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”), as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (“IASB”). The Board of Directors approved these consolidated financial statements on December 17, 2024.

The comparative audited consolidated financial statements have been reclassified from the statements previously presented to conform to the presentation of the current consolidated financial statements.

Basis of measurement

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, except for the revaluation of certain financial assets and financial liabilities to fair value. The consolidated financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars, which is the Company’s functional currency.

Basis of consolidation

These consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its wholly owned subsidiary, Crucible Biotechnologies Limited, over which the Company has control. Control exists when the entity is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. The non-controlling interest component, if any, of the Company’s subsidiary is included in equity. All significant intercompany transactions have been eliminated upon consolidation.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES**Use of estimates and judgments**

The preparation of consolidated financial statements requires management to make estimates and judgments that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the 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 estimates and such differences could be material.

Key areas of managerial judgments and estimates are as follows:

Property, plant and equipment

Measurement of property, plant and equipment involves the use of estimates for determining the expected useful lives of depreciable assets. Management's judgment is also required to determine depreciation methods and an asset's residual value and whether an asset is a qualifying asset for the purposes of capitalizing borrowing costs.

Financial assets and liabilities

Estimates and judgments are also made in the determination of fair value of financial assets and liabilities and include assumptions and estimates regarding future interest rates, the relative creditworthiness of the Company to its counterparties, the credit risk of the Company's counterparties relative to the Company, the estimated future cash flows and discount rates.

Income taxes

The Company recognizes tax-related items such as deferred tax assets, tax-loss carry-forwards and other deductible temporary differences where it is probable that sufficient future taxable income can be generated in order to fully utilize such losses and deductions. This requires significant estimates and assumptions regarding future earnings, and the ability to implement certain tax planning opportunities in order to assess the likelihood of utilizing such losses and deductions.

Fair value of share-based compensation

The Company measures the cost of equity-settled transactions with employees by reference to the fair value of the equity instruments at the date on which they are granted. Estimating fair value for share-based compensation transactions requires determining the most appropriate valuation model, which is dependent on the terms and conditions of the grant. This estimate also requires determining the most appropriate inputs to the valuation model including the expected life of the share option, volatility, dividend yield and forfeiture rates and making assumptions about them.

Impairments

Long-lived assets are reviewed for impairment upon the occurrence of events or changes in circumstances indicating that the carrying value of the asset may not be recoverable. For the purpose of measuring recoverable amounts, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (cash-generating units or "CGUs"). The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use. An impairment loss is recognized for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. Management evaluates impairment losses for potential reversals when events or circumstances warrant such consideration.

Revenue recognition

Variable consideration included within a revenue arrangement requires significant judgment to determine the amount and timing of revenue recognition due to revenue being constrained until it is highly probable that a significant revenue reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognized will not occur.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)**Revenue Recognition**

Revenues from product sales are recognized when control of the promised good is transferred to the Company's customers, in an amount that reflects the consideration the Company expects to be entitled to in exchange for those goods.

Revenues from licensing of the Company's intangible assets are recognized when the service is rendered and control of the service is transferred to the Company's customers. Licensing revenue is comprised of upfront payments and certain milestones, and royalties. Upfront payments and milestones not representing a financing component are recognized to coincide with the timing of when control is transferred, which may either be a point in time or over time. Certain of the Company's licensing agreements include variable consideration due to uncertainty as to the amount of revenue earned. Revenue from variable consideration is recognized only to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognized will not occur when the uncertainty associated with the variable consideration is subsequently resolved (variable consideration constraint).

The Company may invoice certain customers in advance for contracted product sales. Amounts received in advance of control of the product transferring to the customer are deferred and recognized as revenue in the period control is transferred.

The Company may also provide services to customers, such as for development of custom products. Such service revenues are recognized on a percentage of completion basis.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash consists of cash on hand and deposits with banks and investments in highly liquid instruments with original maturities of three months or less.

Financial assets and liabilities

The Company's financial assets and liabilities (financial instruments) include cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, accounts payable and accrued liabilities, long-term debt, bank indebtedness, and convertible debentures. All financial instruments are recorded at fair value at recognition. Financial instruments are measured by grouping them into classes upon initial recognition, based on the purpose of the individual instruments.

Subsequent to initial recognition, the classification and measurement of the Company's financial assets are included in one of the following categories:

- Amortized cost: Financial instruments that are held for collection of contractual cash flows, where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, are measured at amortized cost. Interest income (expense) from these financial instruments is recorded in net income (loss) using the effective interest rate method.
- Fair value through other comprehensive income (loss) ("FVOCI"): Debt instruments that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the financial instruments, where the financial instruments' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, are measured at FVOCI. Movements in the carrying amount are taken through Other Comprehensive Income (loss) ("OCI"), except for the recognition of impairment gains or losses, interest income and foreign exchange gains and losses that are recognized in net income (loss). When the financial instrument is derecognized, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in OCI is reclassified from equity to net income (loss) and recognized in other gains (losses). Interest income (expense) from these financial instruments is included in interest using the effective interest rate method. Foreign exchange gains (losses) are presented in other gains (losses) and impairment expenses in other expenses.
- Fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL"): Financial instruments that do not meet the criteria for amortized cost or FVOCI are measured at FVTPL. A gain or loss on a financial instrument that is subsequently measured at FVTPL and is not part of a hedging relationship is recognized in net income (loss) and presented net in comprehensive income (loss) within other gains (losses) in the period in which it arose.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Subsequent to initial measurement financial liabilities are either classified as amortized cost or FVTPL when the Company revises its estimates of payments of a financial liability to reflect actual and revised estimated contractual cash flows. Gross carrying amount of the amortized cost of the financial liability as the present value of the estimated future contractual cash flows that are discounted adjustment is recognized in income.

The following summarizes the Company's classification and measurement of financial assets and liabilities as at September 30:

	Classification and Measurement Method	2024	2023
Financial assets:			
Cash and cash equivalents	FVTPL	\$ 12,963,339	\$ 11,606,487
Accounts receivable	Amortized cost	4,161,448	4,119,771
Financial liabilities:			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	Amortized cost	\$ 2,662,417	\$ 2,080,284
Debentures	Amortized cost	2,006,436	1,789,394
Long-term-debt	Amortized cost	3,690,694	4,001,897

Inventories

Inventories are comprised of raw materials, work in process, and finished goods. Inventories are carried at the lower of cost and net realizable value. The cost of raw materials is determined on the weighted average cost method. Cost of work in process and finished goods consists of direct costs incurred in production including raw materials, direct labour, depreciation on property, plant and equipment and amortization of intangible assets and directly attributable overhead costs and indirect overhead costs based on normal operating capacity. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale. Inventories are written down to net realizable value when the cost of inventories is estimated to be unrecoverable due to obsolescence, damage or declining selling prices.

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment (if any). Cost includes the cost of material, labour, and other costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to a working condition for its intended use.

Depreciation is calculated at rates which will reduce the original cost to estimated residual value over the estimated useful life of each asset. Depreciation commences once the asset is available for use.

Depreciation is provided for at the following basis and rates:

Research and development equipment	Declining balance, 10-100%
Other equipment and fixtures	Declining balance, 10-30%
Buildings	Straight line, 50 years

Land is not depreciated. Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)**Intangible assets**

Intangible assets include technology costs, patents, trademarks, and licenses. Each is recorded at cost and amortized on a straight-line basis over the term of the agreements or useful life of the asset. Amortization commences when the intangible asset is available for use.

Impairment of long-lived assets

An impairment charge is recognized for long-lived assets, including intangible assets with definite lives, when an event or change in circumstances indicates that the assets' carrying value may not be recoverable. The impairment loss is calculated as the difference between the carrying value of the asset and the recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of the fair value less costs to sell and value in use. A previously recognized impairment loss on long-lived assets is assessed at each reporting date for any indications that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there is a subsequent increase in the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's or CGU's carrying value does not exceed the carrying value that would have been determined, net of amortization expense, had no impairment loss been recognized. Such reversal is recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds. Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalized as part of the cost of the asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

Share-based compensation

The Company applies the fair value method of accounting for share-based compensation for awards granted to officers, directors and employees of the Company. The fair value of the award at the time of granting is determined using the Black-Scholes option pricing model, and recognized as a compensation expense over the vesting period with an offsetting amount recorded to contributed surplus. Each tranche in an award is considered a separate award with its own vesting period and grant date fair value.

Share options issued to consultants of the Company are based on the fair value of the services provided. The amount of the compensation cost recognized at any date at least equals the value of the portion of the options vested at that date. When stock options are exercised, the consideration paid by employees or directors, together with the related amount in contributed surplus, is credited to share capital. When an employee leaves the Company, vested options must be exercised within 90 days, or the options expire. Any options that are unvested are reversed in the period that the employee leaves.

Foreign currency translation

For each entity, the Company determines the functional currency and items included in the financial statements of each entity are measured using the functional currency, which represents the currency of the primary economic environment in which each entity operates.

Foreign currency denominated revenues and expenses are translated by use of the exchange rate in effect at the end of the month in which the transaction occurs. Foreign currency denominated monetary assets and liabilities are translated at the period-end date. Exchange gains and losses arising on these transactions are included in the consolidated statements of income (loss) and comprehensive income (loss) for the period.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)**Income (Loss) per common share**

The Company calculates basic income (loss) per share amounts for profit or loss attributable to ordinary equity holders. Basic income (loss) per share is calculated using the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted income (loss) per share is calculated in the same manner as basic income (loss) per share except for adjusting the profit or loss attributable to ordinary equity holders and the weighted average number of shares outstanding for the effects of all dilutive potential ordinary shares.

Deferred taxes

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the estimated income tax consequences attributable to differences between financial statement carrying amounts of assets and liabilities and their respective income tax bases. Deferred income tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable income will be available against which temporary differences can be utilized. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured using tax rates expected to be in effect when the temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effects of changes in income tax rates are reflected in deferred income tax assets and liabilities in the year that the rate changes are substantively enacted, with a corresponding charge to income. The amount of deferred tax assets recognized is limited to the amount that is more likely than not to be realized.

Research and development expenses

Costs associated with research and development activities are expensed during the year in which they are incurred net of tax credits earned, except where product development costs meet the criteria under IFRS for deferral and amortization.

Investment tax credits

The Company is entitled to Canadian federal and provincial investment tax credits which are earned as a percentage of eligible research and development expenditures incurred in each taxation year. Investment tax credits are accounted for as a reduction of the related expenditure for items of a current nature and a reduction of the related asset cost for items of a long-term nature. These credits are only recognized to the extent that it is probable that there will be sufficient taxable profits against which to utilize the benefits of the credits in the foreseeable future.

Leases*The Company as lessee*

The Company determines whether a contract is or contains a lease at inception of the contract. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

(i) Right-of-use assets

The Company recognizes a right-of-use asset and a lease liability based on the present value of future lease payments when the lessor makes the leased asset available for use by the Company. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset. 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 estimated useful lives of right-of-use assets are determined on the same basis as those of property, plant and equipment. Right-of-use assets are subject to impairment.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)**Leases (Continued)**

(ii) Lease liabilities

The Company recognizes lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments), variable payments that depend on an index or a rate, renewal options that are reasonably certain to be exercised less any lease incentives receivable. Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or rate are recognized as an expense in the period in which the event that triggers the payment occurs. In addition, the carrying amount of lease payments is reassessed if there is a modification, a change in the lease term or a change in the in-substance fixed lease payments. The Company has elected to apply the practical expedient to not separate the lease component and its associated non-lease component.

Management exercises judgment in the process of applying IFRS 16 Leases and determining the appropriate lease term on a lease by lease basis. Renewal options are only included if Management are reasonably certain that the option will be renewed. As most of the Company's operating lease contracts do not provide the implicit interest rate, nor can the implicit interest rate be readily determined, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate for determining the present value of lease payments. The Company's incremental borrowing rate for a lease is the rate that the Company would pay to borrow an amount necessary to obtain an asset of a similar value to the right-of-use asset on a collateralized basis over a similar term.

(iii) Short term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Company has elected not to recognize right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for short-term leases of property, plant and equipment that have a lease term of 12 months or less and leases of low-value assets, e.g. laptop computers. The Company recognizes the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Government Financing and Assistance

Government assistance that requires repayment and that is non-interest bearing is accounted for at its fair value, based on management's best estimate. The difference between the assistance amount and its fair value is accounted for as a government grant and recognized in income (loss) over the period in which the related costs they are intended to compensate are recognized.

Changes in Accounting Policies**IAS 8 – Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors (“IAS 8”)**

Amendments to IAS 8 were issued in February 2021, IASB issued Definition of Accounting Estimates, which amends IAS 8. The amendment replaces the definition of accounting estimates. Under the new definition, accounting estimates are “monetary amounts in financial statements that are subject to measurement uncertainty”. The amendment provides clarification to help entities to distinguish between accounting policies and accounting estimates. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023. The Company has concluded that there is no impact of adopting these amendments on its consolidated financial statements on October 1, 2023.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)**IAS 12 – Income Taxes (“IAS 12”)**

Amendments to IAS 12 were issued in May 2021, IASB issued Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction, which amends IAS 12. The amendment narrows the scope of the initial recognition exemption so that it does not apply to transactions that give rise to equal and offset temporary differences. As a result, companies will need to recognize a deferred tax asset and deferred tax liability for temporary differences arising on initial recognition of transactions such as leases and decommissioning obligations. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023 and are to be applied retrospectively. The Company has concluded that there is no impact of adopting these amendments on its consolidated financial statements on October 1, 2023.

4. IMPACT OF NEW ACCOUNTING STANDARDS AND AMENDMENTS ISSUED BUT NOT YET ADOPTED**IFRS 9 – Financial Instruments (“IFRS 9”) and IFRS 7 – Financial Instruments: Disclosures (“IFRS 7”)**

In May 2024, the IASB issued amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7, relating to the classification and measurement requirements of financial instruments recognized within those standards. These amendments will be effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2026 and will be applied retrospectively with an adjustment to opening retained earnings. Prior periods will not be required to be restated and can only be restated without using hindsight. Entities can early adopt the amendments that relate to the classification of financial assets plus the related disclosures and can apply other amendments subsequently. The Company does not expect material impacts of adopting these amendments on its consolidated financial statements.

IFRS 18 – Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements (“IFRS 18”)

In April 2024, the IASB issued an amendment to IFRS 18, which will replace IAS 1. The issuance introduces new categories and subtotals in the statements of comprehensive income (loss), requires disclosure of management-defined performance measures, and includes new requirements for the location, aggregation and disaggregation of financial information. IFRS 18 will be effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2027 and are to be applied retrospectively. Early adoption is permitted and must be disclosed. The Company is still assessing the impact of adopting this amendment on its consolidated financial statements.

IAS 1 – Presentation of Financial Statements (“IAS 1”)

In January 2020, the IASB issued an amendment to IAS 1, which affects the presentation of liabilities in the statement of financial position and not the amount or timing of their recognition. The amendments clarify that the classification of liabilities as current or non-current should be based on rights that are in existence at the end of the reporting period and align the wording in all affected paragraphs to refer to the right to defer settlement by at least 12 months. That classification is unaffected by the likelihood that an entity will exercise its deferral right. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2024 and are to be applied retrospectively. The Company has concluded that there is no impact of adopting these amendments on its consolidated financial statements on October 1, 2024.

4. IMPACT OF NEW ACCOUNTING STANDARDS AND AMENDMENTS ISSUED BUT NOT YET ADOPTED (Continued)**IAS 1 – Presentation of Financial Statements (“IAS 1”)**

In January 2020, the IASB issued an amendment to IAS 1, which affects the presentation of liabilities in the statement of financial position and not the amount or timing of their recognition. The amendments clarify that the classification of liabilities as current or non-current should be based on rights that are in existence at the end of the reporting period and align the wording in all affected paragraphs to refer to the right to defer settlement by at least 12 months. That classification is unaffected by the likelihood that an entity will exercise its deferral right. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2024 and are to be applied retrospectively. The Company has concluded that there is no impact of adopting these amendments on its consolidated financial statements on October 1, 2024.

5. INVENTORIES

Inventories consist of the following:

	September 30, 2024	September 30, 2023
Raw materials	\$ 1,759,743	\$ 1,714,606
Work in process	2,154,703	1,873,132
Finished goods	2,549,961	2,164,293
	\$ 6,464,407	\$ 5,752,031

During the year ended September 30, 2024, inventories in the amount of \$9,945,836 (September 30, 2023 - \$8,965,536) were recognized as an expense through cost of goods sold. The allowance for inventories as at September 30, 2024 was \$718,726, which is recognized in cost of goods sold (September 30, 2023 - \$1,200,596). The allowance recognized as at September 30, 2023, included an amount related to our DxTM products.

MICROBIX

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS As at and for the years ended September 30, 2024 and 2023

Canadian Funds

6. PROPERTY, PLANT, AND EQUIPMENT AND LEASES

The freehold land and buildings have been pledged as security for bank loans under a mortgage (see Note 9). Property, plant and equipment and right-of-use assets consists of:

	Building and Leasehold Improvements	Research and Development Equipment	Other Equipment and Fixtures	Right of Use Assets	Land	Total
COST						
Balance, as at September 30, 2022	\$ 6,198,311	\$ 600,258	\$ 7,072,624	\$ 1,697,014	\$ 800,000	\$ 16,368,206
Additions	67,368	123,289	825,576	8,796	-	1,025,028
Balance, as at September 30, 2023	\$ 6,265,678	\$ 723,546	\$ 7,898,200	\$ 1,705,810	\$ 800,000	\$ 17,393,234
Additions	352,949	-	1,475,047	-	-	1,827,996
Balance, as at September 30, 2024	\$ 6,618,627	\$ 723,546	\$ 9,373,246	\$ 1,705,810	\$ 800,000	\$19,221,230

ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION

Balance, as at September 30, 2022	\$ 2,221,807	\$ 472,737	\$ 4,249,204	\$ 518,203	-	\$ 7,461,950
Depreciation	398,967	20,351	406,744	177,621	-	1,003,684
Balance, as at September 30, 2023	\$ 2,620,774	\$ 493,088	\$ 4,655,948	\$ 695,824	-	\$8,465,634
Depreciation	396,640	23,986	541,283	176,030	-	1,137,940
Balance, as at September 30, 2024	3,017,414	517,074	5,197,231	871,854	-	9,603,574

NET BOOK VALUE

Balance, September 30, 2023	\$ 3,644,904	\$ 230,458	\$ 3,242,252	\$ 1,009,986	\$ 800,000	\$ 8,927,600
Balance, as at September 30, 2024	\$ 3,601,213	\$ 206,473	\$ 4,176,015	\$ 833,956	\$ 800,000	\$ 9,617,657

Fiscal 2024 additions include \$352,949 for lab construction in progress.

Activity within right-of-use assets and lease liabilities during the year was as follows:

	Right-of-Use Assets		Lease Liabilities
	Property	Equipment	
Balance, September 30, 2022	\$ 942,867	\$ 235,944	\$ 1,002,346
Additions	8,796	-	-
Depreciation Expense	(153,097)	(24,525)	-
Interest Accretion	-	-	33,094
Payments	-	-	(181,406)
Balance, September 30, 2023	\$ 798,567	\$ 211,419	\$ 854,034
Additions	-	-	-
Depreciation Expense	(153,831)	(22,199)	-
Interest Accretion	-	-	27,884
Payments	-	-	(182,184)
Balance, September 30, 2024	\$ 644,736	\$ 189,220	\$ 699,734
Current portion			\$ 130,815
Non-current portion			568,919

MICROBIX**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**
As at and for the years ended September 30, 2024 and 2023

Canadian Funds

6. PROPERTY, PLANT, AND EQUIPMENT AND LEASES (Continued)

Lease liabilities for leases that were entered during the year ended September 30, 2024 were discounted using an incremental borrowing rate of 3.5% (September 30, 2023 – 3.5%). There were no new leases entered into in fiscal 2024.

Lease obligations as at September 30, 2024 are:

	Amount
2025	\$ 153,410
2026	98,451
2027	95,606
2028	94,388
2029	93,518
2030 and thereafter	257,175
Total	\$ 792,549

7. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Intangible assets consist of:

	Capitalized Development Costs Bioreactor (a)	Patents and Trademarks QAPs (b)	Kinlytic® License (c)	Rights and Knowhow (d)	Total
COST					
Balance, as at September 30, 2022	2,088,575	142,470	-	-	2,231,045
Additions	-	-	3,078,585	-	3,078,585
Balance, as at September 30, 2023	2,088,575	142,470	3,078,585	-	5,309,630
Additions	-	-	-	270,604	270,604
Balance, as at September 30, 2024	2,088,575	142,470	3,078,585	270,604	5,580,234
ACCUMULATED AMORTIZATION					
Balance, as at September 30, 2022	707,795	24,932	-	-	732,727
Amortization expense	139,238	14,247	-	-	153,485
Balance, as at September 30, 2023	\$847,033	39,179	-	-	886,212
Amortization expense	139,238	14,247	307,859	13,530	474,874
Balance, as at September 30, 2024	986,272	53,426	307,859	13,530	1,361,086
NET BOOK VALUE					
Balance, as at September 30, 2023	1,241,542	103,291	3,078,585	-	4,423,418
Balance, as at September 30, 2024	1,102,304	89,044	2,770,727	257,074	4,219,148

7. INTANGIBLE ASSETS (Continued)

The Bioreactor intangible asset is amortized on a straight-line basis at a rate of 7%. At each reporting date, the Company is required to assess its long-lived assets for potential indicators of impairment. If any such indication exists, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the asset or CGU and compares it to the carrying value.

(a) Bioreactor

The Company has internally developed an improved bioreactor production process (“Bioreactor”) to increase the efficiency and output of manufacturing certain Antigen products. This process is being successfully employed for ongoing production of a key Antigen products.

(b) Patents and Trademarks - Quality Assessment Products (“QAPs”)

To enhance its QAPs business of providing sample mimics for use in quality checks across various laboratory test applications, Microbix has been developing intellectual property. Accordingly, it has capitalized and continues to capitalize various patent application costs. The Company is amortizing these patent costs, in accordance with IFRS standards.

(c) Kinlytic®

The Company acquired the assets and rights pertaining to the development, production, and licensing of Kinlytic® from ImaRX Therapeutics, Inc. in 2008. In Q4 2020, this intangible asset, which was not yet available for use and included in the Kinlytic cash-generating unit (“CGU”) was determined to be impaired and accordingly the Company had recognized an impairment charge of \$3,078,585 during the year ended September 30, 2020.

On May 16, 2023, the Company announced the execution of an agreement (“Agreement”) to return Kinlytic® urokinase (“Kinlytic”) to market. Its Agreement is with Sequel Pharma, LLC (“Sequel”), a specialty pharma company with expertise in developing and commercializing drugs for the U.S. The Agreement provides for Sequel to fund and undertake the necessary work to return Kinlytic® to the U.S. for the clinical indication of venous catheter clearance.

During the year ended September 30, 2023, the Company determined that there were indicators that the impairment charge recognized in prior periods may no longer exist and the Company estimated the recoverable amount of the CGU based on its estimated future discounted cash flows resulting in a reversal of impairment recognized earlier in the amount of \$3,078,585. The recoverable amount of the Kinlytic® intangible asset has been estimated based on the future estimated discounted cash flows. The significant assumptions applied in the impairment reversal tests are described below:

- The expected future cash flows calculated based on revenue projections, which included estimated market share, growth rates and contractual royalty rates.
- The pre-tax discount rate of 12% used to reflect the current market assessment of the risks specific to the CGU.

Management believes that any reasonably possible change in the key assumptions on which the recoverable amount is based would not be less than the carrying amount. The asset will be amortized over an estimated period of 10 years.

(d) Rights and Know-how

On March 4, 2024, the Company acquired QAPs related rights and know-how from a supplier. These rights and know-how include the following: (i) viable cell-lines that can be propagated by Microbix, (ii) disclosure of supplier methods under which such propagation can be performed, and (iii) any licenses to the Intellectual Property of the supplier that are reasonably required by Microbix. The purchase price was \$200,000 US (\$270,604 Cdn.) The asset will be amortized over an estimated period of 20 years.

8. DEBENTURES

The Company has convertible debentures issued and outstanding as at September 30, 2024. The carrying values of the debt component of these debentures are as follows:

	Convertible debentures		Total convertible debentures
	(a)	(b)	
Date of issue	Oct, 2016	Oct, 2016	
Face value	\$ 1,500,000	\$ 2,500,000	\$ 4,000,000
Liability component at the date of issue	461,550	780,750	1,242,300
Balance, September 30, 2022	596,208	1,032,054	1,628,262
Accretion	56,423	104,709	161,132
Balance, September 30, 2023	652,631	1,136,763	1,789,394
Accretion	76,106	140,937	217,042
Balance, September 30, 2024	728,737	1,277,700	2,006,436
Non-current portion	728,737	1,277,700	2,006,436
Balance, September 30, 2024	\$ 728,737	1,277,700	2,006,436
Equity component at September 30, 2024	574,435	1,698,131	2,272,566
Conversion price per common share	\$ 0.23	\$ 0.23	
Effective interest rate charged	31.07%	30.85%	
Payment frequency	Quarterly	Quarterly	
Maturity of financial instrument	Jan, 2029	Sep, 2028	
Stated interest rate	9%	9%	
Terms of repayment	Interest only	Interest only	
Blended quarterly repayment	N/A	N/A	

The debentures denoted as (a) and (b) above are secured against the real property and the personal property of the Company including, without limiting the foregoing, a registered second mortgage on the property at 265 Watline Avenue, Mississauga, Ontario, in favour of the holder, its successors and assigns subordinate only to indebtedness to a Canadian chartered bank or similar financial institution on normal commercial terms up to their maximum principal.

The convertible debentures are convertible at the option of the holder, at any time, into fully paid and non-assessable common shares of the Company at the conversion price then in effect.

All of the debentures were issued to shareholders of the Company. Over the term of the convertible debentures, the debt components are being accreted to the face value of the debentures by the recording of additional interest expense using the effective interest rate, as detailed above.

9. LONG-TERM DEBT, BANK INDEBTEDNESS AND OTHER DEBT

a) The Company has an outstanding loan with the Business Development Bank of Canada (“BDC”). The following summarizes the outstanding balance as at September 30, 2024:

Term Loans with the Business Development Bank (“BDC”)	(a)
Effective date of loan	Jun, 2008
Initial Loan Amount	\$ 3,000,000
Balance, September 30, 2022	1,713,100
Loan repayments during the year	(111,120)
Balance, September 30, 2023	\$ 1,601,980
Loan repayments during the year	(340,305)
Balance, September 30, 2024	\$ 1,261,675
Current Portion	\$ 111,120
Non-current portion	1,150,555
Payment frequency	Monthly
Maturity of loan	Feb, 2038
Terms of repayment	Principal and interest

Notes: (a) Loan for the purchase of manufacturing facility and building improvements.

The remaining BDC loan has a floating interest rate based on BDC’s floating base rate less 1.0%. As at September 30, 2024, the rate was 7.55% (September 30, 2023 – 8.30%). The loan is secured with the building and equipment. On May 21, 2024, the Company prepaid \$229,185, 15% of the outstanding balance.

9. LONG-TERM DEBT, BANK INDEBTEDNESS AND OTHER DEBT (Continued)

As at September 30, 2024, the commitments for the next five fiscal years and thereafter for the BDC loan is as follows:

	Amount
2025	\$ 111,120
2026	111,120
2027	111,120
2028	111,120
2029	111,120
2030 and thereafter	\$ 706,075

- b) The Company has a \$2,000,000 line of credit with its Chartered Bank that is available for use. This line of credit bears interest at prime plus 2% (8.45% on September 30, 2024). As at September 30, 2024 the Company had no funds drawn on the facility (September 30, 2023- nil). The Company's availability and usage of this facility varies across its manufacturing, sales and Accounts Receivable collection cycles.
- c) On July 29, 2019, the Company signed an agreement with the Federal Economic Development Agency for Southern Ontario ("FedDev") to provide a repayable government contribution of 30% of the Business Scale-up and Productivity Project expenditures made by the Company, up to \$2,752,500 over the following four years. The Company is required to submit eligible expenses on a quarterly basis to receive the interest-free contributions. On February 14, 2023, the Company agreed to an amendment to the original agreement providing an additional \$840,000 of repayable contributions, increasing the total funding up to \$3,592,500. Repayment of all contributions was to begin April 15, 2025. On March 8, 2024, the agreement was further amended to extend the project completion date to September 30, 2024 and the repayment of all contributions will begin on October 15, 2025. Subsequently on May 27, 2024, the Company signed an amendment to the agreement extending the project completion date to December 31, 2024 and the repayment of all contributions will now begin on January 15, 2026. As a result of this extension to the timing of repayment, a gain on debt modification of \$166,630 was recognized in Q3 2024.
- d) As at September 30, 2024, the Company has received contributions totalling \$3,233,250 (September 30, 2023 – \$3,233,250). The Company determined that the "Loan" consists of two components: an obligation to repay and a government grant in the form of exemption from interest. The Company fair valued the obligation to repay at \$2,117,358 (September 30, 2023 – \$\$2,117,358), based on a discount rate of 8%, which represents management's best estimate of fair value. The residual amount of \$1,115,892 (September 30, 2023 – \$1,115,892) is allocated to the associated government grant and recognized as income over the period in which the related costs they are intended to compensate are recognized. During the year ended September 30, 2024, \$95,677 has been recognized as grant income within general and administrative expenses (September 30, 2023 - \$250,995). As at September 30, 2024, the carrying value of the Loan is \$2,429,019 (September 30, 2023 – \$2,399,917) and \$315,777 is recognized as a deferred grant within deferred revenue on the consolidated statements of financial position (September 30, 2023– \$411,083).

The Company is in compliance with the covenants associated with this loan as at September 30, 2024.

The estimated repayments on the existing term facilities in future fiscal years are as follows:

Fiscal Years	Amount
2026	\$ 484,987
2027	646,650
2028	646,650
2029	646,650
2030	646,650
2031	161,663

10. GOVERNMENT GRANT

On March 20, 2023, the Company announced an additional grant agreement with the Ontario Together Fund (“OTF”) of the Ministry of Economic Development, Job Creation and Trade (the “Grant”). The Grant of \$840,000 is to cover 50% of the cost to further expand our capabilities and capacity for manufacturing specialized products relating to diagnostic testing for infectious diseases. The Government of Ontario is supporting the expansions at Microbix’s three adjacent sites in Mississauga. An initial Grant disbursement, upon execution of the agreement, in the amount of \$504,000 was received on March 13, 2023. During fiscal 2024 \$402,162 of grant income was recognized. In addition, \$369,719 was recognized as a reduction to property, plant and equipment. At September 30, 2024, other receivables include \$268,774 in grants receivable (September 30, 2023 – nil). The remaining \$336,000 of the grant will be paid upon project completion following a review of Eligible Project Expenditures incurred during the project.

11. SHARE CAPITAL

The Company is authorized to issue an unlimited number of common shares with no par value and an unlimited number of preference shares with no par value.

On October 3, 2022, the Company initiated a Normal Course Issuer Bid (“NCIB”) program for the repurchase and cancellation of outstanding common shares. In accordance with the rules of the Toronto Stock Exchange and as detailed in the Company’s news release of September 28, 2022, the NCIB enables the Company to repurchase up to 5% of its common shares over a 12-month period. During fiscal 2023, the Company repurchased 2,892,000 shares at a cost of \$1,114,156 and cancelled 2,589,000 shares. 303,000 shares representing shares repurchased (\$108,347 book value) but not yet cancelled are considered as treasury shares as at September 30, 2023.

On December 8, 2023, the Company initiated new a Normal Course Issuer Bid (“NCIB”) program for the repurchase and cancellation of outstanding common shares. In accordance with the rules of the Toronto Stock Exchange and as detailed in the Company’s news release of December 6, 2023, the NCIB enables the Company to repurchase up to 5% of its common shares over a 12-month period. During the year ended September 30, 2024, 2,583,311 shares were repurchased. As at September 30, 2024 137,074 shares were in treasury, awaiting cancellation.

The number of issued and outstanding common shares and the stated capital of the Company are presented below:

	Number of Shares	Stated Capital
Balance, as at September 30, 2022	138,991,373	\$ 49,918,916
Exercise of Warrants	21,000	9,702
Exercise of stock options	430,000	152,070
Stock repurchase and cancellation	(2,589,000)	(1,036,200)
Balance, as at September 30, 2023	136,853,373	\$ 49,044,488
Exercise of stock options	1,570,000	565,070
Stock repurchase and cancellation	(2,749,237)	(926,704)
Balance, as at September 30, 2024	135,674,136	\$ 48,682,854

12. COMMON SHARE PURCHASE WARRANTS

A continuity of the Company's warrants outstanding as at September 30, 2024 is presented in the following table:

	Units	Weighted average exercise price
Balance, September 30, 2022	15,573,397	\$ 0.53
Exercised	(21,000)	0.36
Expired	(920,833)	0.52
Balance, September 30, 2023	14,631,564	\$ 0.53
Expired	(5,750,000)	0.80
Balance, September 30, 2024	8,881,564	\$ 0.36

A summary of the Company's warrants outstanding as at September 30 is presented in the following table:

	September 30, 2024			September 30, 2023		
	Number outstanding	Weighted average exercise price	Weighted average remaining contractual life years	Number outstanding	Weighted average exercise price	Weighted average remaining contractual life years
Range of exercise prices:						
\$0.60 to \$0.80	-	-	-	5,750,000	\$ 0.80	0.64
\$0.36	8,881,564	0.36	0.34	8,881,564	0.36	1.34
	8,881,564	\$ 0.36	0.34	14,631,564	\$ 0.53	1.06

13. STOCK OPTION PLAN

Under the Company’s stock option plan, the Company may grant options to purchase common shares up to a maximum of 10% of the Company’s issued and outstanding common shares. Under the plan as at September 30, 2024, the Company has a total of 12,884,000 options (September 30, 2023 – 11,959,000) issued and is eligible to issue up to a total of 13,567,414 options.

The exercise price of each option equals no less than the market price at the date immediately preceding the date of the grant. In general, the Company’s stock option plan vests options in equal amounts across a period following their issue date. The options granted during this year and future options grants will generally be vested in a single step on the third anniversary date following their issue. Management does not expect any remaining unvested stock options at the year-end to be forfeited before they vest.

The activity under the Company’s stock option plan for year ended September 30, 2024 is as follows:

	Units	Weighted average exercise price
Balance, September 30, 2022	9,724,000	\$ 0.44
Stock options exercised	(430,000)	\$ 0.23
Stock options issued	2,815,000	\$ 0.37
Stock options forfeited	(150,000)	\$ 0.63
Balance, September 30, 2023	11,959,000	\$ 0.43
Stock options exercised	(1,570,000)	\$ 0.23
Stock options issued	(2,795,000)	\$ 0.40
Stock options forfeited	(300,000)	\$ 0.42
Balance, September 30, 2024	12,884,000	\$ 0.45
Exercisable, September 30, 2024	4,644,000	\$ 0.43

13. STOCK OPTION PLAN (Continued)

The exercise price of each option equals the closing market price of the Company's capital stock on the day preceding the grant date. The following table reflects the number of options, their weighted average price and the weighted average remaining contract life for the options grouped by price range as at September 30, 2024 and 2023:

	September 30, 2024			September 30, 2023		
	Number outstanding	Weighted average exercise price	Weighted average remaining contractual life years	Number outstanding	Weighted average exercise price	Weighted average remaining contractual life years
Range of exercise prices:						
\$0.46 to \$0.62	5,169,000	\$ 0.60	1.93	5,294,000	\$ 0.60	2.93
\$0.215 to \$0.40	7,715,000	\$ 0.34	2.93	6,665,000	\$ 0.29	2.45
	12,884,000	\$ 0.45	2.52	11,959,000	\$ 0.43	2.77

The fair value of options granted during fiscal 2024 was estimated at the grant date using the Black-Scholes options pricing model, resulting in the following weighted-average assumptions:

Option Grant Dates	Feb 2024	Feb 2023
Share price on issue date	\$ 0.40	\$ 0.37
Dividend yield	0%	0%
Volatility	63%	66%
Risk-free interest rate	3.6%	3.5%
Expected option life (years)	5	5
Weighted average fair value of each option (\$ / option)	\$ 0.22	\$ 0.21

Stock options are assumed to be exercised at the end of the option's life, as management believes the probability of an early exercise is remote. During the year, the fair value of the options vested in the year were expensed and credited to contributed surplus. During the year, the Company recorded share-based compensation expense of \$714,290 (2023 - \$735,318).

14. INCOME (LOSS) PER SHARE

Basic income (loss) per share is calculated using the weighted average number of shares outstanding. Diluted income (loss) per share reflects the dilutive effect of the exercise of stock options, warrants and convertible debt. The following table reconciles the net income(loss) and the number of shares for the basic and diluted income (loss) per share computations:

for the year ended September 30	2024	2023
Numerator for basic income (loss) per share:		
Net income (loss) available to common shareholders	\$ 3,520,179	\$ (39,483)
Net income (loss) for dilutive earnings per share	\$ 3,520,179	\$ (39,483)
Denominator for basic income (loss) per share:		
Weighted average common shares outstanding	136,697,660	137,911,884
Dilutive Effect	793,188	-
Dilutive weighted average common shares outstanding	137,490,848	137,911,884
Net income (loss) per share:		
Basic	\$ 0.026	\$ (0.000)
Diluted	\$ 0.026	\$ (0.000)

The following represents the warrants, stock options, and convertible debentures not included in the calculation of diluted earnings per share due to their anti-dilutive impact:

for the year ended September 30	2024	2023
Pursuant to warrants	8,881,564	5,750,000
Under stock options	10,704,000	5,294,000
Pursuant to convertible debentures	17,391,304	17,391,304
	36,976,868	28,435,304

MICROBIX**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**
As at and for the years ended September 30, 2024 and 2023**Canadian Funds****15. EXPENSES BY NATURE**

The Company has chosen to present its consolidated statements of income(loss) and comprehensive income(loss) based on the functions of the entity and include the following expenses by nature for the years ended September 30:

Depreciation and amortization

	2024	2023
Included in:		
Cost of goods sold	\$ 1,092,443	\$ 961,029
General and administrative expenses	482,138	161,244
Research and development	38,232	34,896
Total depreciation and amortization	\$ 1,612,813	\$ 1,157,169

Employee costs

	2024	2023
Short-term wages, bonuses and benefits	\$ 11,679,461	\$ 9,816,104
Share based payments	478,340	552,347
Total employee costs	\$ 12,157,801	\$ 10,368,451

Included in:

Cost of goods sold	\$ 5,836,379	\$ 5,307,015
Research and development	1,805,184	1,695,042
General and administrative expenses	3,287,355	2,296,546
Selling and business development	1,228,883	1,069,848
Total employee costs	\$ 12,157,801	\$ 10,368,451

16. INCOME TAXES AND INVESTMENT TAX CREDITS

Income taxes consist of the following, for the years ended September 30:

	2024	2023
Provision based on combined federal and provincial statutory rates of 25.43 % (September 30, 2023 – 25.43%)	\$ 941,687	\$ (10,041)
Increase (decrease) resulting from:		
Non deductible expenses	-	329
Stock-based compensation	181,644	186,991
Change in deferred tax assets not recognized	(993,967)	135,870
Effect of change in tax rate	-	(94,603)
Adjustment in respect of income taxes of prior year and other	21,199	(218,546)
Income tax expense	\$ 150,563	\$ -

The Company has unclaimed research and development expenses, research and development investment tax credits, and accumulated losses for income tax purposes. The associated tax benefits have not been recognized in the consolidated financial statements. In addition, an income tax expense of \$67,747 was booked in Q4 2024 as a result of an amendment to the 2022 corporate tax return to recognize investment tax credits that would have otherwise expired. The income taxes payable balance as of September 30, 2024 is \$82,816 and is included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities.

MICROBIX**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**
As at and for the years ended September 30, 2024 and 2023**Canadian Funds****16. INCOME TAXES AND INVESTMENT TAX CREDITS (Continued)**

The significant components of deferred income tax assets are summarized as follows:

	2024	2023
Deferred income tax assets:		
Non-capital loss carry-forwards	\$ -	\$ 28,125
Difference in net book value compared to undepreciated capital cost	1,973,535	2,588,410
Deferred financing fees and other reserves	224,039	387,429
Unclaimed research and development expenses	4,016,725	4,032,381
Lease liabilities	177,943	217,181
Deferred income tax liabilities related to debentures	(506,963)	(562,157)
Difference between government assistance amount and fair market value	(123,960)	(107,124)
Right of use assets	(212,076)	(256,839)
Tax assets not recognized	(5,549,244)	(6,327,406)
Deferred tax assets recognized	\$ -	\$ -

The unrecognized balance of federal research and development investment tax credits carried forward is \$2,758,344, reduced by a deferred tax liability of \$739,377. The credits expire between 2025 and 2044.

17. CHANGES IN NON-CASH WORKING CAPITAL

	2024	2023
Accounts receivable	\$ (41,677)	\$ (1,061,974)
Inventories	(712,376)	(467,111)
Prepaid expenses and other assets	123,981	(139,266)
Investment tax credits receivable	28,967	(25,004)
Deferred revenue	(1,562,871)	1,222,380
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	389,915	251,135
	\$ (1,774,061)	\$ (219,840)

18. FINANCIAL EXPENSES, NET

	2024	2023
Cash interest:		
Interest on long-term debt	\$ 120,747	\$ 127,598
Interest on debentures	360,000	360,000
Interest other	(158,062)	921
Interest income	(529,444)	(457,742)
Non-cash interest:		
Accretion on debentures (Note 8)	217,042	161,131
Accretion interest expense (Note 6, 9)	223,986	189,728
Financial expenses, net	\$ 234,269	\$ 381,636

On May 27, 2024, the Company signed an amendment to the FedDev agreement (see note 8) extending the project completion date to December 31, 2024, and the repayment of all contributions will now begin on January 15, 2026. As a result of this extension to the timing of repayment, a gain on debt modification of \$166,630 was recognized in Q3 and reflected under interest other (above).

19. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Company's capital management objective is to safeguard its ability to function as a going concern while also maintaining and growing its operations and funding its development activities. Microbix defines its capital to include any drawn portion of the revolving line of credit, shareholders' equity, long-term debt, and debentures. The capital as at September 30, 2024 was \$33,994,557 (September 30, 2023 - \$30,415,778).

To date, the Company has used cash provided by operating activities, common equity issues, debentures, bank mortgage and other financing to fund its activities. The equity is provided through public offerings or private placements, the debentures are all controlled by private individuals known to the Company and the mortgage and other financing are with BDC, FedDev, and TD Bank. If possible, the Company tries to optimize its liquidity needs by non-dilutive sources, including cash provided by operating activities, investment tax credits, grants and interest income. The Company has a revolving line of credit of \$2,000,000 with its Canadian chartered bank (see note 9).

The Company's general policy is to not pay dividends and retain cash to keep funds available to finance the Company's growth. Similarly, the Board of Directors may, from time to time, choose to declare a dividend in assets if warranted by circumstances. Also, the Board of Directors may, from time to time, choose to initiate a buy-back of issued common shares. There was no change during the year in how the Company defines its capital or how it manages its capital.

20. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The Company categorizes its financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value into one of three different levels depending on the observation of the inputs used in the measurement.

For the years ended September 30, 2024 and 2023, the Company has carried at fair value financial instruments in Level 1. At September 30, 2024, the Company's only financial instrument measured at fair value is cash and cash equivalents, which is considered to be a Level 1 instrument. There were no transfers between levels during the year.

The three levels are defined as follows:

- Level 1: Fair value is based on unadjusted quoted prices for identical assets or liabilities in active markets
- Level 2: Fair value is based on inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are not observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices); and
- Level 3: Fair value is based on valuation techniques that require one or more significant unobservable inputs.

20. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

	Date of valuation	Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)	Significant observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)
Assets measured at fair value:				
Cash and Cash Equivalents	30-Sep-24	\$ 12,963,339	-	-
Liabilities for which fair values are disclosed:				
Debentures	30-Sep-24	-	2,006,436	-
Long-term-debt and other debt	30-Sep-24	-	3,690,694	-

	Date of valuation	Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)	Significant observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)
Assets measured at fair value:				
Cash and Cash Equivalents	30-Sep-23	\$ 11,606,487	-	-
Liabilities for which fair values are disclosed:				
Debentures	30-Sep-23	-	1,950,526	-
Long-term-debt and other debt	30-Sep-23	-	4,001,897	-

The fair value of a financial instrument is approximated by the consideration that would be agreed to in an arm's length transaction between willing parties and through appropriate valuation methods, but considerable judgment is required for the Company to determine the value. The actual amount that could be realized in a current market exchange could be different than the estimated value. The fair values of financial instruments included in current assets and current liabilities approximate their carrying values due to their short-term nature.

The fair value of the long-term debt is based on rates currently available for items with similar terms and maturities and is repriced to floating market interest rates and as such, the carrying value of the long-term debt and other debt approximates fair value. The convertible debenture fair values are estimated based on rates for items with similar terms and maturity. The fair values of financial instruments in other long-term liabilities approximate their carrying values as they are recorded at the net present values of their future cash flows using an appropriate discount rate.

21. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The primary risks that affect the Company are set out below and the risks have not changed materially during the reporting periods. The list does not cover all risks to the Company, nor is there an assurance that the strategy of management to mitigate the risks is sufficient to eliminate the risk.

Risks arising from financial instruments and risk management

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: credit risk, market risk (including foreign exchange risk), and liquidity risk. The Company's overall risk management program focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimize potential adverse effects on the Company's financial performance.

Risk management is the responsibility of the corporate finance function. Material risks are monitored and are regularly discussed with the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors.

Credit risk

The Company's cash is held in accounts at one of the major Canadian chartered banks or in short-term interest bearing securities. Management perceives the credit risk to be low. Typically the outstanding accounts receivable balance is relatively concentrated with a few large customers representing the majority of the value. As at September 30, 2024, five customers accounted for 79% (September 30, 2023 - five customers accounted for 81%) of the outstanding accounts receivable balance. In addition, for the year ended September 30, 2024, five customers accounted for 75% (September 30, 2023 - five customers accounted for 64%) of sales. The Company has had minimal bad debts over the past several years and accordingly management has recorded an allowance of \$35,000 (September 30, 2023 - \$35,000).

Trade accounts receivable are aged as follows:

	September 30, 2024	September 30, 2023
Current	\$ 3,103,217	\$ 2,183,648
0 - 30 days past due	261,529	1,136,461
31 - 60 days past due	9,424	263,365
61 days and over past due	108,845	215,844
	<u>\$ 3,483,015</u>	<u>\$ 3,799,318</u>

In addition to trade receivables, the Company had other receivables relating primarily to accrued royalties receivable, grants receivable, and HST receivable of \$678,433 (September 30, 2023 - \$320,453).

21. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)
Market risk and foreign currency risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as foreign exchange rates, will affect the Company's income or the value of its financial instruments. The Company's activities that result in exposure to fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates consist of the sale of products and services to customers invoiced in foreign currencies and the purchase of services invoiced in foreign currencies. The Company does not use financial instruments to hedge these risks.

As at September 30 the significant balances, quoted in Canadian dollars, held in foreign currencies are:

	U.S. dollars		Euros	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,477,218	\$ 2,168,075	\$ 37,815	\$ 25,225
Accounts receivable	2,429,236	2,700,930	1,020,804	1,043,883
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	164,692	173,959	-	40,753

The Company's revenue and expenses by foreign currency for the years ended September 30, 2024 and 2023 are as follows:

	2024	2023
Revenue		
Euros	15%	20%
U.S. dollars	83%	75%
Expenses		
U.S. dollars	8%	9%

Based upon 2024 results, the impact of a 5% increase in the U.S. dollar against the Canadian dollar would result in an increase in annual U.S. dollar based revenue of approximately \$1,053,000 Cdn. The impact of a 5% increase in the Euro against the Canadian dollar would result in an increase in annual Euro based revenue of approximately \$189,400 Cdn. Correspondingly, the impact of a 5% decrease in the U.S. dollar against the Canadian dollar would result in a loss in annual U.S. dollar based revenue of approximately \$1,053,000 Cdn. The impact of a 5% decrease in the Euro against the Canadian dollar would result in a loss in annual Euro-based revenue of approximately \$189,400 Cdn.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulties in meeting its financial liability obligations as they become due. The Company has a planning and budgeting process in place to help determine the funds required to support the normal operating requirements on an ongoing basis. The Company has financed its cash requirements primarily through issuance of securities, short-term borrowings, long-term debt and debentures. The Company controls liquidity risk through management of working capital, cash flows, and the availability and sourcing of financing. Based on current funds available and expected cash flows from operating activities, management believes that the Company has sufficient funds available to meet its liquidity requirements for the foreseeable future. However, if cash from operating activities is significantly lower than expected, if the Company incurs major unanticipated expenses or the Company's borrowings are called, it may be required to seek additional capital in the form of debt or equity or a combination of both. Management's current expectations with respect to future events are based on currently available information and the actual outcomes may differ materially from those current expectations.

21. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)
Interest rate risk

Financial instruments that potentially subject the Company to cash flow interest rate risk are those assets and liabilities with a variable interest rate. Interest rate risk exposure is primarily on the BDC debt that has a variable rate that is pegged to the bank rate. The rate can be fixed at the Company's option, if the outlook for interest rates should move higher. The only other variable debt the Company has is the \$2,000,000 line of credit that bears interest at the bank's prime lending rate plus 2.0%. A 1% increase in the bank rate would cost the Company approximately \$13,000 per year for BDC and about \$20,000 on the line of credit usage if it were fully used throughout the fiscal year. However, this would be somewhat offset by increase interest income on the Company's short-term investments.

22. SEGMENTED INFORMATION

The Company operates in two ways: (i) the development, manufacturing, and sale of products relating to the medical diagnostics industry, namely antigens as test ingredients, quality assessment products to help ensure the accuracy of test workflows and viral transport medium to enable collection of patient test samples, and (ii) the development and commercialization of novel and proprietary products or technologies such as Kinlytic. The following is an analysis of the Company's revenues and profits from continuing operations for the years ended September 30, segmented between categories (i) and (ii) (including Kinlytic):

	Segment revenue		Income (loss)	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Antigens, QAPs and DxTM	\$ 21,307,488	\$ 15,164,258	\$ 427,578	\$ (4,067,015)
Other (Includes Kinlytic®)	4,086,660	1,350,518	3,092,601	4,027,532
Total for continuing operations	\$ 25,394,148	\$ 16,514,776	\$ 3,520,179	\$ (39,483)

Segment revenue reported above represents revenue generated from external customers. There were no inter-segment sales in the current year (September 30, 2023 - \$nil).

Segment income (loss) represents the profit (loss) before tax earned by each segment without allocation of central administration costs, directors' fees, and finance costs. These general costs are reflected in category (i) and (ii) segments. This is the measure reported to the chief operating decision maker for the purposes of resource allocation and assessment of segment performance.

Segmented assets and liabilities as at September 30 are as follows:

	Segment assets		Segment liabilities	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Antigens, QAPs and DxTM	\$ 35,326,040	\$ 32,574,439	\$ 9,799,339	\$ 9,680,037
Other (Includes Kinlytic®)	2,770,727	3,078,585	-	1,348,500
Total for continuing operations	\$ 38,096,767	\$ 35,653,024	\$ 9,799,339	\$ 11,028,537

All assets are allocated to reportable segments and current and deferred tax assets. Assets used jointly by reportable segments are allocated on the basis of the revenues earned by individual reportable segments. All liabilities are allocated to reportable segments other than borrowings and current and deferred tax liabilities. Liabilities for which reportable segments are jointly liable are allocated in proportion to segment assets.

MICROBIX**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**
As at and for the years ended September 30, 2024 and 2023**Canadian Funds****22. SEGMENTED INFORMATION (Continued)**

Segmented depreciation and amortization, impairment of long-lived assets or reversal of impairment of long-lived assets, and additions to non-current assets as at September 30 are as follows:

	Depreciation and amortization		Additions to non-current assets	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Antigens, QAPs and DxTM	\$ 1,304,954	\$ 1,157,169	\$ 1,906,750	\$ 1,016,232
Other (Includes Kinlytic®)	307,859	-	-	3,078,585
	\$ 1,612,813	\$ 1,157,169	\$ 1,906,750	\$ 4,094,817

23. REVENUES AND GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

The Company operates in three principal geographical areas – North America (where it is domiciled), Europe, and in other foreign countries. The Company's revenue from external customers is tracked based on the bill-to location. Information about its non-current assets by location of assets are also detailed below. It should be noted that our distribution partner for Asia is based in the United States, so most sales destined to Asia are reflected in the North American total.

For the year ended September 30,	Revenue from external customers		Non-current assets	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
North America	\$ 19,047,364	\$ 10,832,067	\$ 13,836,805	\$ 13,351,018
Europe	6,014,175	5,678,744	-	-
Other foreign countries (directly)	332,609	3,965	-	-
Total for continuing operations	\$ 25,394,148	\$ 16,514,776	\$ 13,836,805	\$ 13,351,018

The following table reflects the movement in the Company's deferred revenues:

For the years ended September 30,	2024	2023
Balance, beginning of the year	\$ 2,302,928	\$ 554,631
Cash payments or advance payments on performance obligations	1,797,626	2,828,253
Revenue recognized during the year	(2,788,081)	(1,617,097)
Deferred government grants (Note 9)	(572,415)	537,141
	\$ 740,059	\$ 2,302,928

As of September 30, 2024, \$249,588 of deferred revenue is reported in Other long-term liabilities (September 30, 2023 - \$298,691).

The Company recognizes revenue from the sale of products at a point in time, when control of the promised good is transferred to the Company's customers, in an amount that reflects the consideration the Company expects to be entitled to in exchange for those goods.

23. REVENUES AND GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION (Continued)

Revenue from licensing of the Company’s intangible assets are recognized when the service is rendered and control of the service is transferred to the Company’s customers. As part of the Agreement signed with Sequel on May 16, 2023, Microbix received an upfront payment of \$ 2.0 million U.S. under the Agreement, recognized \$1,348,500 (\$1 million U.S.) within royalties and other sales in the consolidated statements of income (loss) and \$1,348,500 (\$1 million U.S.) within deferred revenue as a contract liability on the consolidated statements of financial position as at September 30, 2023. The Company has determined that royalty milestone payments received under the Agreement represent one performance obligation and are recognized at a point in time. The royalty milestones in the Agreement are considered variable consideration and are estimated at contract inception and constrained until it is highly probable that a significant revenue reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognized will not occur when the associated uncertainty with the variable consideration is subsequently resolved. During Q1 2024, the uncertainty of the consideration originally deferred was recognized as sales. In November 2023, Microbix received confirmation of full project funding from Sequel, recognized the second half of its initial payment from Sequel (i.e., \$ 1.0 million U.S.) and received the next milestone payment of \$ 2.0 million U.S. which was entirely recognized as revenue.

24. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Key Management Compensation

Key management personnel are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing, and controlling the activities of the Company. Key management includes six independent directors and four key management executive officers. Compensation for the Company’s key management personnel was as follows:

For the year ended September 30,	2024	2023
Short-term wages, bonuses and benefits	\$ 1,579,874	\$ 1,274,518
Share based payments	447,491	436,764
Total key management compensation	\$ 2,027,365	\$ 1,711,282

25. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Payments on convertible debentures (Note 8)

	Amount
2025	\$ 360,000
2026	360,000
2027	360,000
2028	2,860,000
2029 and thereafter	1,539,497
	\$ 5,479,497

Contingencies

The Company is not party to any legal proceedings arising out of the normal course of business.

26. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

On December 9, 2024 the Company initiated Normal Course Issuer Bid (“NCIB”) program for the repurchase and cancellation of outstanding common shares. In accordance with the rules of the Toronto Stock Exchange and as detailed in the Company’s news release of December 5, 2024, the NCIB enables the Company to repurchase up to 5% of its common shares over a 12-month period.