



Simplifying Software Solutions

QUARTERLY REPORT

NTG CLARITY NETWORKS INC.

FOR THE THREE AND NINE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2020 AND 2019

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Management’s Discussion & Analysis of Financial Conditions and Results of Operations

This management discussion and analysis focuses on key statistics from the unaudited interim consolidated financial statements and pertains to known risks and uncertainties relating to the telecommunications and consulting industry. This discussion should not be considered all-inclusive, as it excludes changes that may occur in general economic, political and environmental conditions. This discussion and analysis of the financial condition and results of operations has been prepared as of October 30, 2020, for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2020 and should be read in conjunction with the unaudited interim consolidated financial statements and related notes and material contained in other parts of this quarterly report. It should also be read in conjunction with the audited consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes for the year ended December 31, 2019.

Additional information related to the Corporation is available on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

Forward-Looking Statements

Certain statements in this MD&A and associated notes and financial statements may be considered “forward-looking” within the meaning of applicable securities laws. These statements reflect the Corporation’s plans and expectations based on our experience, interpretation of past trends, key assumptions and other relevant information available at the date that such statements are made.

The statements involve business, economic and competitive risks, uncertainties and contingencies. There is significant risk that predictions, projections or conclusions will not prove to be accurate and actual results may differ materially from estimates, expectations, or intentions expressed.

The forward-looking statements in this MD&A and associated notes and financial statements are based on what we believe are reasonable assumptions, however we caution readers not to place undue reliance on our forward-looking statements. We assume no obligation to update or revise these forward-looking statements to reflect new events or circumstances, except as required by securities law.

Business Overview

NTG Clarity is a Canadian publicly traded Corporation (TSXV:NCI) that provides telecommunications engineering, Information Technology, networking and related software solutions. We have been developing niche software products directed at telecom service providers and utilities markets since our inception in 1993. We also provide professional services network, and managed services to this same vertical.

We are headquartered in Toronto, Canada and have subsidiaries/branch offices in Cairo, Egypt; the USA; Riyadh, Saudi Arabia; Oman and Kuwait. The Corporation is organized into two business segments: the Canadian segment, which is made up of activities in Canada and our offices in Saudi Arabia, Oman and Kuwait; and the Egypt segment, which is our software development group and also provides professional services and network services/hardware to customers in Egypt.

The ongoing COVID-19 pandemic measures present a significant source of economic uncertainty in 2020 and there have been impacts on NTG sales activities and collections have slowed.

Summary of Events in Q3 2020

NTG received three new projects:

- On August 26, 2020, NTG announced it was awarded a significant project in a government department in the Gulf area to provide technical resources. This 24 to 36-month project is worth about \$1.9M Canadian dollars and has the potential of additional work.
- On August 31, 2020, NTG announced it would provide technical resources to a major telecom operator in Canada. This one-year project is worth about \$375,000 Canadian dollars with the option for extension and additional work.
- On October 27, 2020, NTG announced it was awarded another project in a government department in the Gulf area to provide technical resources. This 36-month project is worth close to \$1M Canadian dollars.

Outlook

COVID-19 continues to impact NTG in the form of lower than expected revenues and slower collections.

In Q3 2020, existing projects resumed and employees are now working either on customer sites or remotely. We also announced three new projects that we anticipate will be starting in Q4 2020.

COVID-19-related business changes, such as the cancellation of marketing events, many customer in-person meetings and travel, combined with management mandated salary reductions, have combined to reduce cost of sales by 16% and selling expenses by 46%.

In Q3 2020 our revenue amounts were stronger and we showed a net profit of \$246,515. However it remains uncertain how long COVID-19 conditions will continue and what long-term impact they will have on our customers, our business and cash flows.

Summary of Quarterly Results

Historically, NTG's operating results have fluctuated due to the timing of new contracts and their corresponding billing, as well as billing for software licenses which can result in larger sales orders in any one quarter. We expect this trend to continue.

The following table shows a summary of our eleven most recent quarters (in Canadian dollars).

2020	Revenue	Net Income (Loss)	Profit (Loss) per Share	Diluted Profit per Share	Total Assets
Quarter One	\$ 2,474,766	\$ (598,736)	\$ (0.01)	\$ (0.01)	\$ 2,750,861
Quarter Two	\$ 1,651,209	\$ (1,019,715)	\$ (0.01)	\$ (0.01)	\$ 2,165,928
Quarter Three	\$ 2,233,248	\$ 252,059	\$ 0.0	\$ 0.0	\$ 2,448,748
TOTAL	\$ 6,359,223	\$ (1,366,393)	\$ (0.01)	\$ (0.01)	\$ 2,448,748

2019	Revenue	Net Income (Loss)	Profit (Loss) per Share	Diluted Profit per Share	Total Assets
Quarter One	\$ 3,616,344	\$ 304,719	\$ 0.01	\$ 0.01	\$ 8,843,130
Quarter Two	2,035,298	\$ (289,170)	\$ (0.01)	\$ (0.01)	\$ 6,218,754
Quarter Three	\$ 575,594	(5,210,467)	\$ (0.09)	\$ (0.09)	\$ 4,899,211
Quarter Four	2,399,193	(3,989,191)	(0.07)	(0.06)	\$2,768,138
TOTAL	\$ 8,626,429	\$ (9,184,109)	\$ (0.16)	\$ (0.15)	\$2,768,138

2018	Revenue	Net Income (Loss)	Profit (Loss) per Share	Diluted Profit per Share	Total Assets
Quarter One	\$4,049,061	\$ 160,482	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 8,587,262
Quarter Two	2,607,838	16,368	0.00	0.00	8,994,081
Quarter Three	3,501,906	6,555	0.00	0.00	9,096,015
Quarter Four	1,547,662	(549,449)	(0.01)	(0.01)	7,900,467
TOTAL	\$ 11,706,467	\$ (366,044)	\$ (0.01)	\$ (0.01)	\$ 7,900,467

Quarterly Results of Operations

Towards the end of Q1 2020, NTG's offices were closed, staff were asked to work remotely. Q2 2020 was significantly affected by COVID-19 and sales and collections were negatively impacted. Though revenues have strengthened in Q3 2020, collections and cash flow still remain an issue.

Financial highlights for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2020:

Revenue

Consolidated revenue for the three months ended September 30, 2020 was \$2,233,248 compared to \$575,594 for the same period in 2019 and is made up of product-related revenue and professional services. Year to date revenues are up by 2% from 2019 (\$6,359,223 compared to \$6,227,237).

Professional service revenue was \$5,038,152 or 79% of overall revenue in 2020 and continues to be an important strategic source of revenue, given its generally recurring nature. The contribution of product-related revenue (18%) was similar to 2019 (20%). We continue to work to make product sales a more balanced part of NTG's revenue stream.

For the Egypt operating segment, Q3 2020 consolidated revenue increased 15% to \$593,996 compared to \$517,634 in Q3 2019. Year to date consolidated revenues were \$1,701,232 compared to \$1,947,593 in Q3 2019. The decrease in revenue was due to projects slow-down in Q1 and Q2 due to COVID-19.

For the Canada operating segment, revenues for Q3 2020 were \$1,639,252 compared to Q3 2019 (\$57,959). Year to date revenues were up 9% (\$4,657,991 compared to YTD 2019: \$4,279,644).

Unbilled Revenue

Unbilled revenue is revenue which has been earned and therefore recognized in compliance with IFRS, but which has not been billed to the client(s) due to contract terms and/or billing cycle. NTG derives revenue from fees charged to customers for licenses for software products and professional services: support, consulting, development, training, and other services.

Revenue can be recognized for projects based on time and materials for professional services, or on a percentage of completion basis for product implementation and support. Both can result in unbilled revenue until the customer is invoiced. Based on NTG's contracts, the customer is invoiced upon the completion of defined milestones and/or the required customer acceptance. For many contracts, revenue is recognized each month, but billed on a quarterly basis and we anticipate this to continue.

At September 30, 2020, unbilled revenue was \$483,784 compared to \$447,682 at December 31, 2019 and \$15,443 at September 30, 2019. This is due to the timing of billing for contracts.

Costs of Sales and Gross Margin

Cost of sales consists of the expense of personnel providing professional services, and services to implement and provide technical support for our solutions. In addition, it includes an allocation of certain direct and indirect costs attributable to these activities. The cost of sales for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2020 was \$1,387,007 and \$3,998,322 (Q3 2019: \$1,393,617; YTD 2019: \$4,486,129).

Gross margin for Q3 2020 was \$846,241 or 38% compared to \$(818,022) for Q3 2019. For the nine months ended September 30, 2020 the gross margin was \$2,360,901 or 37%, compared to \$1,741,108 or 28% for the same period in 2019.

Operating Expenses

COVID-19-related business changes, such as the cancellation of marketing events and related travel, continue to have an impact on Q3 2020 results. NTG's operating expenses for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2020 were \$539,369 and \$3,017,784 compared to \$1,592,644 and \$3,717,142 for the same periods last year.

Selling and Marketing

Selling and marketing expenses consist primarily of sales staff remuneration, commissions, travel, advertising, consulting, and trade show costs. Selling and marketing expenses for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2020 were \$187,105 and \$654,355 respectively compared to \$617,450 and \$1,483,505 in the previous year.

This 70% decrease in the selling and marketing in the quarter (56% year to date) was the direct result of the affects of COVID-19. Travel, trade shows and many customer visits continue to be suspended, and salaries continued to be reduced during the period.

General and Administrative

General and administration expenses consist primarily of salary and benefits, rent and office expenses, insurance, professional fees, accounting and legal fees, director's fees, etc. G&A expenses for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2020 were \$384,815 and \$2,172,818 respectively compared to \$941,281 and \$2,020,750 in the previous year.

G&A costs have decreased significantly in this period due to:

- No salaries accrued or paid for employees in the Canadian office due to COVID-19.
- No miscellaneous expenses in Kuwait that were present in 2019.

Foreign Exchange Gain/Loss

For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2020, the NTG recognized a foreign currency exchange gain of \$32,551 and loss of \$190,611 respectively, compared to a loss of \$33,913 and \$212,887 for the same periods in 2019. Additionally, the YTD foreign exchange loss on translation of our Egypt subsidiary was \$215,524 (YTD 2019: gain of \$155,296).

Amortization of Intangible Assets

There are no amortization costs for Q3 2020 (Q3 2019: \$91,104; YTD 2019: \$273,313).

Interest Expense

As at September 30, 2020, the interest expense for the three and nine months was \$45,358 and \$198,871 as compared to \$338,132 and \$667,075 for the same periods in 2019. The significant decrease was due to the replacement of RBC Royal Bank as principle indebtedness carrier.

Share-based Compensation

No options were granted to non-employees during Q3 2020. 100,000 stock options were granted during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2020 (2019: 300,000 and 870,000). All 3,382,000 options have vested.

Income Taxes

There are no income taxes for Q3 2020 (Q3 2019: \$Nil) as NTG has income tax losses available for Canadian federal and provincial tax purposes which may be carried forward to reduce future years' taxable income (December 31, 2019: \$16,117,458).

Net Income (Loss)

For Q3 2020, the NTG recorded a net income of \$252,059 compared to a net loss of \$(5,210,467) for the same period in 2019. For the nine months ended September 30, 2020, NTG recorded a net loss of \$(1,366,393) compared to a net loss of \$(5,194,917) in 2019.

The Egypt operating segment recorded a net loss of \$(79,622) and \$(254,491) for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2020 (Q3 2019: \$(187,019); YTD 2019: \$(88,570)).

The Canadian operating segment recorded a net income of \$331,681 and a net loss of \$(1,111,902) for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2020 (Q3 2019: \$(5,023,448); YTD 2019: \$(5,106,347)).

Much of the year to date loss was attributable to the impact of COVID-19.

Assets and non-current liabilities

As of September 30, 2020, NTG had \$92,299 cash on hand (December 31, 2019: \$31,068; Q3 2019: \$24,297), bid/performance bonds of \$80,014 (December 31, 2019: \$85,675; Q3 2019: \$110,532) and prepaid amounts of \$145,172 (December 31, 2019: \$125,409; Q3 2019: \$180,337).

Differences in prepaid amounts are due to the timing of insurance and rental renewals. The decrease in bond values compared to year to date 2019 occurred because of bonds that expired in Egypt and KSA.

Intangible asset

Intangible assets were related to the upgrade of our internally developed Operations Support System/Business Support System (OSS/BSS) software product called NTS. Indicators of impairment were present at December 31, 2019 and the net book value of the development costs was fully impaired. During the period ending September 30, 2020, no amount was capitalized (December 31, 2019: \$Nil) and no amortization expense was recognized (Q3 2019: \$91,104; December 31, 2019: \$364,418).

Property and equipment

Property and equipment of \$167,158 as of September 30, 2020 (December 31, 2019: \$179,162; Q3 2019: \$187,053) consists mainly of computer equipment and office furniture with a useful life of 4-10 years. We are not dependent on tangible assets and expect the purchase and disposal of property and equipment to be consistently modest in the foreseeable future. NTG had additions of \$18,581 during YTD 2020 (2019: \$2,551) and depreciation of \$30,586 (2019: \$37,478).

Non-current liabilities

As of September 30, 2020, NTG had the following non-current liabilities:

- At September 30, 2020, the outstanding indebtedness of \$7,100,712 held by a numbered Company is disclosed as a long-term debt on the Statements of Financial Position. See Note 17(a) and Note 23 for more information.

- An amount due to related parties includes balances owing to key management and key management compensation. See Note 23 for more information.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

NTG's principal requirement for capital is to provide working capital to fund its operations and support its organic growth. Historically, we have funded operations by using profits generated by operations and through the issuance of equity. In Q2 2019, we funded operations, changes in non-cash working capital and capital expenditures using internally generated cash flows, cash on hand, and short-term loans.

Working capital as at September 30, 2020 was a deficit of \$5,870,854 compared to a deficit of \$4,490,883 at December 31, 2019.

Cash Flow Provided by Operations

The cash flow from operating activities for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2020 was an out-flow of \$(30,340) and an in-flow of \$280,193, compared to a cash in-flow of \$77,212 and an out-flow of \$(77,897) for the same periods in 2019. The primary improvements from last year compared to 2019 include:

- the net loss of \$(1,366,393) compared to a net loss of \$(5,194,917) in 2019
- lower interest costs (\$198,871 compared to \$667,075 in 2019).

Cash Flow from Financing Activities

The cash flow from financing activities for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2020, was an out-flow of \$(738) and \$(200,541), compared to an out-flow of \$(231,496) and an in-flow of \$5,826 for the same periods in 2019.

The main difference from 2019 was a Shares for Debt transaction in Q2 2020 that resulted in the issuance of shares in the amount of \$660,000.

Cash Flow from Investing Activities

The cash flow for investing activities for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2020, was an out-flow of \$(11,918) and \$(18,423) compared to an out-flow of \$(605) and \$(2,328) for the same periods in 2019.

Commitments and Contractual Obligations

NTG is committed under agreements for the rental of office space in Canada at a monthly rate of \$9,232 for the period from June 1, 2016 to May 31, 2021. On April 6, 2020, NTG signed a Forbearance Agreement with its Canadian landlord where we agreed to pay \$5,200 per month and defer the balance of the monthly rent. As agreed, we will use our best efforts to pay additional amounts against the accruing balance.

Additionally, we have short term agreements for the rental of office space in Saudi Arabia, Oman, and Egypt, as well as lease obligations for office equipment. At September 30, 2020, NTG's operating lease obligations were \$280,626 (December 31, 2019: \$298,704).

Debt and Credit Facilities

As of September 30, 2019, NTG's credit facilities were with RBC Royal Bank. As of September 30, 2020, NTG's indebtedness is controlled by a numbered Company, controlled by Ashraf Zaghoul, NTG CEO and Kristine Lewis, NTG President. The numbered Company retains the Indebtedness and the Security, and all

the rights, title and interest together with the full benefit of all powers and all covenants and provisions contained in the Security. The Company has agreed to extend the grace period for principal installment repayments from August 2020 until the end of January 2021. This has helped the Corporation significantly by helping with cash flow and reducing pressure on management to allow them to focus on business. The Indebtedness held by the Company is secured by a General Security Agreement (GSA) over the assets of the Corporation. It is listed as Long-term debt on the Interim Consolidated Statements of Financial Position.

As of September 30, 2020, NTG Egypt Advanced Software, a subsidiary of the Corporation, has an overdraft facility with QNB bank in Egypt in the amount of 7 million pounds (approximately \$594,746) with an interest rate of 18%.

As of September 30, 2020, we have no EDC-supported bonds. At September 30, 2019, we had one advance payment guarantee and one performance bond in the amount of approximately \$145,501 with year to date premiums of \$Nil.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

The Corporation has not entered into off-balance sheet financing arrangements. All commitments are reflected on the Corporation's balance sheet.

Transactions with Related Parties

Transactions between the Corporation and its subsidiaries, which are related parties to the Corporation, have been eliminated on consolidation. Related parties include key management, the Board of Directors, close family members and entities which are controlled by these individuals as well as certain persons performing similar functions.

The standard key management compensation is listed in Note 23.

The Corporation's long-term debt is controlled by a numbered Company, controlled by Ashraf Zaghloul, NTG CEO and Kristine Lewis, NTG President.

In Q3 2020, there was no outstanding amount owed by related parties (Q3 2019: \$300,000).

Basis of Preparation and Significant Accounting Policies

The unaudited interim consolidated financial statements of the Corporation have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), London, *IAS 34 Interim Financial Reporting*, and the Interpretations of the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (IFRIC) and in effect at the closing date of October 30, 2020.

Significant accounting policies are presented in detail in Note 3 of our unaudited interim consolidated financial statements for the period ended September 30, 2020. These are available on SEDAR (www.sedar.com). The policies applied in these statements are based on IFRS issued and outstanding as of October 30, 2020, the date the Board of Directors approved the unaudited interim consolidated financial statements.

Proposed Transactions

There are no Proposed Transactions. Due to COVID-19, we delayed the Annual General and Special Meeting that is usually scheduled for September, until November 26, 2020.

Business Risk and Management

NTG is exposed to market risk, interest rate risk, foreign exchange risk, credit risk, and liquidity risk. A complete description of the risks and uncertainties affecting NTG is included in the Annual Report filed June 12, 2020 or in the Annual MD&A for the year ended December 31, 2019. These can be found on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

Some risks have evolved since the most recent year-end report. We are monitoring these risk factors and doing what we can to minimize them; however, many are outside of our control and it is impossible to completely mitigate these risks.

Additional risks and uncertainties not described or not presently known may also impact our business. If any of these risks occur, the business, financial condition or results of operations could be harmed and the trading price of NTG's common shares could be materially affected. The purpose of discussing these risks and uncertainties is to highlight factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from past results or from those described in forward-looking statements. It is not to describe facts, trends and circumstances that could have a positive impact on the results or financial position.

Covid-19 has negatively impacted and may continue to negatively impact NTG

COVID-19 continues to present a significant source of economic uncertainty to most companies. There have been impacts on NTG's sales activities and collections have slowed. In Q2 2020, our offices were closed and staff worked remotely. Some existing projects continued at a slower pace and the acceptance of deliverables by customers, and collection of receivables were therefore slower. Though revenues improved in Q3 2020, we anticipate revenue and cash flows may continue to be affected in the foreseeable future.

Travel restrictions have continued to impact our ability to move resources to and between customer sites.

The duration and impact of the pandemic on NTG is currently unknown and it is not possible to accurately estimate. Changes by customers, governments and regulators in response to COVID-19 could materially impact the Corporation's financial results and may include impacts on: timing and collectability of receivables, restrictions on international travel and greater currency volatility. The uncertain economic conditions may negatively affect operations and the financial performance of NTG.

Decreases in oil prices may cause new order slow down

Prices for oil have remained steady in Q3 2020 however they are still significantly below prices from the last few years. The uncertainty in the Middle East, our primary marketplace, continues to cause some reduced spending by our customers in the Gulf region. If the oil price remains low, revenue may be impacted as there can be no assurance that our customers will continue to purchase our products and services in the anticipated timeline.

Credit risk

As at September 30, 2020, NTG had receivables in the amount of \$1,964,105 (December 31, 2019: \$2,346,824) and unbilled revenue of \$483,784 (December 31, 2019: \$447,682). NTG does not currently carry receivables or pre-shipping insurance as we did in 2019 (see in Note 25). This introduces a new level of risk of non-payment by customers, though the majority are tier 1 telecom, utility and banking customers.

Foreign currency risk

NTG's exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates relates primarily to operating activities, when revenue or expense are denominated in a different currency from our functional currency, the Canadian dollar. As in last quarter, this quarter end again showed foreign exchange losses in operations and on consolidation.

Guarantees

NTG indemnifies its directors and officers against claims reasonably incurred and resulting from the performance of their services to the Corporation, and maintains liability insurance for its directors and officers. In March 2020, we were unable to renew our Directors and Officers insurance. As a result, on March 20, 2020, NTG announced that the two independent Board members and one other Board member resigned from NTG's Board. Mr. Ashraf Zaghoul, Chairman and CEO, and Kristine Lewis, Director and President are the two remaining directors of NTG Clarity Networks Inc. The insurance remains a concern and we are looking for alternatives.

Disclosure Controls and Procedures and Internal Controls over Financial Reporting

The Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer have evaluated the effectiveness of the Corporation's disclosure controls and procedures as of December 31, 2019 and have concluded that such disclosure controls and procedures were effective to provide reasonable assurance that material information relating to the Corporation or its subsidiaries is made known to them.

In contrast to the certificate required for non-venture issuers under National Instrument 52-109 Certification of Disclosure in Issuers' Annual and Interim Filings (NI 52-109), this Venture Issuer Basic Certificate does not include representations relating to the establishment and maintenance of disclosure controls and procedures (DC&P) and internal control over financial reporting (ICFR), as defined in NI 52-109. In particular, the certifying officers (CFO and CEO) filing the NI 52-109 certificate is not making any representations relating to the establishment and maintenance of:

- i) controls and other procedures designed to provide reasonable assurance that information required to be disclosed by the issuer in its annual filings, interim filings or other reports filed or submitted under securities legislation is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in securities legislation; and
- ii) a process to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with the issuer's GAAP (IFRS).

The issuer's certifying officers are responsible for ensuring that processes are in place to provide them with sufficient knowledge to support the representations they are making in the NI 52-109 certificate. Investors should be aware that inherent limitations on the ability of certifying officers of a venture issuer to design and implement on a cost effective basis DC&P and ICFR as defined in NI 52-109 may result in additional risks to the quality, reliability, transparency and timeliness of interim and annual filings and other reports provided under securities legislation.

Standards issued but not yet effective

As at October 30, 2020, the date of authorization of these financial statements, certain new standards, amendments, and interpretations to existing IFRS standards have been published but are not yet effective and have not been adopted by the Corporation.

All other standards were early adopted as explained in the prior year's financial statements.

NTG Clarity Networks Inc.

Unaudited Interim Consolidated Financial Statement

In accordance with National Instrument 51-102 released by the Canadian Securities Administrators, the Company discloses that its auditors have not reviewed the unaudited interim consolidated financial statements for the period ended September 30, 2020.

October 30, 2020

MARKHAM, ONTARIO

NTG CLARITY NETWORKS INC.**Unaudited Interim Consolidated Statements of Financial Position**

(In Canadian Dollars)

	Sept. 30, 2020	Dec. 31, 2019
ASSETS		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 10)	\$ 92,299	\$ 31,068
Trade and other receivables (Note 11)	1,964,105	2,346,824
Bid/performance bonds (Note 13)	80,014	85,675
Prepaid expenses and deposits (Note 12)	145,172	125,409
Total current assets	\$ 2,281,590	\$ 2,588,976
Non-current assets		
Property, plant and equipment (Note 14)	\$ 167,158	\$ 179,162
Total non-current assets	167,158	179,162
Total Assets	\$ 2,448,748	\$ 2,768,138
LIABILITIES		
Current liabilities		
Bank indebtedness (Note 17)	\$ 594,746	\$ –
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities (Note 16)	7,555,225	6,507,919
Current portion of leasehold liability	2,473	5,241
Due to related parties (Note 23)	–	566,699
Total current liabilities	\$ 8,152,444	\$ 7,079,859
Non-current liabilities		
Long-term debt (Note 17) (Note 23)	7,100,712	7,100,712
Due to related parties (Note 23)	–	689,718
Total non-current liabilities	\$ 7,100,712	\$ 7,790,430
Total liabilities	\$ 15,253,157	\$ 14,870,289
SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY		
Capital stock (Note 18)	10,808,186	10,148,186
Contributed surplus (Note 19)	1,808,958	1,804,824
Foreign exchange account	(1,106,564)	(891,040)
Deficit	(24,314,989)	(23,164,121)
Total shareholders' equity	(12,804,409)	(12,102,151)
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$ 2,448,748	\$ 2,768,138

Approved on behalf of the Board:

"Ashraf Zaghloul"

Director

"Kristine Lewis"

Director

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

NTG CLARITY NETWORKS INC.**Unaudited Interim Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity**

For the periods ended September 30, 2020 and 2019

(In Canadian Dollars)

	Share Capital	Contributed Surplus	Deficit	Foreign Exchange Reserve	Total Shareholders' Equity
Balance, January 1, 2019	\$ 9,752,186	\$ 1,788,593	\$ (14,352,386)	\$ (518,666)	\$ (3,330,273)
Loss from continuing operations	–	–	(5,350,213)	–	(5,350,213)
Other comprehensive income	–	–	–	155,296	155,296
Share-based compensation (Note 18)	–	17,421	–	–	17,421
Shares for debt exchange (Note 18)	360,000	–	–	–	360,000
Issuance of share capital (Note 18)	24,000	–	–	–	24,000
Reallocation of contributed surplus (Note 18)	12,000	(12,000)	–	–	–
Balance, September 30, 2019	\$ 10,148,186	\$ 1,794,014	\$ (19,702,599)	\$ (363,370)	\$ (8,123,769)
Loss from continuing operations	–	–	(3,461,522)	–	(3,461,522)
Other comprehensive income	–	–	–	(527,670)	(527,670)
Share-based compensation (Note 18)	–	10,810	–	–	10,810
Issuance of share capital (Note 18)	–	–	–	–	–
Reallocation of contributed surplus (Note 18)	–	–	–	–	–
Balance, December 31, 2019	\$ 10,148,186	\$ 1,804,824	\$ (23,164,121)	\$ (891,040)	\$ (12,102,151)
Loss from continuing operations	–	–	(1,150,869)	–	(1,150,869)
Other comprehensive income	–	–	–	(215,524)	(215,524)
Shares for debt exchange (Note 18)	660,000	–	–	–	660,000
Share-based compensation (Note 18)	–	4,133	–	–	4,133
Balance, September 30, 2020	\$ 10,808,186	\$ 1,808,958	\$ (24,314,989)	\$ (1,106,564)	\$ (12,804,409)

NTG CLARITY NETWORKS INC.
Unaudited Interim Consolidated Statements of Profit and Loss and Other Comprehensive Income

(In Canadian Dollars)

	Three Months Ended Sept. 30,		Nine months Ended Sept. 30,	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
REVENUE (Note 7)	\$ 2,233,248	\$ 575,594	\$ 6,359,223	\$ 6,227,237
COST OF SALES (Note 21)	1,387,007	1,393,617	3,998,322	4,486,129
GROSS PROFIT	846,241	(818,024)	2,360,901	1,741,107
EXPENSES				
Selling and marketing (Note 22)	187,105	617,450	654,355	1,483,505
General and administrative (Note 22)	384,815	941,281	2,172,818	2,020,750
(Gain) loss on foreign exchange	(32,551)	33,913	190,611	212,887
Total expenses	539,369	1,592,644	3,017,784	3,717,142
INCOME (LOSS) FROM OPERATIONS	\$ 306,872	\$ (2,410,668)	\$ (656,883)	\$ (1,976,035)
OTHER EXPENSES				
Depreciation, PP&E (Note 14)	12,999	12,263	30,427	37,256
Amortization, intangibles assets (Note 15)	–	91,104	–	273,313
Interest, net	45,358	338,132	198,871	667,075
Provision for bad debt	–	2,379,114	260,555	2,379,114
Share-based payment (Note 18)	2,000	7,702	4,133	17,421
Total other expenses	60,356	2,828,315	493,986	3,374,178
NET INCOME BEFORE TAXES	\$ 246,515	\$ (5,238,982)	\$ (1,150,869)	\$ (5,350,213)
INCOME TAXES				
Current income tax expense	–	–	–	–
Deferred income tax expense	–	–	–	–
Other comprehensive income				
Exchange (loss) arising on translation of foreign operations	5,544	28,516	(215,524)	155,296
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME AFTER TAXES	\$ 252,059	\$ (5,210,467)	\$ (1,366,393)	\$ (5,194,917)
Earnings per share				
Basic	\$ 0.00	\$ -0.09	\$ -0.01	\$ -0.09
Diluted	\$ 0.00	\$ -0.09	\$ -0.01	\$ -0.09
Weighted average number of shares outstanding				
Basic	100,102,355	56,102,355	100,102,355	56,102,355
Diluted	103,534,355	59,836,540	103,534,355	59,836,540

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

NTG CLARITY NETWORKS INC.
Unaudited Interim Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

(In Canadian Dollars)

	Three months Ended Sept. 30,		Nine months Ended Sept 30,	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
OPERATION ACTIVITIES				
Net income (loss)	\$ 252,059	\$ (5,210,467)	\$ (1,366,393)	\$ (5,194,917)
Items not affecting cash:				
Depreciation, PP&E	12,999	12,263	30,427	37,256
Amortization, intangible assets	–	91,104	–	273,313
Interest expense	45,358	338,132	198,871	667,075
Share-based payment	2,000	7,702	4,133	17,421
	312,417	(4,761,264)	(1,132,963)	(4,199,854)
Net change in non-cash working capital items:				
Decrease (increase) in accounts receivable	(375,708)	3,721,461	368,505	2,590,241
Decrease in bid/performance bonds	15,080	(17,623)	5,661	1,004
Decrease in deferred revenue	–	–	–	(16,525)
Decrease (increase) in prepaid expenses and other assets	33,731	(68,700)	(5,549)	27,373
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(14,937)	1,204,260	1,047,306	1,522,631
(Decrease) in current leasehold liability	(922)	(922)	(2,768)	(2,768)
TOTAL CASH (OUT-FLOW) IN-FLOW FROM OPERATION ACTIVITIES	\$ (30,340)	\$ 77,212	\$ 280,193	\$ (77,897)
FINANCING				
Advances from related parties	–	–	(1,256,417)	–
Increase (decrease) in bank indebtedness (Note 17)	44,619	82,636	594,746	288,901
Issuance of common shares (Note 18)	–	36,000	660,000	396,000
Other reserve (Note 18)	–	(12,000)	–	(12,000)
Interest paid	(45,358)	(338,132)	(198,871)	(667,075)
TOTAL CASH (OUT-FLOW) IN-FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES	\$ (738)	\$ (231,496)	\$ (200,541)	\$ 5,826
INVESTING				
(Purchase) disposal of capital assets	(11,918)	(605)	(18,423)	(2,328)
TOTAL CASH (OUT-FLOW) FROM INVESTING	\$ (11,918)	\$ (605)	\$ (18,423)	\$ (2,328)
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH	\$ (42,996)	\$ (154,889)	\$ 61,229	\$ (74,399)
Cash balance, beginning of period	\$ 135,295	\$ 179,187	\$ 31,068	\$ 98,694
Cash balance, end of period	\$ 92,299	\$ 24,297	\$ 92,299	\$ 24,297

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

NTG CLARITY NETWORKS INC.

Notes to the Unaudited Interim Consolidated Financial Statements

September 30, 2020 and 2019

1. CORPORATE INFORMATION

NTG Clarity Networks Inc. (the "Corporation") is domiciled in Canada and its shares are traded publicly on the TSX Venture Exchange under ticker symbol NCI.V. The Corporation is domiciled in Canada and was incorporated on May 15, 2001 under the laws of Alberta. The Corporation's principal and registered office is Suite 202, 2820 14th Avenue, Markham, Ontario, L3R 0S9.

The Corporation provides network, telecom, IT and infrastructure solutions to medium and large network service providers. The Corporation specializes in providing telecommunications engineering, networking and related software solutions and has developed niche software products directed at the telecom service providers. NTG continues to offer professional telecom and IT services in the North American and Middle Eastern markets.

The telecom industry is subject to rapid and substantial technological change which could reduce marketability of the Corporation's technology and services.

2. GOING CONCERN

The Corporation prepared consolidated financial statements on a going concern basis which presume the realization of assets and discharge of liabilities in a normal course of business for the foreseeable future. The Corporation's ability to continue operations and to realize assets at their carrying values is dependent upon generating revenues sufficient to cover its operating costs, obtaining additional financing aid and the continued support of its shareholders.

As at September 30, 2020, the Corporation had a working capital deficit of \$5,870,854 (December 31, 2019: deficit of \$4,490,883), a loss from operations of \$656,883 (December 31, 2019: loss of \$4,643,530; September 30, 2019: loss of \$(5,194,917)) and accumulated losses since inception of \$24,314,989 (December 31, 2019: loss of \$23,164,121).

The financial statements have been prepared under the assumption that the Corporation is a going concern and will continue to be in operation for the foreseeable future.

3. BASIS OF PRESENTATION

The audited consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for certain financial instruments that have been measured at fair value.

Statement of Compliance

The unaudited interim consolidated financial statements of the Corporation have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), London, *IAS 34 Interim Financial Reporting*, and the Interpretations of the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (IFRIC) and in effect at the closing date of October 30, 2020.

NTG CLARITY NETWORKS INC.

Notes to the Unaudited Interim Consolidated Financial Statements

September 30, 2020 and 2019

3. BASIS OF PRESENTATION (cont'd)

Statement of Compliance (cont'd)

Management of the Corporation prepared the consolidated financial statements of the Corporation during October and November 2020, and the Board of Directors approved them. The Audit Committee of the Corporation discussed the unaudited consolidated financial statements at its meeting on October 30, 2020, and the Board of Directors approved them at its meeting on October 30, 2020.

The unaudited interim consolidated financial statements of the Corporation are drawn up in Canadian dollars. Amounts are stated in and recorded to the nearest Canadian dollars except where otherwise indicated. The financial statements of the individual companies are prepared as of the closing date of the Corporation's financial statements using the same accounting policies.

In the unaudited interim consolidated statement of profit and loss and comprehensive income, consolidated statement of financial position, consolidated statement of cash flows, and consolidated statement of changes in equity, certain items are combined for the sake of clarity. These are explained within the notes. The consolidated statement of profit and loss and comprehensive income is prepared using the cost of sales method. Assets and liabilities are classified by maturity. They are regarded as current if they mature within one year or within the normal business cycle of the Corporation. The normal business cycle is defined for this purpose as beginning with the procurement of the resources necessary for the production process and ending with the receipt of cash or cash equivalents as consideration for the sale of the goods or services produced in that process. Trade accounts receivable and payable, claims for tax refunds, and tax liabilities are always presented as current items; deferred tax assets and liabilities, if any, are presented as non-current items. Provisions (if any), debt and other liabilities are shown between current and non-current.

4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(a) Basis of consolidation

The unaudited interim consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of the Corporation and its subsidiaries as at September 30, 2020.

The subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date of acquisition, being the date on which the Corporation obtains control, and continues to be consolidated until the date that such control ceases. The financial statements of the subsidiary are prepared for the same reporting period as the parent corporation using consistent accounting policies. All intra-group balances, income and expenses, unrealized gains and losses, and dividends resulting from intra-group transactions, if any, are eliminated in full.

A change in the ownership interest of a subsidiary, without a change of control, is accounted for as an equity transaction. The subsidiary of the Corporation as of September 30, 2020 is its 95% owned subsidiary, NTG Egypt Advanced Software, and its wholly owned U.S. subsidiary, NTG Clarity Networks US Inc.

NTG CLARITY NETWORKS INC.

Notes to the Unaudited Interim Consolidated Financial Statements

September 30, 2020 and 2019

4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd)

(b) Foreign currency translation

Each entity in the Corporation determines its own functional currency and items included in the financial statements of each entity are measured using that functional currency. The functional currency and the presentation currency of the parent entity is the Canadian dollar. Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded in respective functional currency rates at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the functional currency rate at the reporting date. Differences are taken to the statement of profit or loss and comprehensive income. Non monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates as at the dates of the initial transactions.

The functional currency of the subsidiary NTG Egypt Advanced is the Egyptian pound, and the functional currency of the subsidiary NTG Clarity Networks US Inc. is the US Dollar.

An entity may present its financial statements in any currency (or currencies). If the presentation currency differs from the entity's functional currency, it translates its results and financial position into the presentation currency. For example, when a group contains individual entities with different functional currencies, the results and financial position of each entity are expressed in a common currency so that consolidated financial statements may be presented.

The results and financial position of an entity whose functional currency is not the currency of a hyperinflationary economy shall be translated into a different presentation currency using the following procedures:

1. Assets and liabilities for each statement of financial position presented (i.e. including comparatives) shall be translated at the closing rate at the date of that statement of financial position;
2. Income and expenses for each statement presenting profit or loss and other comprehensive income (i.e. including comparatives) shall be translated at exchange rates at the dates of the transactions; and
3. All resulting exchange differences shall be recognized in other comprehensive income.

For practical reasons, a rate that approximates the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions, for example an average rate for the period, is often used to translate income and expense items. However, if exchange rates fluctuate significantly, the use of the average rate for a period is inappropriate. The exchange differences referred to in IAS 21.39(c) result from:

1. Translating income and expenses at the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions and assets and liabilities at the closing rate.
2. Translating the opening net assets at a closing rate that differs from the previous closing rate.

4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd)

(b) Foreign currency transaction (cont'd)

These exchange differences are not recognized in profit or loss because the changes in exchange rates have little or no direct effect on the present and future cash flows from operations. The cumulative amount of the exchange differences is presented in a separate component of equity until disposal of the foreign operation. When the exchange differences relate to a foreign operation that is consolidated but not wholly owned, accumulated exchange differences arising from translation and attributable to non-controlling interests are allocated to, and recognized as part of, non-controlling interests in the consolidated statement of financial position.

The results and financial position of an entity whose functional currency is the currency of a hyperinflationary economy shall be translated into a different presentation currency using the following procedures:

1. All amounts (i.e. assets, liabilities, equity items, income and expenses, including comparatives) shall be translated at the closing rate at the date of the most recent statement of financial position, except that
2. When amounts are translated into the currency of a non hyperinflationary economy, comparative amounts shall be those that were presented as current year amounts in the relevant prior year financial statements (i.e. not adjusted for subsequent changes in the price level or subsequent changes in exchange rates).

When an entity's functional currency is the currency of a hyperinflationary economy, the entity shall restate its financial statements in accordance with before applying the translation method set out in IAS 21., except for comparative amounts that are translated into a currency of a non hyperinflationary economy (see IAS 21.42(b)). When the economy ceases to be hyperinflationary and the entity no longer restates its financial statements in accordance with IAS 29, it shall use as the historical costs for translation into the presentation currency the amounts restated to the price level at the date the entity ceased restating its financial statements.

Translation of a foreign operation

IAS 21.–47, in addition to IAS 21.–43, apply when the results and financial position of a foreign operation are translated into a presentation currency so that the foreign operation can be included in the financial statements of the reporting entity by consolidation or the equity method.

The incorporation of the results and financial position of a foreign operation with those of the reporting entity follows normal consolidation procedures, such as the elimination of intra-group balances and intra-group transactions of a subsidiary (see Consolidated Financial Statements). However, an intra-group monetary asset (or liability), whether short term or long term, cannot be eliminated against the corresponding intra-group liability (or asset) without showing the results of currency fluctuations in the consolidated financial statements.

4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd)

(b) Foreign currency transaction (cont'd)

Translation of a foreign operation (cont'd)

This is because the monetary item represents a commitment to convert one currency into another and exposes the reporting entity to a gain or loss through currency fluctuations.

Accordingly, in the consolidated financial statements of the reporting entity, such an exchange difference is recognized in profit or loss or, if it arises from the circumstances described in IAS 21, it is recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in a separate component of equity until the disposal of the foreign operation.

When the financial statements of a foreign operation are as of a date different from that of the reporting entity, the foreign operation often prepares additional statements as of the same date as the reporting entity's financial statements. When this is not done, allows the use of a different date provided that the difference is no greater than three months and adjustments are made for the effects of any significant transactions or other events that occur between the different dates. In such a case, the assets and liabilities of the foreign operation are translated at the exchange rate at the end of the reporting period of the foreign operation. Adjustments are made for significant changes in exchange rates up to the end of the reporting period of the reporting entity in accordance with IFRS 10. The same approach is used in applying the equity method to associates and joint ventures in accordance with.

Any goodwill arising on the acquisition of a foreign operation and any fair value adjustments to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities arising on the acquisition of that foreign operation shall be treated as assets and liabilities of the foreign operation. Thus they shall be expressed in the functional currency of the foreign operation and shall be translated at the closing rate in accordance with IAS 21. and IAS 21.42.

Disposal or partial disposal of a foreign operation

On the disposal of a foreign operation, the cumulative amount of the exchange differences relating to that foreign operation, recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the separate component of equity, shall be reclassified from equity to profit or loss (as a reclassification adjustment) when the gain or loss on disposal is recognized (see Presentation of Financial Statements).

In addition to the disposal of an entity's entire interest in a foreign operation, the following partial disposals are accounted for as disposals:

1. When the partial disposal involves the loss of control of a subsidiary that includes a foreign operation, regardless of whether the entity retains a non-controlling interest in its former subsidiary after the partial disposal; and

4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd)

(b) Foreign currency translation (cont'd)

Disposal or partial disposal of a foreign operation (cont'd)

2. When the retained interest after the partial disposal of an interest in a joint arrangement or a partial disposal of an interest in an associate that includes a foreign operation is a financial asset that includes a foreign operation.

On disposal of a subsidiary that includes a foreign operation, the cumulative amount of the exchange differences relating to that foreign operation that have been attributed to the non-controlling interests shall be derecognized, but shall not be reclassified to profit or loss.

On the partial disposal of a subsidiary that includes a foreign operation, the entity shall reattribute the proportionate share of the cumulative amount of the exchange differences recognized in other comprehensive income to the non-controlling interests in that foreign operation. In any other partial disposal of a foreign operation the entity shall reclassify to profit or loss only the proportionate share of the cumulative amount of the exchange differences recognized in other comprehensive income.

A partial disposal of an entity's interest in a foreign operation is any reduction in an entity's ownership interest in a foreign operation, except those reductions in paragraph that are accounted for as disposals.

An entity may dispose or partially dispose of its interest in a foreign operation through sale, liquidation, repayment of share capital or abandonment of all, or part of, that entity. A write down of the carrying amount of a foreign operation, either because of its own losses or because of an impairment recognized by the investor, does not constitute a partial disposal. Accordingly, no part of the foreign exchange gain or loss recognized in other comprehensive income is reclassified to profit or loss at the time of a write down.

(c) Revenue Recognition

The Corporation derives revenue from fees charged to customers for licenses for software products and professional services: support, consulting, development, training, and other services. Some of the Corporation's software arrangements include product sales and professional services.

If, for any of the Corporation's product or service offerings, the Corporation determines at the outset of an arrangement that the amount of revenue cannot be measured reliably, the Corporation concludes that the inflow of economic benefits associated with the transaction is not probable and defers revenue until the arrangement fee becomes due and payable by the customer. If, at the outset of an arrangement, it is determined that collectability is not probable, the Corporation concludes that the inflow of economic benefits associated with the transaction is not probable, and recognition of revenue is deferred until the earlier of when collectability becomes probable or payment is received.

4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd)

(c) Revenue Recognition (cont'd)

If collectability becomes unlikely before all revenue from an arrangement is recognized, revenue is recognized only to the extent of the fees that are successfully collected unless collectability becomes reasonably assured again. If a customer is specifically identified as a bad debtor, the Corporation stops recognizing revenue from this customer except to the extent of the fees that have already been collected.

Software revenue represents fees earned from the sale or license of software to customers for use on the customer's premises, in other words, where the customer has the right to take possession of the software for installation on the customer's premises (on-premise software). Revenue is recognized in line with the requirements for selling goods stated in IAS 18 (Revenue) when evidence of an arrangement exists, delivery has occurred, the risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred to the customer, the amount of revenue and associated costs can be measured reliably, and collection of the related receivable is reasonably assured. The fee of the sale is recognized net of returns and allowances, trade discounts, and volume rebates. In general, the Corporation's software license agreements do not include acceptance testing provisions. If an arrangement allows for customer acceptance testing of the software, revenue is deferred until the earlier of customer acceptance or when the acceptance right lapses. The Corporation may enter into customer-specific on-premise software development agreements. Software revenue in connection with these arrangements is recognized using the percentage of completion method based on contract costs incurred to date as a percentage of total estimated contract costs required to complete the development work. If there is no sufficient basis to reasonably measure the progress of completion or to estimate the total contract revenue and costs, revenue is recognized only to the extent of the contract costs incurred for which recoverability is believed to be probable. When it becomes that total contract costs exceed total contract revenue in an arrangement, the expected losses are recognized immediately as an expense based on the costs attributable to the contract.

On-premise software may combine software and support service elements, as under these contracts the customer is provided with current software products, rights to receive unspecified future software products, and rights to services during the on-premise software subscription term. Customers pay a periodic fee for a defined subscription term, and such fees are recognized ratably over the term of the arrangement beginning with the delivery of the first product.

Support revenue represents fees earned from providing customers with unspecified future software updates, upgrades, and enhancements, and technical product support for on-premise software products. Support revenue is recognized based on the Corporation's performance under the support arrangements. Under the major support services the Corporation's performance obligation is to stand ready to provide technical product support and to provide unspecified updates and enhancements on a when and if available basis. For these support services revenue is recognized ratably over the term of the support arrangement. Consulting and other service revenue is recognized when the services are performed.

NTG CLARITY NETWORKS INC.**Notes to the Unaudited Interim Consolidated Financial Statements**September 30, 2020 and 2019

4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd)**(c) Revenue Recognition (cont'd)**

Consulting revenue primarily results from implementation contracts to install and configure our software products and offerings. Other service revenue consists of fees from training services. Training services provide educational services to customers and partners regarding the use of our software products. Training revenue is recognized when the services are rendered.

Some arrangements contain multiple elements. Software, consulting and other service deliverables are accounted for as separate units of accounting and allocate revenue based on fair value. Fair value is determined by establishing either corporation-specific objective evidence, or an estimated stand alone selling price. Revenue from multiple-element arrangements is allocated to the different elements based on their individual fair values. The revenue amounts allocated to the individual elements are recognized when the revenue recognition criteria described above have been met for the respective element.

The Corporation determines the fair value of and allocate revenue to each element based on its corporation-specific objective evidence of fair value, which is the price charged when that element is sold separately or, for elements not yet sold separately, the price established by management if it is probable that the price will not change before the element is sold separately.

Revenue from the sale of medical equipment is recognized when there is evidence of arrangement, the amount is fixed or determinable, products are shipped to the customer, and collection is reasonably assured.

(d) Taxes**Current income tax**

Current income tax assets and liabilities for the respective and prior years are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the Canadian taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, by the reporting date, in the country where the Corporation operates and generates taxable income.

Current income tax relating to items recognized directly in equity is recognized in equity and not in the statement of profit and loss and comprehensive income. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate in accordance with IAS 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities, and Contingent Assets.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences at the reporting date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes. Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences, except:

NTG CLARITY NETWORKS INC.

Notes to the Unaudited Interim Consolidated Financial Statements

September 30, 2020 and 2019

4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd)

(d) Taxes (cont'd)

Deferred tax (cont'd)

- Where the deferred tax liability arises from an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.
- In respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in the subsidiary where the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences, carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses, to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilized, except:

- Where the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.
- In respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in the subsidiary, deferred tax assets are recognized only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilized.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilized.

Unrecognized deferred tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and are recognized to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax relating to items recognized outside profit or loss is recognized outside profit or loss. Deferred tax items are recognized in correlation to the underlying transaction either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset, if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current income tax liabilities and the deferred tax relates to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

NTG CLARITY NETWORKS INC.

Notes to the Unaudited Interim Consolidated Financial Statements

September 30, 2020 and 2019

4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd)

(d) Taxes (cont'd)

Sales tax

Revenues, expenses, liabilities and assets are recognized net of the amount of sales tax except:

- Where the sales tax incurred on a purchase of assets or services is not recoverable from the taxation authority, in which case the sales tax is recognized as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense item as applicable.
- Receivables and payables that are stated with the amount of sales tax included.

The net amount of sales tax recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included as part of receivables or payables in the statement of financial position.

(e) Government grants and assistance and investment tax credit

Government grants and assistance are recognized where there is reasonable assurance that the grant or assistance will be received and all attached conditions will be complied with. When the grant or assistance relates to an expense item, it is recognized as income over the period necessary to match the grant or assistance on a systematic basis to the costs that it is intended to compensate. Where the grant relates to an asset, it reduces the carrying amount of the asset. The grant is then recognized as income over the useful life of a depreciable asset by way of a reduced depreciation charge.

When government assistance is received which relates to expenses of future periods, the amount is deferred and amortized to income as the related expenditures are incurred. In 2018, the Corporation was engaged by the Ontario Centre of Excellence (OCE). The OCE recorded in the accounts was based on management's interpretation of the respective provisions which govern their eligibility. The claims are subject to review by the respective agencies before the refunds can be released. To the extent that collection is reasonably assured, OCE is recorded as a reduction to the underlying expense or asset to which it is attributable.

(f) Financial instruments - initial recognition and subsequent measurement

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized when the Corporation becomes party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transactions costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial instruments classified as amortized costs or FVTOCI are included with the carrying amount of such instruments. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial instruments classified as fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL) are recognized immediately in the profit or loss within the consolidated statements of comprehensive income.

4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd)

(f) Financial instruments - initial recognition and subsequent measurement (cont'd)

(i) Financial assets

The Corporation classifies its financial assets in the following measurement categories: those to be measured at amortized cost and those to be measured subsequently at fair value (either through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI), or through profit or loss (FVTPL)). The classification depends on the entity's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual terms of cash flows.

Financial assets at amortized cost

Financial assets that meet the following conditions are measured at amortized cost less impairment losses: the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specific dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding; and the financial asset was not acquired principally for the purpose of selling in the near term or for short term profit making (held for trading).

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

All other financial assets, except equity and debt instruments as described below, are remeasured at fair value and classified as fair value through profit or loss. The gains or losses, if any, arising on remeasurement of FVTPL are recognized in profit or loss within the consolidated statements of comprehensive income.

The method of measurement of instruments in debt instruments will depend on the business model in which the instrument is held. For instruments in equity instruments, it will depend on whether the Corporation has made an irrevocable election at the time of initial recognition to account for the equity instrument at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI). Financial assets with embedded derivatives are considered in their entirety when determining whether their cash flows are solely payment of principal and interest.

(ii) Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified as FVTPL when the financial liability is either held for trading or is designated at FVTPL. Financial liabilities at FVTPL are remeasured in subsequent reporting periods at fair value. Any gains or losses arising on remeasurement of held for trading financial liabilities are recognized in profit or loss within the consolidated statements of comprehensive income. Such gains or losses recognized in profit or loss includes any interest paid on the financial liabilities. Financial liabilities that are not held for trading and are not designated as FVTPL are measured at amortized cost. The carrying amounts of financial liabilities that are measured at amortized cost are determined based on the effective interest rate method.

4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd)

(f) Financial instruments - initial recognition and subsequent measurement (cont'd)

(ii) Financial liabilities (cont'd)

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortized cost of a financial liability (or financial asset) and of allocating interest expense (or income) over the expected life of the financial liability (or financial asset). All financial assets and financial liabilities held by the Corporation are measured at amortized cost.

Impairment

The Corporation assesses on a forward looking basis the expected credit losses associated with its assets carried at amortized cost and FVTOCI. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk. For trade receivables only, the Corporation applies the simplified approach permitted by IFRS 9, which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognized from initial recognition of the receivables.

The Corporation has applied IFRS 9 retrospectively, but has elected not to restate comparative information as there is no impact on the financial statements of the Corporation from adopting IFRS 9. As a result, the comparative information provided continues to be accounted for in accordance with the Corporation's previous accounting policy which reflects the same measurement of IFRS 9.

The accounting policies were changed to comply with the full requirements of IFRS 9 as issued by the IASB. IFRS 9 replaces the provisions of IAS 39 that relate to the recognition, classification and measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities; derecognition of financial instruments; impairment of financial assets and hedge accounting. IFRS 9 also significantly amends other standards dealing with financial instruments such as IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures. The total impact on retained earnings due to classification and measurement of financial instruments as at January 1, 2016 and the date of these financial statements was Nil.

(iii) Offsetting of Financial Instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the statement of financial position if, and only if, there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

(g) Compound Instruments

The component parts of compound instruments (e.g., debt issued with warrants) issued by the Corporation are classified separately as financial liabilities and equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument. At the date of issue, the fair value of the liability component is estimated using the prevailing market interest rate for similar debt without warrants.

NTG CLARITY NETWORKS INC.

Notes to the Unaudited Interim Consolidated Financial Statements

September 30, 2020 and 2019

4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd)

(g) Compound Instruments (cont'd)

This amount is recorded as a liability on the amortized cost basis using the effective interest method until extinguished or at the instrument's maturity date.

The warrants classified as equity are determined by deducting the amount of the liability component from the fair value of the instrument as a whole. This is recognized and included in equity and is not subsequently remeasured.

Warrants classified as equity will remain in equity until the conversion option is exercised, in which case the balance recognized in equity will be transferred to common shares within equity. When the warrants remain unexercised at their maturity date, the balance recognized in equity will be transferred to retained earnings or deficit. No gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss upon conversion or expiration of the warrants. Transaction costs that relate to the issue of the instruments are allocated to the liability and equity components in proportion to the allocation of the gross proceeds. Transaction costs relating to the equity component are recognized directly in equity. Transaction costs relating to the liability component are included in the carrying amount of the liability component and are amortized over the life of the debt using the effective interest method.

(h) Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting

The Corporation has not entered into any derivative financial instruments and has not applied hedge accounting for the periods ending September 30, 2020 and September 30, 2019.

(i) Treasury shares

Own equity instruments which are reacquired (treasury shares) are recognized at cost and deducted from equity. No gain or loss is recognized in the statement of profit and loss and comprehensive income on the purchase, sale, issue, or cancellation of the Corporation's own equity instruments. Any difference between the carrying amount and the consideration is recognized in capital reserves.

(j) Property and equipment

Property and equipment is stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses (if any). Such cost includes the cost of replacing part of the property and equipment and borrowing costs for long term construction projects if the recognition criterion are met.

When significant parts of property and equipment are required to be replaced in intervals, the Corporation recognizes such parts as individual assets with specific useful lives and depreciation, respectively.

NTG CLARITY NETWORKS INC.

Notes to the Unaudited Interim Consolidated Financial Statements

September 30, 2020 and 2019

4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd)

(j) Property and equipment (cont'd)

Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognized in the carrying amount of the property and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognized in the statement of profit and loss and comprehensive income as incurred. The present value of the expected cost for the decommissioning of the asset, if any, after its use is included in the cost of the respective asset if the recognition criteria for a provision are met.

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the asset as follows:

Computer software	Straight-line 1-2 years
Computer equipment	Straight-line 2-4 years
Office equipment	Straight-line 4-10 years
Leasehold improvements	Straight-line over the lesser of the expected term of the lease or the useful life of the asset

An item of property and equipment and any significant part initially recognized is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the statement of profit and loss and comprehensive income when the asset is derecognized.

The assets' residual values, useful lives, and methods of depreciation are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

(k) Leases

Finance leases, which transfer to the Corporation substantially all the risks and benefits incidental to ownership of the leased item, are capitalized at the commencement of the lease at the fair value of the leased property or, if lower, at the present value of the minimum lease payments. Lease payments are apportioned between finance charges and reduction of the lease liability so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance charges are recognized in the statement of profit and loss and comprehensive income.

Leased assets are depreciated over the useful life of the asset. However, if there is no reasonable certainty that the Corporation will obtain ownership by the end of the lease term, the asset is depreciated over the shorter of the estimated useful life of the asset and the lease term. For the years September 30, 2020 and September 30, 2019, the Corporation did not hold any finance leases. Operating lease payments are recognized as an expense in the statement of profit and loss and comprehensive income on a straight line basis over the lease term.

NTG CLARITY NETWORKS INC.

Notes to the Unaudited Interim Consolidated Financial Statements

September 30, 2020 and 2019

4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd)

(l) Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction, or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial year of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalized as part of the cost of the respective assets. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the year they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that the Corporation incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds. For the years ending September 30, 2020 and September 30, 2019, the Corporation did not capitalize any borrowing cost.

(m) Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortization and any accumulated impairment losses. Certain internally generated intangible assets are capitalized, as they meet the criterion under IAS 38.

(n) Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

(o) Product development costs

Research and product development costs include out of pocket cost and direct overhead. Research costs are expensed as incurred. Product development costs are expensed as incurred unless they meet the IAS 38 criterion for deferral and amortization.

Development activities involve a plan or design for the production of a new core of substantially improved products and processes. Development expenditure is capitalized only if development costs can be measured reliably, the product or process is technically and commercially feasible, future economic benefits are probable, and the Corporation intends to and has sufficient resources to complete development and to use or sell the asset. The expenditure capitalized includes the cost of materials, direct labour and overhead costs that are directly attributable to preparing the asset for its intended use. All other development expenditure is recognized in statement of profit and loss and comprehensive income as incurred.

Capitalized development costs (intangible asset) with finite useful lives are amortized over their estimated useful lives. The amortization methods and estimated useful lives of intangible assets are reviewed annually. Intangible assets are tested for impairment as required by IAS 38 and IAS 36 if there are indicators of impairment. If any such indication exists, the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. An impairment loss is recognized whenever the carrying amount of the intangible assets or the cash-generating unit exceeds their recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognized in the statements of comprehensive income. Amortization is provided on a straight line basis over 10 years.

4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd)

(p) Impairment of non-financial assets

The Corporation assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset or cash-generating unit (CGU) may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Corporation estimates the asset's (CGU) recoverable amount. An asset's (CGU) recoverable amount is the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. Where the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

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 or cash-generating unit (CGU). In determining fair value less costs of disposal, an appropriate valuation model is used. The Corporation has cash-generating units which impairment could be tested against. The Corporation had no goodwill or indefinite life intangible assets for the years ending September 30, 2020 and September 30, 2019.

Impairment losses of continuing operations are recognized in the statement of profit and loss and comprehensive income in those expense categories consistent with the function and nature of the impaired asset.

For non-financial assets, an assessment is made at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that previously recognized impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. If such indication exists, the Corporation estimates the non-financial asset's or cash-generating unit's recoverable amount.

A previously recognized impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the non-financial asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognized. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the non-financial asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognized for the non-financial asset in prior periods. Such reversal is recognized in the statement of profit and loss and comprehensive income.

(q) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the statement of financial position comprise cash at banks and on hand and short term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less. The Corporation uses the indirect method of reporting cash flow from operating activities.

(r) Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Corporation has a present obligation, legal or constructive, as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

NTG CLARITY NETWORKS INC.

Notes to the Unaudited Interim Consolidated Financial Statements

September 30, 2020 and 2019

4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd)

(r) Provisions (cont'd)

Where the Corporation expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognized as a separate asset but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain.

The expense relating to any provision is presented in the statement of profit and loss and comprehensive income net of any reimbursement. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre tax rate that reflects, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. Where discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as a finance cost.

A provision for warranties is recognized when the underlying products or services are sold. The provision is based on the expected warranty data and an expected weighting of all possible outcome against their associated probabilities.

A provision for restructuring is recognized when the Corporation has approved a detailed and formal restructuring plan, and the restructuring either has commenced or has been announced publicly. No provision is made for future operating losses.

A provision for onerous contracts is recognized when the expected benefits to be derived by the Corporation from a contract are lower than the unavoidable cost of meeting its obligation under the contract. The provision is measured at the present value of the lower of the expected cost of terminating the contract and the expected cost net cost of continuing with the contract.

Before a provision is established, the Corporation recognizes any impairment loss on the asset associated with the contract.

(s) Basic and diluted earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the income for the year by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the year. The Corporation uses the treasury stock method for calculating the dilutive effect of the outstanding stock options and other dilutive securities.

Under the treasury stock method, the weighted average number of common shares outstanding used for the calculation of diluted income per share assumes that the proceeds to be received on the exercise of dilutive share options are used to repurchase common shares at the average market price during the year.

(t) Share-based compensation

The Corporation has a share-based compensation plan. The Corporation accounts for share-based compensation options granted to employees and consultants using the fair value method. Under this method, compensation expense for share-based compensation granted is measured at the fair value at the grant date, using the Black Scholes option valuation model.

NTG CLARITY NETWORKS INC.

Notes to the Unaudited Interim Consolidated Financial Statements

September 30, 2020 and 2019

4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd)

(t) Share-based compensation (cont'd)

In accordance with the fair value method, the Corporation recognizes estimated compensation expense related to share-based compensation over the vesting period of the options granted, with the related credit being charged to capital reserves. Consideration paid by employees on the exercise of share-based compensation is recorded as capital stock and the related share-based compensation is transferred from capital reserves to capital stock.

5. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS, ESTIMATES, AND ASSUMPTIONS

The preparation of the Corporation's consolidated financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates, and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets, and liabilities, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities, at the end of the reporting years. However, uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the asset or liability affected in future years.

In the process of applying the Corporation's accounting policies, management has made the following judgments, which has the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the consolidated financial statements.

Revenues

The Corporation derives revenue from fees charged to customers for licenses for software products and for professional services (support, consulting, development, training, etc.). Some of the software arrangements may contain multiple elements (product sales and professional services). The Corporation accounts for software, consulting and other service deliverables as separate units of accounting and allocate revenue based on their individual fair values.

The revenue amounts allocated to the individual elements are recognized when the revenue recognition criteria have been met for the respective element. When services are essential to the functionality of the software, the software does not have standalone value and is combined with the essential services as a single element.

Unbilled revenues

Unbilled revenue is revenue which had been earned and therefore recognized in compliance with IFRS, but which has not been billed to the client(s) due to contract terms and/or billing cycle. Revenue can be recognized for projects based on time and materials, for professional services or on a percentage of completion basis for product implementation and support. Both can result in unbilled revenue until the customer is invoiced.

NTG CLARITY NETWORKS INC.**Notes to the Unaudited Interim Consolidated Financial Statements**September 30, 2020 and 2019

5. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS, ESTIMATES, AND ASSUMPTIONS (cont'd)**Impairment of non-financial assets**

Impairment exists when the carrying value of a non-financial asset or cash-generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. The value in use calculation is based on a discounted cash flow model. The cash flows are derived from the Corporation's budget and do not include restructuring activities, if any, that the Corporation is not yet committed to or significant future investments that will enhance the non-financial asset's performance of the cash-generating unit being tested.

The recoverable amount is most sensitive to the discount rate used for the discounted cash flow model as well as the expected future cash inflows and the growth rate used for extrapolation purposes. The key assumptions used to determine the recoverable amount for the different cash-generating units may include a sensitivity analysis.

Taxes

Uncertainties exist with respect to the interpretation of complex tax regulations and the amount and timing of future taxable income. Given the range of business relationships and the long term nature of existing contractual agreements, differences arising between the actual results and the assumptions made, or future changes to such assumptions, could necessitate future adjustments to tax income and expense already recorded.

The Corporation may establish provisions, based on reasonable estimates, for possible consequences of audits by the tax authorities. The amount of such provisions is based on various factors, such as experience of previous tax audits and differing interpretations of tax regulations by the taxable entity and the responsible tax authority.

Deferred tax assets, if any, are recognized for all unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the losses can be utilized. Significant management judgment is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognized, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies.

Share-based compensation

The Corporation has a share-based compensation plan. The Corporation accounts for share-based compensation options granted to employees and consultants using the fair value method determined using the Black Scholes option valuation model. The estimated compensation expense related to share-based compensation is recognized over the vesting period of the options granted, with the related credit being charged to contributed surplus. Consideration paid by employees on the exercise of share-based compensation is recorded as capital stock and the related share-based compensation is transferred from capital reserves to capital stock.

NTG CLARITY NETWORKS INC.**Notes to the Unaudited Interim Consolidated Financial Statements**

September 30, 2020 and 2019

5. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS, ESTIMATES, AND ASSUMPTIONS (cont'd)**Fair value of financial instruments**

Where the fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the statement of financial position cannot be derived from active markets, they are determined using valuation techniques including the discounted cash flows model. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgment is required in establishing fair values. The judgments include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk, and volatility. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments.

6. STANDARDS ISSUED BUT NOT YET EFFECTIVE

As at October 30, 2020, the date of authorization of these financial statements, certain new standards, amendments, and interpretations to existing IFRS standards have been published but are not yet effective and have not been adopted by the Corporation.

All other standards were early adopted as explained in the prior year's financial statements.

7. OPERATING SEGMENT INFORMATION

For management purposes, the Corporation is organized into two operating segments.

The Corporation's chief decision makers; the Chief Executive Officer, the President and the Chief Financial Officer, tracks the Corporation's operations by country.

These country segments represent the Corporation's reportable operating segments, which are used to manage the business. The Corporation analyses the performance of its operating segments based on expenditures and revenue growth.

Statement of profit and loss for the three months ending September 30, 2020

For the three months ending September 30, 2020	NTG Canada	NTG Egypt	Consolidated Total
Revenue	\$ 1,639,252	\$ 593,996	\$ 2,233,248
Total revenue	\$ 1,639,252	\$ 593,996	\$ 2,233,248
Gross margin	\$ 674,701	\$ 171,541	\$ 846,241
Expenses	(302,616)	(238,752)	(541,369)
Provision for bad debt	-	-	-
Depreciation / Amortization	(5,548)	(7,452)	(12,999)
Interest	(34,856)	(10,502)	(45,358)
Exchange (loss) on translation	-	5,544	5,544
Net income before taxes	\$ 331,681	\$ (79,622)	\$ 252,059
Taxes	-	-	-
Net income after taxes	\$ 331,681	\$ (79,622)	\$ 252,059

NTG CLARITY NETWORKS INC.**Notes to the Unaudited Interim Consolidated Financial Statements**

September 30, 2020 and 2019

7. OPERATING SEGMENT INFORMATION (cont'd)**Statement of profit and loss for the three months ending September 30, 2019**

For the three months ending September 30, 2019	NTG Canada	NTG Egypt	Consolidated Total
Revenue	\$ 57,959	\$ 517,635	\$ 575,594
Total revenue	\$ 57,959	\$ 517,635	\$ 575,594
Gross margin	\$ (849,878)	\$ 31,854	\$ (818,024)
Expenses	(1,357,231)	(243,115)	(1,600,346)
Depreciation / Amortization	(99,093)	(4,275)	(103,367)
Provision for bad debt	(2,379,114)	–	(2,379,114)
Interest	(338,132)	–	(338,132)
Exchange loss on translation	–	28,516	28,516
Net income before taxes	\$ (5,023,448)	\$ (187,019)	\$ (5,210,467)
Taxes	–	–	–
Net income after taxes	\$ (5,023,448)	\$ (187,019)	\$ (5,210,467)

Statement of profit and loss for the nine months ending September 30, 2020

For the nine months ending September 30, 2020	NTG Canada	NTG Egypt	Consolidated Total
Revenue	\$ 4,657,991	\$ 1,701,232	\$ 6,359,223
Total revenue	\$ 4,657,991	\$ 1,701,232	\$ 6,359,223
Gross margin	\$ 1,731,690	\$ 629,211	\$ 2,360,901
Expenses	(2,409,651)	(612,266)	(3,021,917)
Provision for bad debt	(260,555)	–	(260,555)
Depreciation / Amortization	(17,421)	(13,006)	(30,427)
Interest	(155,964)	(42,907)	(198,871)
Exchange (loss) on translation	–	(215,524)	(215,524)
Net income before taxes	\$ (1,111,902)	\$ (254,491)	\$ (1,366,393)
Taxes	–	–	–
Net income after taxes	\$ (1,111,902)	\$ (254,491)	\$ (1,366,393)

Statement of profit and loss for the nine months ending September 30, 2019

	NTG Canada	NTG Egypt	Consolidated Total
Revenue	\$ 4,279,644	\$ 1,947,593	\$ 6,227,237
Total revenue	\$ 4,279,644	\$ 1,947,593	\$ 6,227,237
Gross margin	\$ 1,261,013	\$ 480,095	\$ 1,741,107
Expenses	(3,022,958)	(711,604)	(3,725,300)
Depreciation / Amortization	(298,213)	(12,357)	(319,831)
Provision for bad debt	(2,379,114)	–	(2,379,114)
Interest	(667,075)	–	(667,075)
Exchange loss on translation	–	155,296	155,296
Net income before taxes	\$ (5,106,347)	\$ (88,570)	\$ (5,194,917)
Taxes	–	–	–
Net income after taxes	\$ (5,106,347)	\$ (88,570)	\$ (5,194,917)

NTG CLARITY NETWORKS INC.**Notes to the Unaudited Interim Consolidated Financial Statements**

September 30, 2020 and 2019

7. OPERATING SEGMENT INFORMATION (cont'd)**Long term asset additions for the three months ended September 30, 2020**

	NTG Canada	NTG Egypt	Consolidated Total
Asset additions for the three months ending September 30, 2020			
Property and equipment	\$ –	\$ 12,092	\$ 12,092
Intangible assets	–	–	–
	\$ –	\$ 12,092	\$ 12,092

Long term asset additions for the three months ended September 30, 2019

	NTG Canada	NTG Egypt	Consolidated Total
Asset additions for the three months ending September 30, 2019			
Property and equipment	\$ 558	\$ 292	\$ 850
Intangible assets	–	–	–
	\$ 558	\$ 292	\$ 850

Long term assets for the nine months ended September 30, 2020

	NTG Canada	NTG Egypt	Consolidated Total
Assets as at September 30, 2020			
Property and equipment	\$ –	\$ 18,581	\$ 18,581
Intangible assets	–	–	–
	\$ –	\$ 18,581	\$ 18,581

Long term assets for the nine months ended September 30, 2019

	NTG Canada	NTG Egypt	Consolidated Total
Assets as at September 30, 2019			
Property and equipment	\$ 843	\$ 1,708	\$ 2,551
Intangible assets	–	–	–
	\$ 843	\$ 1,708	\$ 2,551

The Corporation determines the geographic location of revenues based on the location of its customers.

NTG CLARITY NETWORKS INC.**Notes to the Unaudited Interim Consolidated Financial Statements**

September 30, 2020 and 2019

7. OPERATING SEGMENT INFORMATION (cont'd)

Sales by geographic location for the three months ending Sept. 30,	2020	2019
Canada	\$ 19,985	\$ 11,513
Saudi Arabia	1,435,308	14,665
Egypt	593,996	517,635
Kuwait	–	19,793
Oman	183,959	11,988
	\$ 2,233,248	\$ 575,594

Sales by geographic location for the nine months ending Sept. 30,	2020	2019
Canada	\$ 71,375	\$ 64,550
Saudi Arabia	3,856,006	2,692,625
Egypt	1,701,232	1,947,593
Kuwait	30,531	775,739
Oman	700,079	746,730
	\$ 6,359,223	\$ 6,227,237

The majority of the Corporation's revenue is derived from the telecommunication industry and was earned through service contracts from a few customers, however the distribution is improving. In Q3 2020, 23% (Q3 2019: 17%) of the Corporation's revenue was derived from one customer.

Receivables by segment	September 30, 2020	December 31, 2019
Canada	\$ 1,395,241	\$ 1,417,464
Egypt	568,864	929,360
	\$ 1,964,105	\$ 2,346,824

As at September 30, 2020, approximately 11% (December 31, 2019: 12%; Q3 2019: 13%) of the Corporation's trade accounts receivable balance was from one customer.

Payables by segment for the period ending	September 30, 2020	December 31, 2019
Canada	\$ 6,986,361	\$ 6,252,065
Egypt	568,864	189,966
	\$ 7,555,225	\$ 6,442,031

Bank indebtedness by segment for the period ending	September 30, 2020	December 31, 2019
Canada	\$ –	\$ –
Egypt	594,746	–
	\$ 594,746	\$ –

NTG CLARITY NETWORKS INC.**Notes to the Unaudited Interim Consolidated Financial Statements**

September 30, 2020 and 2019

8. INCOME TAXES

As of December 31, 2019, the Corporation has available income tax losses in the amounts of \$16,117,458 for the Canadian federal and provincial tax purposes which may be carried forward to reduce future years' taxable income which expire as follows:

2036	\$	8,616,359
2037		674,867
2038		(8,418)
2039		6,834,650
	\$	16,117,458

9. EARNINGS PER SHARE

Basic earnings per share amounts are calculated by dividing net income for the year attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted earnings per share amounts are calculated by dividing the net income attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the year plus the weighted average number of common shares, if any, that would be issued on conversion of all the dilutive potential effects.

The outstanding number and type of securities that could potentially dilute basic net income per share in the future but that were not included in the computation of diluted net income per shares because to do so would have reduced the earnings per share (anti-dilutive) for the year presented are as noted below.

The following outstanding instruments could have a dilutive effect in the future:

As at September 30, 2020

Options – Share-based payments (Note a) 3,382,000

Note a: all had vested as of September 30, 2020.

The following reflects the earnings and unit data used in the basic and diluted earnings per share computations:

September 30,		2020		2019
Net earnings (loss) attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent for basic earnings	\$	(1,366,393)	\$	(5,194,917)
Net earnings (loss) attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent adjusted for the effect of dilution	\$	(1,366,393)	\$	(5,194,917)

NTG CLARITY NETWORKS INC.**Notes to the Unaudited Interim Consolidated Financial Statements**

September 30, 2020 and 2019

9. EARNINGS PER SHARE (cont'd)

September 30,	2020	2019
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding for basic earnings per share	100,102,355	56,102,355
Weighted average number with the effect of dilution on common shares	103,534,355	59,836,540
Income per share (basic)	\$ (0.01)	\$ (0.09)
Income per share (diluted)	\$ (0.01)	\$ (0.09)

10. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash and cash equivalents comprise of cash at banks and on hand in the amount of \$92,299 as at September 30, 2020 (December 31, 2019: \$31,068; September 30, 2019: \$24,297).

11. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	September 30, 2020	December 31, 2019
Trade receivables	\$ 1,053,593	\$ 1,816,814
Less: Impaired	-	(15,141)
Trade receivables after impairment	1,053,593	1,801,673
Unbilled revenue	483,784	447,682
Less: Impaired	-	-
Unbilled revenue after impairment	483,784	447,682
Total trade receivables and unbilled revenue after impairment	1,537,377	2,249,355
Receivables from tax authorities	212,306	171,354
HST and foreign sales tax receivable (payable)	191,758	(82,335)
Cash Advance	14,214	-
Other receivables	8,450	8,450
Total trade and other receivables	\$ 1,964,105	\$ 2,346,824

Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on 30-180 day terms.

At September 30, 2020, the Corporation provision for bad debt in the amount of \$260,555 (December 31, 2019: \$2,129,681), no impairment of trades receivables (December 31, 2019: \$1,322,485) and no impairment of unbilled revenues (December 31, 2019: \$807,196).

NTG CLARITY NETWORKS INC.**Notes to the Unaudited Interim Consolidated Financial Statements**

September 30, 2020 and 2019

11. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES (cont'd)

Neither past due nor impaired	September 30, 2020	December 31, 2019
Current	\$ 543,819	\$ 437,741
31 – 60 days	209,251	803,890
61 – 90 days	73,062	103,966
91 – 180 days	148,459	379,379
Past due but not impaired		
Greater than 180 days	79,002	91,838
	\$ 1,053,593	\$ 1,816,814

Unbilled revenue consists of service revenue that has already been rendered as at September 30, 2020 and recognized in accordance with the Corporation's revenue recognition policy from Note 3.

12. PREPAID EXPENSES AND DEPOSITS

	September 30, 2020	December 31, 2019
Prepaid rent	\$ 96,942	\$ 58,398
Prepaid insurance	34,015	58,704
Other prepaids	14,215	8,307
	\$ 145,172	\$ 125,409

13. BID/PERFORMANCE AND BID BONDS

At September 30, 2020, of the \$80,014 in performance bonds (December 31, 2019: \$85,675), \$37,634 (December 31, 2019: \$36,134) was for two bid bonds and one performance bond in Saudi Arabia (KSA), to guarantee delivery against work on various projects. \$ 42,380 (December 31, 2019: \$49,541) was for various bid bonds in Egypt.

Performance bonds typically remain in place for a period of one year from the start of the project and are released back to the Corporation when the project is completed subsequent to customer acceptance. Bid bonds are typically in place for a 90-120 day period but can be extended. The bonds are non-interest bearing.

As of September 30, 2020, the Corporation has no EDC-supported bonds. At September 30, 2019, the Corporation had EDC-supported bonds; one advance payment guarantee and one performance bond in the amount of approximately \$145,501 with premiums of \$Nil and \$Nil for the three and nine months periods.

NTG CLARITY NETWORKS INC.**Notes to the Unaudited Interim Consolidated Financial Statements**

September 30, 2020 and 2019

14. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

The amount of borrowing costs capitalized during the period ending September 30, 2020 was \$Nil (September and December 31, 2019: \$Nil).

	Furniture and Equipment	Computer Equipment	Computer Software	Total
Cost:				
At January 31, 2019	\$575,421	\$806,554	\$400,996	\$1,782,971
Additions	1,281	1,269	-	2,551
Disposals	-	-	-	-
At September 30, 2019	\$576,702	\$807,823	\$400,996	\$1,785,522
Additions	-	9,208	-	9,208
Disposals	320	-	-	320
At December 31, 2019	\$576,382	\$817,031	\$400,996	\$1,794,409
Additions	2,456	16,126	-	18,581
Disposals	-	-	-	-
At September 30, 2020	\$578,838	\$833,157	\$400,996	\$1,812,990
Depreciation and impairment:				
At January 31, 2019	\$434,631	\$770,051	\$356,309	\$1,560,991
Depreciation for the period	14,580	22,898	-	37,478
Impairment	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-
At September 30, 2019	\$449,211	\$792,949	\$356,309	\$1,598,469
Depreciation for the period	4,787	12,001	-	16,788
Impairment	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-
At December 31, 2019	\$453,998	\$804,950	\$356,309	\$1,615,247
Depreciation for the period	12,560	18,025	-	30,586
Impairment	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-
At September 30, 2020	\$466,558	\$822,975	\$356,309	\$1,645,833
Net book value:				
At September 30, 2020	\$112,280	\$10,182	\$44,687	\$167,158
At December 31, 2019	\$122,394	\$12,081	\$44,687	\$179,162
At September 30, 2019	\$127,491	\$14,875	\$44,687	\$187,053

NTG CLARITY NETWORKS INC.**Notes to the Unaudited Interim Consolidated Financial Statements**

September 30, 2020 and 2019

15. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Intangible assets related to the upgrade of the internally developed NTS software product and to the new software product (StageEM) in 2016. Expenditures on development of the software are recognized as an asset from the time the Corporation has determined an indefinite future economic benefit exists.

NTS is a retail management software for telecommunication companies. During Q3 2020, \$Nil was capitalized (Q3 2019: \$Nil), \$Nil was amortized (Q3 2019: \$91,104), and \$Nil was written off (Q3 2019: \$Nil).

StageEM is a goal focused integrated software solution that improves organizational efficiency by integrating strategic planning, business planning, demand and capacity management, operation optimizations, portfolio project management and analytics. During Q3 2020, \$Nil was capitalized (Q3 2019: \$Nil), \$Nil was amortized (Q3 2019: \$Nil), and \$Nil was written off (Q3 2019: \$Nil).

	NTS Development Costs		StageEM Development Costs		Total
Cost:					
At January 1, 2019	\$	3,644,168	\$	4,433,136	\$ 8,077,304
Additions		–		–	–
Disposals		–		–	–
At December 31, 2019	\$	3,644,168	\$	4,433,136	\$ 8,077,304
Additions		–		–	–
Disposals		–		–	–
At September 30, 2020	\$	3,644,168	\$	4,433,136	\$ 8,077,304
Amortization and impairment:					
At January 1, 2019	\$	2,634,767	\$	4,433,136	\$ 7,067,903
Amortization charge for the period		364,417		–	364,417
Impairment		644,985		–	644,985
Disposals		–		–	–
At December 31, 2019	\$	3,644,168	\$	4,433,136	\$ 8,077,304
Amortization for the period		–		–	–
Impairment		–		–	–
Disposals		–		–	–
At September 30, 2020	\$	3,644,168	\$	4,433,136	\$ 8,077,304
Net book value:					
At September 30, 2020	\$	–	\$	–	\$ –
At December 31, 2019	\$	–	\$	–	\$ –

NTG CLARITY NETWORKS INC.**Notes to the Unaudited Interim Consolidated Financial Statements**

September 30, 2020 and 2019

16. ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND ACCRUED LIABILITIES

	September 30, 2020	December 31, 2019
Trade payables	\$ 3,926,280	\$ 3,458,701
Accrued liabilities	288,378	85,949
Related parties payable	55,417	446,003
Taxes payable	292,853	50,457
Other accounts payable	2,992,297	2,466,809
	\$ 7,555,225	\$ 6,507,919

17. OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS AND FINANCIAL LIABILITIES**(a) Other financial liabilities****Indebtedness**

	September 30, 2020	December 31, 2019
Indebtedness (Long-term debt)	\$ 7,100,712	\$ 7,100,712
Foreign bank indebtedness	594,746	–
	\$ 7,695,458	\$ 7,100,712

Effective December 16, 2019, all the rights, title and interest of the Bank in the Indebtedness and the Security together the full benefit of all powers and all covenants and provisions contained in the Security was assigned to a numbered Company controlled by Ashraf Zaghloul, NTG CEO and Kristine Lewis, NTG President. The Indebtedness is secured by a General Security Agreement (GSA) over the assets of the Corporation and all terms, including annual interest rates, are the same as with the Bank.

As of September 30, 2020, overdraft facility with QNB bank in Egypt is 7 million pounds (approximately \$594,746) with an interest rate of 18%.

As of September 30, 2020, the Corporation has no EDC-supported bonds. At September 30, 2019, the Corporation had one advance payment guarantee and one performance bond issued under its EDC-supported bonding facility in the amount of approximately \$145,501 with year to date premiums of \$Nil.

(b) Fair values

Set out below is a comparison by class of the carrying amount and fair value of the Corporation's financial instruments that are carried in the financial statements.

NTG CLARITY NETWORKS INC.**Notes to the Unaudited Interim Consolidated Financial Statements**

September 30, 2020 and 2019

17. OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS AND FINANCIAL LIABILITIES (cont'd)**(b) Fair values (cont'd)**

	Carrying Amount		Fair Value	
	September 30, 2020	December 31, 2019	September 30, 2020	December 31, 2019
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$92,299	\$31,068	\$92,299	\$31,068
Trade and accounts receivable	1,964,105	2,346,824	1,964,105	2,346,824
Performance bonds	80,014	85,675	80,014	85,675
Total Financial Assets	\$2,136,418	\$2,463,567	\$2,136,418	\$2,463,567

	Carrying Amount		Fair Value	
	September 30, 2020	December 31, 2019	September 30, 2020	December 31, 2019
Financial liabilities				
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$7,555,225	\$6,507,919	\$7,555,225	\$6,507,919
Foreign bank indebtedness	594,746	–	594,746	–
Due to related parties	–	566,699	–	566,699
Long-term debt	7,100,712	7,100,712	7,100,712	7,100,712
Total Financial Liabilities	\$15,250,683	\$14,175,330	\$15,250,683	\$14,175,330

The fair value of the financial assets and financial liabilities are included at the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in an orderly transaction between market participants in an arm's length transaction at the measurement date. The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair values:

- Trade and other accounts receivables, accounts payable and accrued liabilities, other current liabilities approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.
- Fair values of quoted instruments are based on price quotations at the reporting date. The fair value of unquoted instruments and other financial liabilities (loans payable) are estimated by discounting future cash flows using rates currently available for debt on similar terms, credit risk, and remaining maturities.

Fair value hierarchy

As at September 30, 2020, the Corporation held cash measured at fair value. The Corporation uses the following hierarchy for determining and disclosing the fair value of financial instruments by valuation technique:

- **Level 1:** quoted (unadjusted) prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- **Level 2:** other techniques for which all inputs which have a significant effect on the recorded fair value are observable, either directly or indirectly.

NTG CLARITY NETWORKS INC.**Notes to the Unaudited Interim Consolidated Financial Statements**

September 30, 2020 and 2019

17. OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS AND FINANCIAL LIABILITIES (cont'd)**(b) Fair values (cont'd)****Fair value hierarchy (cont'd)**

- **Level 3:** techniques which use inputs which have a significant effect on the recorded fair value that are not based on observable market data.

Assets measured at fair value	September 30, 2020	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 92,299	\$ 92,299	\$ –	\$ –
No liabilities were measured at fair value	\$ –	\$ –	\$ –	\$ –

During the reporting period ending September 30, 2020, there were no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 fair value measurements, and no transfers into and out of Level 3 fair value measurements.

18. EQUITY INSTRUMENTS**(a) Common shares**

As at September 30, 2020, the authorized share capital consists of an unlimited number of first preferred shares, second preferred shares and common shares. To date, no first or second preferred shares have been issued. Before any shares of a particular preferred share series are issued the directors of the Corporation, by resolution shall fix the dividend rates, whether the dividends are cumulative and the redemption price of the redeemable shares.

Changes in the issued common shares of the Corporation are as follows:

	Common Shares	Amount
Balance, January 1, 2019	48,662,355	\$ 9,752,186
Shares issued on exercise of share options (i)	240,000	24,000
Allocation of contributed surplus (i)	–	12,000
Shares issued on debt for shares transaction (ii)	7,200,000	360,000
Balance, September 30, 2019	56,102,355	\$ 10,148,186
Shares issued on exercise of share options	–	–
Allocation of contributed surplus	–	–
Balance, December 31, 2019	56,102,355	\$ 10,148,186
Shares issued on exercise of share options	–	–
Allocation of contributed surplus	–	–
Shares issued on debt for shares transaction (iii)	44,000,000	660,000
Balance, September 30, 2020	100,102,355	\$ 10,808,186

- (i) In 2019, a total of 240,000 options were exercised, with a total value of \$24,000. This resulted in a re-allocation of contributed surplus to capital stock in the amount of \$12,000.

NTG CLARITY NETWORKS INC.**Notes to the Unaudited Interim Consolidated Financial Statements**

September 30, 2020 and 2019

18. EQUITY INSTRUMENTS (cont'd)**(a) Common shares (cont'd)**

(ii) In 2019, the Corporation offered employees and consultants the opportunity to participate in debt for shares private placement. Subsequent to TSX approval, on February 28, 2019, the Corporation closed the offering and issued 7,200,000 common shares (at \$0.05 per share) for a total value \$360,000. 5,160,000 of these shares were issued to directors of the Corporation.

(iii) In 2020, the Corporation offered employees and consultants the opportunity to participate in debt for shares private placement. Subsequent to TSX approval, on May 6, 2020, the Corporation closed the offering and issued 44,000,000 common shares (at \$0.015 per share) for a total value \$660,000. 18,600,000 of these shares were issued to directors of the Corporation.

(b) Share-based payments

The Corporation has a formal stock option plan allowing the Corporation to issue options to its directors, officers, employees and consultants in order to attract and retain qualified and experienced individuals.

The Board of Directors determines the exercise price and the number of options to be granted as well as all the terms of conditions of the options. All options granted by the Corporation are nonassignable. The options generally expire three years subsequent to the date of grant and vest over two years.

No options were granted to non-employees during Q3 2020. Details of stock options are as follows:

	Options	Weighted average exercise price
Balance, 1 January 2019	3,570,000	\$ 0.10
Granted	870,000	\$ 0.10
Exercised	(240,000)	0.10
Expired	(253,000)	0.11
Balance, September 30, 2019	3,947,000	\$ 0.10
Granted	800,000	\$ 0.10
Exercised	–	–
Expired	(1,110,000)	0.10
Balance, December 31, 2019	3,637,000	\$ 0.10
Granted	100,000	\$ 0.10
Exercised	–	–
Expired	(355,000)	0.10
Balance, September 30, 2020	3,382,000	\$ 0.10

The stock options expire at various dates between November 2020 and September 2023.

NTG CLARITY NETWORKS INC.**Notes to the Unaudited Interim Consolidated Financial Statements**

September 30, 2020 and 2019

18. EQUITY INSTRUMENTS (cont'd)**(b) Share-based payments (cont'd)**

The weighted average expected contractual lives of outstanding and exercisable options are as follows:

Exercise Price	Options Outstanding		Options Exercisable	
	Number of outstanding Sept. 30/20	Expected life of option (years)	Number of outstanding Sept. 30/20	Expected life of option (years)
\$ 0.10	3,382,000	1.25	3,382,000	1.25
Total	3,382,000	1.25	3,382,000	1.25

Activity related to share based compensation is as follows:

For the three months ended September 30, 2020 the Corporation recorded \$2,000 (Q3 2019: \$7,702) as contributed surplus and compensation expense, which is measured at fair value at the date of grant and is expensed over the option's vesting period.

For the nine months ended September 30, 2020 the Corporation recorded \$4,133 (YTD 2019: \$17,421) as contributed surplus and compensation expense, which is measured as above. The weighted average fair value of options granted during 2020 is \$0.02 (YTD 2019: \$0.010).

In determining the amount of share based compensation, the Corporation used the Black-Scholes option pricing model to establish the fair value of options granted by applying the following assumptions:

September 30	2020	2019
Stock price	\$0.02	\$0.01
Risk-free interest rate	0.15%	1.65%
Expected life (years)	5 years	3 years
Expected dividend yield	0%	0%
Expected volatility	0%	104.99-135.35%
Fair value of options issued in the period	0.02	0.026

19. CONTRIBUTED SURPLUS

Contributed surplus for the period ending September 30, 2020 consisted of \$4,133 (Q3 2019: \$17,421; December 31, 2019: \$20,124) for share-based payments and re-allocation of contributed surplus on exercise of share options \$Nil (December 31, 2019: \$12,000; Q3 2019: \$12,000).

Opening balance January 1, 2020	\$ 1,804,824
Share-based payments	4,133
Reallocation on exercise of share options	—
Balance as at September 30, 2020	\$ 1,808,958

NTG CLARITY NETWORKS INC.**Notes to the Unaudited Interim Consolidated Financial Statements**

September 30, 2020 and 2019

20. DIVIDENDS PAID AND PROPOSED**Cash dividends**

The Corporation's practice is to not make dividend payments to shareholders.

21. COST OF SALES

The details of the Corporation's cost of sales are as follows:

	For the three months ended		For the nine months ended	
	September 30, 2020	September 30, 2019	September 30, 2020	September 30, 2019
Salaries	\$ 1,375,087	\$ 1,240,986	\$ 3,646,427	\$ 4,118,256
Travel	9,673	59,823	93,991	165,134
Other	2,247	92,809	257,904	202,740
Total	\$ 1,387,007	\$ 1,393,617	\$ 3,998,322	\$ 4,486,129

22. EXPENSES: DISCLOSURE OF FUNCTION EXPENSES

The details of the Corporation's function expenses are as follows:

Selling	For the three months ended		For the nine months ended	
	September 30, 2020	September 30, 2019	September 30, 2020	September 30, 2019
Salary and wages	\$ 184,066	\$ 273,464	\$ 558,184	\$ 838,062
Marketing and advertising	426	199,276	79,748	390,091
Mailing and courier	931	147	2,000	3,483
Professional services	222	103,647	9,038	117,821
Meals and entertainment	1,460	40,915	5,385	134,048
Total	\$ 187,105	\$ 617,450	\$ 654,355	\$ 1,483,505

General and Administrative	For the three months ended		For the nine months ended	
	September 30, 2020	September 30, 2019	September 30, 2020	September 30, 2019
Salary and wages	\$ 234,714	\$ 492,119	\$ 1,535,775	\$ 937,411
Occupancy	54,478	62,152	207,574	240,818
Consulting	1,598	14,995	60,858	80,798
Professional fees	1,271	22,360	102,931	140,858
Insurance	31,831	129,405	119,642	314,584
Dues and subscriptions	8,589	10,062	22,861	24,413
Bank setup and penalties	22,813	3,278	25,615	17,389
Telecommunication	16,109	4,396	47,563	44,611
Office equipment	312	694	2,177	2,618
Other	13,100	201,821	47,822	217,250
Total	\$ 384,815	\$ 941,281	\$ 2,172,818	\$ 2,020,750

NTG CLARITY NETWORKS INC.**Notes to the Unaudited Interim Consolidated Financial Statements**

September 30, 2020 and 2019

23. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

The financial statements include the financial statements of the Corporation and the subsidiaries listed in the following table:

Name	Country of Incorporation	Equity Interest
NTG Egypt Advanced Software (Subsidiary)	Egypt	95%
NTG Clarity Networks US Inc. (Subsidiary)	USA	100%

- a) The following tables provide the balances owing to key management and key management compensation for the periods:

	Interest Received	Amounts Owed by Related Parties	Amounts Owed to Related Parties
Key management personnel of the Corporation:			
September 30, 2020	–	–	\$ 55,417 *
September 30, 2019	–	\$300,000	\$ 748,100
Key management compensation			
		September 30, 2020	September 30, 2019
Short term employee benefits		\$ 122,822	\$ 748,100
Share-based payments		–	2,000
Total		\$ 122,822	\$ \$ 762,100

* Loans by related parties as disclosed in Note 16.

It should be noted that no salaries were accrued or paid to management in Q3 2020. Management (Ashraf Zaghloul and Kristine Lewis) is owed a total of \$1,452,448 for unpaid salaries, expenses, benefits and compensation, outstanding since 2016. These amounts are part of Other Accounts Payable in Note 16. Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities.

b) The Ultimate Parent

The Corporation is the ultimate parent entity.

Related Party Transactions

Certain inter-company transactions between the Corporation and its subsidiaries, which are related parties to the Corporation, have been eliminated.

Related parties include key management, the Board of Directors, close family members and entities which are controlled by these individuals as well as certain persons performing similar functions.

c) Entity with significant influence over the Corporation

No single entity or party (other than the directors) has significant influence over the Corporation. As at September 30, 2020 the Corporation has 100,102,355 common shares outstanding.

NTG CLARITY NETWORKS INC.

Notes to the Unaudited Interim Consolidated Financial Statements

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23. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES (cont'd)

Related parties (direct and indirect) holdings are as follows:

Ashraf Zaghoul, CEO	18,048,729
Kristine Lewis, CFO	15,526,749

Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties

There are no outstanding amounts owed by related parties (Q3 2019: \$300,000).

The Corporation's indebtedness is controlled by a numbered Company, controlled by Ashraf Zaghoul, NTG CEO and Kristine Lewis, NTG President.

The Indebtedness held by the Company is secured by a GSA over the assets of the Corporation. As of September 30, 2020, the debt amount is \$7,100,712. See Note 17(a) for more information.

There have been no guarantees provided or received for any related party receivables or payables, other than the Indebtedness described above. All other transactions with the related parties are carried out in the normal course of operations, and are recorded at fair value.

24. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

The Corporation's primary risk management objective is to protect the Corporation's balance sheet and cash flow.

The Corporation's principal financial liabilities comprise of bank overdraft, long term debt and trade and other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to raise finances for the Corporation's operations.

The Corporation is exposed to market risk, interest rate risk, foreign exchange risk, credit risk, and liquidity risk. The Corporation's senior management oversees the management of these risks. The Corporation's senior management is supported by a Committee that advises on financial risks and the appropriate financial risk governance framework for the Corporation.

The Committee provides assurance to the Corporation's senior management that the Corporation's financial risk taking activities are governed by appropriate policies and procedures and that financial risks are identified, measured, and managed in accordance with the Corporation's policies and group risk appetite. All derivative activities, if any, for risk management purposes are carried out by a team that has the appropriate skills, experience, and supervision. It is the Corporation's policy that no trading in derivatives for speculative purposes shall be undertaken.

The Board of Directors reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks which are summarized below.

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market prices comprise several types of risk: interest rate risk, currency risk, commodity price risk, and other price risk, such as equity risk.

NTG CLARITY NETWORKS INC.**Notes to the Unaudited Interim Consolidated Financial Statements**

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24. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (cont'd)**Interest rate risk**

The Corporation's exposure to interest rate fluctuations is primarily interest paid on its bank indebtedness and long-term loans. The Corporation has performed sensitivity analysis on interest rates at September 30, 2020 to determine how a change in interest rates would impact equity and net loss.

During the three and nine months ended September 30, 2020, the Corporation paid \$45,358 and \$198,871 respectively (Q3 2019: \$338,132; YTD 2019: \$667,075) interest on its loans and liabilities. An increase or decrease of 100 basis points in the average interest rate paid during the period would have adjusted net earnings by approximately \$4,536 (Q3 2019: \$33,813). This analysis assumes that all other variables remain constant.

Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Corporation's exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates relates primarily to the Corporation's operating activities, when revenue or expense are denominated in a different currency from the Corporation's functional currency. The parent entity's functional currency is the Canadian dollar.

The Corporation does not hedge the risk related to fluctuations of the exchange rate between USA and Canadian dollars from the date of the sales transactions to the collection date due to the short-term nature of this exposure.

A 10% change in exchange rates on September 30, 2020 would have the following approximate impacts:

		Omani Riyal OMR	Kuwait Dinar KWD	Saudi Riyal SAR	Qatari Riyal QAR	Egyptian Pound LE
10% impact to:	USD					
P&L in CAD	73,769	660	43,142	38,644	11	10,115
Equity in CAD	54,220	485	31,709	28,403	8	7,434

A 10% change in exchange rates on September 30, 2019 would have the following approximate impacts:

	U.S. Dollar USD	Omani Riyal OMR	Kuwait Dinar KWD	Saudi Riyal SAR	Qatari Riyal QAR	Egyptian Pound LE
10% impact to:						
P&L in CAD	49,799	16,527	120,254	35,767	414	67,637
Equity in CAD	36,603	12,148	86,387	26,289	304	49,713

NTG CLARITY NETWORKS INC.**Notes to the Unaudited Interim Consolidated Financial Statements**September 30, 2020 and 2019

24. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (cont'd)**Foreign currency risk (cont'd)****Commodity price risk**

The Corporation is not subject to price risk from fluctuations in market prices of commodities.

Equity price risk

The Corporation has no exposure to equity price risk.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of an unexpected loss if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligation. The Corporation's financial instruments that are exposed to credit risk consist primarily of trade receivable. The Corporation's exposure to credit risk is impacted by the economic conditions for the industry which could affect the customers' ability to satisfy their obligations.

To reduce risks, the Corporation performs periodic credit evaluations of the financial conditions of its customers and typically does not require collateral from them. Management assesses the need for allowance for potential credit losses by considering the credit risk of specific customers, historical trends and other information.

In 2019, the Corporation also mitigated credit risk through credit insurance coverage with Export Development Canada and Euler Hermes Canada as explained in Note 25.

The aging of trade accounts receivable are as follows:

Neither past due nor impaired	September 30, 2020	December 31, 2019
Current	\$ 543,819	\$ 437,741
31 – 60 days	209,251	803,890
61 – 90 days	73,062	103,966
91 – 180 days	148,459	379,379
Past due but not impaired		
Greater than 180 days	79,002	91,838
	\$ 1,053,593	\$ 1,816,814

The credit quality of all the accounts receivable of the Corporation that are neither past due nor impaired and the age of accounts receivable that are past due but not impaired have been assessed on an individual basis and determined to have a mitigated risk profile.

As at September 30, 2020, the Corporation has receivables in the amount of \$1,480,321 (December 31, 2019: \$1,899,142) and unbilled revenue in the amount of \$483,784 (December 31, 2019: \$447,682).

NTG CLARITY NETWORKS INC.**Notes to the Unaudited Interim Consolidated Financial Statements**

September 30, 2020 and 2019

24. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (cont'd)**Liquidity risk**

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Corporation will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Corporation's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under normal and stressed conditions.

The Corporation manages liquidity risk by reviewing its capital requirements on an ongoing basis. The Corporation continuously reviews both actual and forecasted cash flows to ensure that the Corporation has appropriate capital capacity.

The following table summarizes the amount of contractual undiscounted future cash flow requirements for financial instruments as at September 30, 2020:

Contractual obligations	2020	2021	2022	2023 and after	Total
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 7,555,225	\$ –	\$ –	\$ –	\$ 7,555,225
Foreign bank indebtedness	594,746	–	–	–	594,746
Operating leases	81,645	166,207	29,775	3,000	280,626
Long-term debt	7,100,712	\$ –	\$ –	\$ –	7,100,712

The Corporation accrues expenses when incurred. Accounts are deemed payable once an event occurs that requires payment by a specific date. The contractual maturity of the majority of trade accounts payable is within one month.

The aging of trade accounts payable are as follows:

	September 30, 2020	December 31, 2019
Current	\$ 1,577,067	\$ 629,138
31 – 60 days	64,413	96,206
61 – 90 days	–	139,001
91 – 180 days	138,650	306,367
More than 180 days	2,146,150	1,645,782
	\$ 3,926,280	\$ 2,816,494

Capital management

The Corporation manages its capital, which consists of cash provided from operations and long term debt, with the primary objective being safeguarding sufficient working capital to sustain operations. The Board of Directors has not established capital benchmarks or other targets.

As at September 30, 2020, the Corporation was pursuing additional capital through the issuance of additional equity or debt financing. There can be no guarantee that they will be successful in raising additional capital.

NTG CLARITY NETWORKS INC.

Notes to the Unaudited Interim Consolidated Financial Statements

September 30, 2020 and 2019

24. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (cont'd)

Capital management (cont'd)

There have been no changes in the Corporation's approach to capital management during the period ending September 30, 2020. Also, no changes were made in the objectives, policies, or processes during the period ending September 30, 2020. The Corporation will continually assess the adequacy of its capital structure and capacity and make adjustments within the context of the Corporation's strategy, economic conditions, and the risk characteristics of the business.

The Corporation's objectives when managing capital are to:

- (i) safeguard the Corporation's ability to continue as a going concern, so that it can provide adequate returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders;
- (ii) fund capital projects for facilitation of business expansion provided there is sufficient liquidity of capital to enable the internal financing; and
- (iii) maintain a capital base to maintain investor, creditor, and market confidence.

The Corporation considers the items included in the consolidated statements of changes in shareholders' equity as capital. The Corporation manages the capital structure and makes adjustments to it in the light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Corporation may issue new shares. The Corporation is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements.

25. COMMITMENTS, CONTINGENCIES, AND GUARANTEES

Export Development Canada

As of September 30, 2020, the Corporation does not have any EDC insurance coverage. In 2019, the Corporation had an agreement with EDC whereby EDC agreed to provide 75% insurance coverage for the Corporation's pre-shipment costs. No premiums were paid during the period ended September 30, 2020 as the policy was cancelled (Q3 2019: \$12,040; YTD 2019: \$49,360).

Euler Hermes Canada

As of September 30, 2020, the Corporation does not have any Euler Hermes insurance coverage. In 2019, the Corporation had a Credit Insurance agreement with Euler Hermes whereby they agreed to provide ninety percent (90%) insurance coverage for the Corporation's invoiced sales and work in progress. Coverage was based on customers approved by Euler Hermes and the policy period was from November 1, 2018 to October 31, 2019. The Corporation did not renew this insurance due to cash flow, so no premiums were paid in 2020 (Q3 2019: \$44,830 and YTD 2019: \$133,511).

Operating lease commitments – Corporation as lessee

The Corporation is committed under agreements for the rental of office space in Canada at a monthly rate of \$9,232 for the period from June 1, 2016 to May 31, 2021. On April 6, 2020, the Corporation signed a Forbearance Agreement with its Canadian landlord where the Corporation agreed to pay \$5,200 per month and defer the balance of the monthly rent. As agreed, the Corporation will use its best efforts to pay additional amounts against the accruing balance.

NTG CLARITY NETWORKS INC.

Notes to the Unaudited Interim Consolidated Financial Statements

September 30, 2020 and 2019

25. COMMITMENTS, CONTINGENCIES, AND GUARANTEES (cont'd)

Operating lease commitments – Corporation as lessee (cont'd)

The Corporation is committed under agreements for the rental of office spaces in KSA, Oman and Egypt at monthly rates ranging from \$2,025 to \$4,706 for the periods from October 20, 2018 to January 14, 2023.

The lease commitments for the office premises are as follows:

	September 30, 2020	December 31, 2019
2020	81,645	\$ 184,455
2021	166,207	105,878
2022	29,775	5,371
2023 and thereafter	3,000	3,000
	<u>\$ 280,626</u>	<u>\$ 298,704</u>

Legal claim contingency

The Corporation is subject to a variety of claims and suits that arise from time to time in the ordinary course of business. Although management currently believes that resolving claims against the Corporation, individually or in aggregate, will not have a material adverse impact on the Corporation's financial position, results of operations, and cash flows. These matters are subject to inherent uncertainties and management's view of these matters may change in the future. To date, there are no claims or suits outstanding.

Guarantees

In March 2020, the Corporation was unable to renew its Directors and Officers liability insurance. As a result, the Corporation announced that the two independent Board members and one other Board member resigned from NTG's Board. Mr. Ashraf Zaghloul, Chairman and CEO, and Kristine Lewis, Director and President are the two remaining directors of NTG Clarity Networks Inc. The insurance remains a concern and we are looking for alternatives.

26. COLLATERAL

The Corporation has pledged its assets under a General Security Agreement ("GSA") as disclosed in Note 17. The Corporation did not hold collateral at September 30, 2020, and September 30, 2019.

27. COMPARATIVE FIGURES

Certain of the 2019 figures have been reclassified to conform with the current year's financial statement presentation.