

Rider Investment Capital Corp.
(A Capital Pool Company)

Financial Statements

For the period from January 30, 2018 (Date of Incorporation)
to December 31, 2018
(In Canadian Dollars)

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholders of Rider Investment Capital Corp.:

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Rider Investment Capital Corp. (the "Company"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at December 31, 2018, and the statements of net loss and comprehensive loss, changes in shareholders' equity and cash flows for the period from January 30, 2018 (date of incorporation) to December 31, 2018, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at December 31, 2018, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the period from January 30, 2018 (date of incorporation) to December 31, 2018 in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

Basis for Opinion

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

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Management Discussion and Analysis.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

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

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

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

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

Calgary, Alberta
February 22, 2019

MNP LLP
Chartered Professional Accountants

Rider Investment Capital Corp.

Statement of Financial Position

As at December 31, 2018

(amounts in Canadian dollars)

	2018
Assets	
Cash (note 4)	\$ 247,482
Total Assets	\$ 247,482
Liabilities	
Accrued Liabilities	\$ 10,273
Shareholders' Equity	
Share capital (note 5)	281,921
Contributed surplus (note 5)	46,924
Deficit	(91,636)
Total Shareholders' Equity	237,209
Total Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity	\$ 247,482

See the accompanying notes to the financial statements

Approved by the Board:

Signed "Trevor Wong-Chor"
Director

Signed "Michael Mansfield"
Director

Rider Investment Capital Corp.

Statement of Net Loss and Comprehensive Loss

From January 30, 2018 (date of incorporation) to December 31, 2018

(amounts in Canadian dollars)

	Incorporation to December 31, 2018
Expenses	
Bank fees	\$ 30
Dues and filings fees	16,279
General office costs	1,040
Professional fees	40,600
Stock based payments (note 5)	33,687
	91,636
Net loss and comprehensive loss	\$ (91,636)
Net loss per share (note 5):	
Basic and diluted	\$ (0.05)
Weighted average shares outstanding	1,694,030

See the accompanying notes to the financial statements

Rider Investment Capital Corp.
Statement of Changes in Shareholders' Equity
(amounts in Canadian dollars)

		2018
Share Capital (note 5)		
Balance, January 30, 2018	\$	-
Proceeds from issuance of common shares		350,000
Share issue costs		(54,842)
Value of agent warrants issued		(13,237)
Balance, December 31, 2018	\$	281,921
Contributed surplus (note 5)		
Balance, January 30, 2018	\$	-
Stock based payments		33,687
Agent warrants		13,237
Balance, December 31, 2018	\$	46,924
Deficit		
Balance, January 30, 2018	\$	-
Net loss for the period		(91,636)
Balance, December 31, 2018	\$	(91,636)
Total Shareholders' Equity	\$	237,209

See the accompanying notes to the financial statements

Rider Investment Capital Corp.

Statement of Cash Flows

From January 30, 2018 (date of incorporation) to December 31, 2018

(amounts in Canadian dollars)

	Incorporation to December 31, 2018
Cash provided by (used in):	
Operations:	
Net loss	\$ (91,636)
Items not affecting cash:	
Stock based payments	33,687
Change in non-cash operating working capital:	
Trade and other payables	10,273
Net cash used in operating activities	(47,676)
Financing:	
Proceeds from issuance of common shares (note 5)	350,000
Share issue costs (note 5)	(54,842)
Net cash provided by financing activities	295,158
Increase in cash	247,482
Cash, beginning of period	-
Cash, end of period	\$ 247,482

See the accompanying notes to the financial statements

Rider Investment Capital Corp.

Notes to the Financial Statements

From January 30, 2018 (date of incorporation) to December 31, 2018

(amounts in Canadian dollars)

1. NATURE OF OPERATIONS

Rider Investment Capital Corp. (the "Company") was incorporated under the Alberta Business Corporations Act on January 30, 2018 and is a Capital Pool Company, as defined in the Policy 2.4 of the TSX Venture Exchange (the "Exchange"). The principal business of the Company will be the identification and evaluation of assets or businesses with a view to completing a Qualifying Transaction ("QT"). The Company is required to complete a QT on or before two years from the date the Company received regulatory approval. The Company has not commenced operations and has no assets other than cash. The Company's continuing operations as intended are dependent upon its ability to identify, evaluate and negotiate an acquisition, or business, or an interest therein. Such an acquisition will be subject to the approval of the regulatory authorities concerned and, in the case of a non-arm's length transaction, of the majority of the minority shareholders.

The Company issued 2,500,000 common shares for an amount of \$250,000, and on April 23, 2018, the Company's prospectus for an Initial Public Offering ("IPO") of the Company's common shares was accepted by the regulatory authorities. The IPO closed on May 18, 2018 and the total of 2,500,000 common shares were issued at a price of \$0.10 per common share.

The Company's head office is located at Suite 650, 816 – 7th Avenue SW, Calgary, Alberta, T2P 1A1 and the registered head office is located at Suite 1000, 250 – 2nd Street Avenue SW, Calgary, Alberta, T2P 0C1.

On February 22, 2019, the Board of Directors approved these financial statements.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

Statement of Compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") issued by the International Accounting Standards Board and interpretations issued by the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee ("IFRIC") in effect at January 30, 2018.

Basis of Measurement

These financial statements are stated in Canadian dollars which is the Company's functional currency, and were prepared on a going concern basis.

These financial statements are the Company's first annual financial statements prepared under IFRS.

Rider Investment Capital Corp.

Notes to the Financial Statements

From January 30, 2018 (date of incorporation) to December 31, 2018

(amounts in Canadian dollars)

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Cash

Cash consists of proceeds generated from the issuance of common shares.

Financial Instruments

The Company's cash is classified as financial assets measured at fair value through profit and loss and its accrued liabilities are classified as financial liabilities measured at amortized cost.

Financial assets and liabilities

Financial assets Non-derivative financial assets within the IFRS 9 are classified as "financial assets at fair value (either through other comprehensive income ("FVOCI")), or through profit or loss ("FVPL"))", and "financial assets at amortized costs" as appropriate. The Company determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition based on the Company's business model and contractual terms of cash flows.

All financial assets are recognized initially at fair value plus, in the case of investments not at FVPL, directly attributable transaction costs on the trade date at which the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Where the fair values of financial assets recorded on the statement of financial position cannot be derived from active markets, they are determined using a variety of valuation techniques. The inputs to these models are derived from observable market data where possible, but where observable market data are not available, judgment is required to establish fair values.

Financial assets at FVPL

Financial assets measured at FVPL include financial assets management intends to sell and any derivative financial instrument that is not designated as a hedging instrument in a hedge relationship. Financial assets measured at FVPL are carried at fair value in the statements of financial position with changes in fair value recognized in other income or expense in the statements of loss and comprehensive loss.

Financial assets at FVOCI

Financial assets measured at FVOCI are non-derivative financial assets that are not held for trading and the Company has made an irrevocable election at the time of initial recognition to measure the assets at FVOCI. The Company does not have any financial assets classified as at FVOCI.

After initial measurement, investments measured at FVOCI are subsequently measured at fair value with unrealized gains or losses recognized in other comprehensive income or loss in the statements of comprehensive income (loss). When the investment is sold, the cumulative gain or loss remains in accumulated other comprehensive income or loss and is not reclassified to profit or loss.

Financial Assets at Amortized Cost

These assets are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They are carried at amortized cost less any provision for impairment. Individually significant receivables are considered for impairment when they are past due or when other objective evidence is received that a specific counterparty will default.

Rider Investment Capital Corp.

Notes to the Financial Statements

From January 30, 2018 (date of incorporation) to December 31, 2018

(amounts in Canadian dollars)

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(continued from previous page)*

Derecognition

A financial asset is derecognized when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or the Company transfers substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset.

Impairment of financial assets

The expected lifetime loss of a financial asset at amortized cost, is estimated based on the expected credit loss ("ECL"). ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Company expects to receive. The shortfall is then discounted at an approximation to the asset's original effective interest rate.

Financial liabilities

Non-derivative financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost, unless they are required to be measured at FVPL as is the case for held for trading or derivative instruments, or the Company has opted to measure the financial liability at FVPL. The Company's financial liabilities include trade payable and accrued liabilities which are each measured at amortized cost.

All financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and in the case of loans and borrowings, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

Financial liabilities at amortized cost

After initial recognition, financial liabilities measured at amortized cost are subsequently measured at the end of each reporting period at amortized cost using the Effective Interest Rate ("EIR") method. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and any fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortization is included in finance cost, in the statements of loss and comprehensive loss.

Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged, cancelled or expires with any associated gains or losses reported in other income or expense in the statements of loss and comprehensive loss.

Taxes

Current tax assets and liabilities for the current periods are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. Current tax assets and current tax liabilities are only offset if a legally enforceable right exists to set off the amounts, and the intention is to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. Current tax relating to items recognized directly in equity is recognized in equity and not in the statement of loss and comprehensive loss.

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

Rider Investment Capital Corp.

Notes to the Financial Statements

From January 30, 2018 (date of incorporation) to December 31, 2018

(amounts in Canadian dollars)

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(continued from previous page)*

The exception is where the deferred tax is relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in an acquisition that is not a business combination and, at the time of the acquisition, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss and in respect of deductible temporary differences.

Per Common Share

Basic per share amounts are calculated by dividing the net earnings or loss by the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year. Diluted per share amounts are calculated by using the treasury stock method, by adjusting the weighted average number of shares outstanding for the potential number of issued instruments which may have a dilutive effect on net earnings or loss. This method assumes that proceeds received from the exercise of in-the-money instruments are used to repurchase common shares at the average market price for the period.

Measurement Uncertainty

The preparation of financial statements, in conformity with IFRS accounting principles, requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the period. Actual results could differ from those estimates used in the financial statements.

Stock based compensation

The Company has made various assumptions in estimating the fair values of the common stock options granted including expected volatility, expected exercise behavior and future forfeiture rates. At each period end, options outstanding are re-measured for changes in the fair value of the liability.

Deferred taxes

Tax interpretations, regulations and legislation are subject to change and as such, income taxes are subject to measurement uncertainty. Deferred tax assets are assessed by management at the end of the reporting period to determine the probability that they will be realized from future taxable earnings.

Accounting Standards issued but not yet applied

Certain new mandatory standards, interpretations and amendments to existing standards, have been issued by the IASB or the IFRS Interpretations Committee, which the Company reasonably expects to be applicable for later periods are listed below. The Company has not early adopted these revised standards and none of these standards are expected to have a material effect on the financial statements.

IFRS 16 Leases is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019, with early application permitted. The most significant financial reporting impacts of the changes include: all leases will be on the Statement of Financial Position, except those that meet the limited exception criteria; the measurement and presentation of expenses will be significantly impacted as rent expense is removed and replaced by the recording of depreciation and financing expenses; the amount of profit (loss) recognized in a period will likely change as the timing of expenses is accelerated when applying the new standard which uses a finance lease model compared to a straight line operating lease expense; and key ratios may be impacted with the introduction of lease assets and liabilities on the Statement of Financial Position and changes to the timing of expenses. Management is currently evaluating the potential impact of IFRS 16 on the financial statements. The Company has no leases and therefore IFRS 16 has no immediate effect on its financial statements. However, the Company will continue to monitor any potential impact IFRS 16 may have on its financial statements in the future.

Rider Investment Capital Corp.

Notes to the Financial Statements

From January 30, 2018 (date of incorporation) to December 31, 2018

(amounts in Canadian dollars)

4. CASH

The proceeds raised from the issuance of share capital may only be used to identify and evaluate assets or businesses for future investment, with the exception that not more than the lesser of 30% of the gross proceeds realized or \$210,000 may be used to cover prescribed costs of issuing the common shares or administration and general expenses of the Company. This restriction may apply until the completion of a qualifying transaction by the Company, as defined under the policies of the TSX Venture Exchange.

5. SHARE CAPITAL

a) Authorized:

Unlimited number common shares

Unlimited number of preferred shares

b) Issued:

	Number	Stated Value
Issuance of common shares for cash (escrowed shares)	2,000,000	\$100,000
Issuance of common shares (broker private placement)	2,500,000	250,000
Share issue costs		(54,842)
Value of agent warrants issued		(13,237)
Balance, December 31, 2018	4,500,000	\$281,921

Escrowed Shares

During the period, the Company issued 2,000,000 common shares at \$0.05 per common share, which are subject to an escrow agreement. The issued and outstanding common shares will be held in escrow pursuant to the requirements of the Exchange and terms of escrow agreement and will be released from escrow in stages over a period of up to three years after the date of the Company receiving the final Exchange acceptance of the QT. These common shares which are considered contingently issuable until the Company completes a QT are not considered to be outstanding for purposes of the loss per share calculation.

All common shares acquired on exercise of stock options granted to directors and officers prior to the completion of a QT must also be deposited in escrow pursuant to the terms of the escrow agreement.

Brokered Private Placement

On May 18, 2018, the Company completed its initial public offering (the "Offering") of 2,500,000 common shares at a purchase price of \$0.10 per common share for aggregate gross proceeds of \$250,000. In connection with the offering, the Agent received a cash commission \$25,000 and was reimbursed for legal expenses paid, a corporate finance fee and other disbursements totaling \$29,842 which have been recorded as share issue costs. In connection with the Offering, the Company also granted to the Agent warrants to acquire up to an aggregate of 250,000 common shares (the "Agent's Warrants").

Each Agent's Warrant is exercisable to acquire one common share at a price of \$0.10 for a period of 24 months following the date that the common shares are listed on the Exchange. The Agent's Warrants were valued on the date of issue using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following assumptions: dividend yield 0%, discount rate of 1.87%, expected volatility of 100%, and an expected life of two years. The weighted average life remaining outstanding was 1.38 years. The value attributed to the 250,000 Agent's Warrants was \$13,237.

Rider Investment Capital Corp.

Notes to the Financial Statements

From January 30, 2018 (date of incorporation) to December 31, 2018

(amounts in Canadian dollars)

5. SHARE CAPITAL (continued from previous page)

Stock options

The Company has a common share purchase option plan (the "Plan") for directors, officers, employees and consultants. The total number of options issued and outstanding at any time cannot exceed 10% of the issued and outstanding common shares of the Company unless shareholder and regulatory approvals are obtained. Under the Plan, options may have up to a ten-year term and are non-transferable, however the current options granted have a five-year term. Unless otherwise determined by the Board of Directors, options vest immediately upon granting and may be exercised until the greater of twelve months after the completion of the QT and ninety days following the date of termination of employment or holding office as a director or officer of the Company and, in the case of death, expire within one year thereafter. Options are granted at a price no lower than the market price of the common shares less any discounts allowed by the Exchange at the time of the grant.

On May 18, 2018, the Company granted 450,000 stock options to the directors and officers of the Company. Each option, vest immediately and is exercisable to acquire one common share at a price of \$0.10 for a period of 5 years following the date of issuance. The options were valued on the date of issue using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following assumptions: dividend yield 0%, discount rate of 1.88%, expected volatility of 100%, and an expected life of five years. The weighted average life remaining outstanding at December 31, 2018 was 4.38 years. The value attributed to the 450,000 stock options was \$33,687.

6. INCOME TAX

The income tax provision differs from income taxes, which would result from applying the expected tax rate to net loss before income taxes. The differences between the "expected" income tax expenses and the actual income tax provision are summarized as follows:

		2018
Loss for the year before tax	\$	(91,636)
Statutory tax rate		27%
Expected income tax recovery		(24,742)
Stock based payments		9,095
Deferred tax asset not recognized		15,646
Income tax expense	\$	-

At December 31, 2018, the Company's unrecognized deductible temporary differences are as follows:

		2018
Share issue costs	\$	44,745
Non-capital loss carryforward		68,046
Unrecognized deductible temporary differences		112,791

The non-capital loss carryforward balance of \$68,046 is available to reduce future years' income for tax purposes. These losses, if not fully utilized, will expire in 2038.

Rider Investment Capital Corp.

Notes to the Financial Statements

From January 30, 2018 (date of incorporation) to December 31, 2018

(amounts in Canadian dollars)

7. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

Capital Management

The Company's objective when managing capital is to maintain its ability to continue as a going concern, in order to provide returns for the shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders. The Company includes shareholders' equity, comprised of issued common shares, in the definition of capital.

The Company's primary objective, with respect to its capital management, is to ensure that it has sufficient cash resources to fund the identification and evaluation of a QT. To secure the additional capital necessary to pursue these plans, the Company may attempt to raise additional funds through the issuance of equity or by securing strategic partners.

The Company is subject to restrictions until completion of the QT by the Company as defined under the Exchange policy 2.4.

Risk Disclosures and Fair Values

The Company's financial instruments, consisting of cash and accrued liabilities, approximates their fair value due to the relatively short-term maturity of these instruments.

It is management's opinion that the Company is not exposed to significant credit, interest or currency risks arising from these financial instruments, except as otherwise disclosed.

Fair value represents the price at which a financial instrument could be exchanged in an orderly market, in an arm's length transaction between knowledgeable and willing parties who are under no compulsion to act. The Company classifies the fair value of the financial instruments according to the following hierarchy based on the amount of observable inputs used to value the instrument.

Level 1: Fair value measurements are those derived from quoted process (unadjusted) in the active market for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2: Fair value measurements are those derived from inputs other than quoted process that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (derived from prices)

Level 3: Fair value measurements are those derived from valuation techniques that include inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data.

Credit risk

The Company's financial asset is cash. The Company's maximum exposure to credit risk, as at period end, is the carrying value of its financial asset. The Company manages credit risk by maintaining its cash held in Canadian bank accounts.

Liquidity risk

The Company's approach to managing liquidity risk is to ensure that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet liabilities when due. The Company's ability to meet its liabilities when due is dependent on support of shareholders through public or private equity offerings.

Rider Investment Capital Corp.

Notes to the Financial Statements

From January 30, 2018 (date of incorporation) to December 31, 2018

(amounts in Canadian dollars)

7. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES *(continued from previous page)*

The following are the contractual maturities of financial liabilities as at December 31, 2018:

Financial Liabilities	< One Year	> One Year
Accrued liabilities	\$10,273	\$ -
Total	\$10,273	\$ -

8. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

There were no transactions with related parties and no remuneration was paid to management personnel during the period ended December 31, 2018 other than the stock based payments of \$33,687 as disclosed in note 5.

During the period ended December 31, 2018, the Company incurred legal costs of \$22,206 with a law firm in which a director is a Partner. The legal costs incurred were in the normal course of operations and were based on the exchange value of the service provided. Of the legal services provided, \$Nil were included in trade and other payables at December 31, 2018.