

Skyscape Capital Inc.
(A Capital Pool Corporation)

Consolidated Financial Statements

**For the Years Ended December 31, 2020 and
December 31, 2019**

(In Canadian Dollars)

To the Shareholders of Skyscape Capital Inc.:

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Skyscape Capital Inc. and its subsidiary (the "Corporation"), which comprise the consolidated statements of financial position as at December 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019, and the consolidated statements of loss and comprehensive loss, changes in shareholders' equity and cash flows for the years then ended and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Corporation as at December 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019 and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the years then ended, in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

Basis for Opinion

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

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises Management's Discussion and Analysis.

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

In connection with our audits of the consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audits or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. We obtained Management's Discussion and Analysis prior to the date of this auditor's report. 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 Consolidated Financial Statements

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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 Pierrette Dosanjh.

MNP LLP

Toronto, Ontario
April 28, 2021

Chartered Professional Accountants
Licensed Public Accountants

MNP

Skyscape Capital Inc.
Consolidated Statements of Financial Position
As at December 31, 2020 and 2019
(in Canadian Dollars)

Assets	2020		2019	
Cash held in trust	\$	237,992	\$	273,098
	\$	237,992		273,098
 Liabilities				
Accrued liabilities	\$	129,951	\$	5,727
 Shareholders' Equity				
Share capital, net of issuance costs (Note 3)		651,354		651,354
Contributed Surplus		101,363		101,363
Deficit		(644,676)		(485,346)
		108,041		267,371
	\$	237,992	\$	273,098

Qualifying Transaction and Subsequent events – Note 7

Approved by the Board **Paul Pathak**
Director (**Signed**)

 James Walker
Director (**Signed**)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Skyscape Capital Inc.
Consolidated Statements of Loss and Comprehensive Loss
For the Years Ended December 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019
(in Canadian Dollars)

	Year ended December 31, 2020	Year ended December 31, 2019
Expenses		
Professional Fees	\$ 147,144	\$ 222,292
Listing fees	12,186	18,848
Net loss and comprehensive loss for the year	\$ (159,330)	(241,140)
Net loss per share – basic and diluted	\$ (0.16)	(0.24)
Weighted average shares outstanding- basic and diluted	1,000,000	1,000,000

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Skyscape Capital Inc.
Consolidated Statements of Changes in Cash Flows
For the Years Ended December 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019
(in Canadian Dollars)

	Year ended December 31, 2020	Year ended December 31, 2019
Cash provided by (used in)		
Operating		
Net loss for the year	\$ (159,330)	\$ (241,140)
Change in accrued liabilities	124,224	(4,403)
Cash used in operating activities	(35,106)	(245,543)
Net change in cash	(35,106)	(245,543)
Cash beginning of the year	273,098	518,641
Cash, end of year	\$ 237,992	\$ 273,098

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Skyscape Capital Inc.
Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity
For the Years Ended December 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019
(in Canadian Dollars)

	Number of Shares	Share Capital	Contributed surplus	Deficit	Shareholders' Equity
Balance, January 1, 2019	2,000,000	\$651,354	\$101,363	(\$244,206)	\$508,511
Net loss for the year	-	-	-	(241,140)	(241,140)
Balance, December 31, 2019	2,000,000	\$651,354	\$101,363	(\$485,346)	\$267,371
Net loss for the year				(159,330)	(159,330)
Balance, December 31, 2020	2,000,000	\$651,354	\$101,363	(\$644,676)	\$108,041

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

1. INCORPORATION AND NATURE OF BUSINESS

Skyscape Capital Inc. (the "Corporation") was incorporated under the Business Corporations Act (Ontario) on January 9, 2018 and is a Capital Pool Corporation as defined in Policy 2.4 of the TSX Venture Exchange (the "Exchange") Corporate Finance Manual. The principal business of the Corporation is the identification and evaluation of assets or businesses with a view to completing a Qualifying Transaction ("QT"). The Corporation has not commenced commercial operations and has no assets other than cash held in trust. Given the nature of the activities, no separate segmented information is reported. The Corporation's continuing operations, as intended, are dependent on its ability to secure equity financing with which it intends to identify and evaluate potential acquisitions of businesses, and once identified and evaluated, to negotiate an acquisition thereof or participation therein subject to receipt of regulatory and, if required, shareholders' approval.

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 up to the lesser of 30% of the gross proceeds realized by the Corporation, in respect of the sale of its securities, or \$210,000, may be used for purposes other than evaluating businesses or assets. These restrictions apply until completion of a QT by the Corporation, as defined under the policies of the Exchange. The Corporation is required to complete its QT on or before two years from the date the shares of the Corporation were first listed on the Exchange.

On March 11, 2020, the Corporation was suspended from trading by the Exchange for failing to complete a QT within 24 months from the date of listing. In accordance with the new CPC regulations, the Corporation intends to seek shareholder approval to remove the consequences of failing to complete a QT within 24 months of listing as set out in section 15.2(b)(i) of the New CPC Policy; as well as amend the escrow release conditions and certain other provisions of the Corporation's CPC escrow agreement dated February 20, 2018.

The global outbreak of COVID-19 (coronavirus) has had a significant impact on businesses through the restrictions put in place by the Canadian, provincial and municipal governments regarding travel, business operations and isolation/quarantine orders. At this time, it is unknown the extent of the impact the COVID-19 outbreak may have on the Corporation as this will depend on future developments that are highly uncertain and that cannot be predicted with confidence. These uncertainties arise from the inability to predict the ultimate geographic spread of the disease, and the duration of the outbreak, including the duration of travel restrictions, business closures or disruptions, and quarantine/isolation measures that are currently, or may be put, in place by Canada and other countries to fight the virus.

The head office and the registered head office of the Corporation is located at 77 King Street, suite 700, Toronto, ON M5K 1G8.

On April 28, 2021 the Board of Directors approved the consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2020.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Statement of Compliance

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") and Interpretations of the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee ("IFRIC").

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – continued

Use of Estimates and Judgments

The preparation of these consolidated financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make certain estimates, judgments and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities. Estimates and assumptions are continuously evaluated and are based on management's experience and other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results could differ from these estimates.

Basis of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the financial statements of the Corporation and its wholly owned subsidiary, 11518003 Canada Inc.

Basis of Presentation

The consolidated financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars ("CAD"), which is the Corporation's functional and presentation currency. The consolidated financial statements are prepared on a historical cost basis except for certain financial instruments classified as fair value through profit or loss ("FVPTL"), which are stated at their fair value. The accounting policies have been applied consistently throughout the entire period presented in these consolidated financial statements.

Share Capital

Common shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issuance of shares are recognized as a deduction from equity.

Basic and Diluted Loss per Share

Basic loss per share is computed by dividing the net loss applicable to common shares by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the relevant period. Common shares escrowed pursuant to the requirements of the Exchange are excluded from the number of outstanding common shares.

Diluted loss per share is computed by dividing the net loss applicable to common shares by the sum of the weighted average number of common shares issued and outstanding and all additional common shares that would have been outstanding if potentially dilutive instruments were converted.

Share-based Compensation

Equity-settled share-based payments for directors, officers, employees, and consultants are measured at fair value at the date of grant and recorded as compensation expense in the consolidated financial statements. Share options are measured at the fair value of each tranche on the grant date and are recognized in their respective vesting period using the Corporation's expected forfeiture rate. Any consideration paid by directors, officers, employees and consultants on exercise of equity-settled share-based payments is credited to share capital. Shares are issued from treasury upon the exercise of equity-settled share-based instruments.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – continued

Financial Instruments

Recognition

The Corporation recognizes financial assets and financial liabilities on the date the Corporation becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

Classification

The Corporation classifies its financial assets and financial liabilities in the following measurement categories: i) those to be measured subsequently at fair value (either through other comprehensive loss or through profit or loss, and ii) those to be measured at amortized cost. The classification of financial assets depends on the business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual terms of the cash flows. Financial liabilities are classified as those to be measured at amortized cost unless they are designated as those to be measured subsequently at fair value through profit or loss (irrevocable election at the time of recognition). For assets and liabilities measured at fair value, gains and losses are either recorded in profit or loss or other comprehensive loss.

The Corporation reclassifies financial assets when and only when its business model for managing those assets changes. Financial liabilities are not reclassified.

The Corporation has implemented the following classifications:

Cash is classified as assets at fair value and any period change in fair value is recorded in profit or loss. Accounts payable and accrued liabilities are classified as other financial liabilities and measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method.

Measurement

All financial instruments are required to be measured at fair value on initial recognition, plus, in case of a financial asset or financial liability not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial asset or financial liability. Transaction costs of financial assets and financial liabilities carried at FVTPL are expensed in profit or loss.

Financial assets that are held within a business model whose objective is to collect the contractual cash flows, and that have contractual cash flows that are solely payments or principal and interest on the principal outstanding are generally measured at amortized cost at the end of the subsequent accounting periods. All other financial assets including equity investments are measured at their fair values at the end of subsequent accounting periods, with any changes taken through profit and loss or other comprehensive loss (irrevocable election at the time of recognition).

Additional fair value measurement disclosure includes classification of financial instrument fair values in a fair value hierarchy comprising three levels reflecting the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements which are as follows:

Level 1: Valuations based on quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;

Level 2: Valuations based on directly or indirectly observable inputs in active markets for similar assets or liabilities, other than Level 1 prices, such as quoted interest or currency exchange rates; and

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – continued

Level 3: Valuations based on significant inputs that are not derived from observable market data, such as discounted cash flow methodologies based on internal cash flow forecasts.

Cash held in trust is a level 1 financial instrument measured at fair value on the statements of financial position.

Income Taxes

Income tax expense consists of current and deferred tax expense. Current and deferred tax are recognized in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in equity or other comprehensive income. Current income tax assets and liabilities 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.

Deferred income tax is provided using the balance sheet 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 income tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences and deferred income tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences, carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using substantively enacted tax rates expected to be recovered or settled. Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that realization of such benefits is probable.

3. SHARE CAPITAL

Authorized

Unlimited common shares

Issued	#	\$
1,000,000 common shares (i)	1,000,000	\$ 250,000
1,000,000 common shares (ii)	1,000,000	500,000
Cost of issuance-Cash		(72,202)
Cost of issuance-share based payment		(26,444)
Balance, December 31, 2019 and 2020	2,000,000	\$ 651,354

(i) Escrowed Shares

During the period from incorporation (January 9, 2018) to December 31, 2018, the Corporation issued 1,000,000 common shares at \$0.25 per share for gross proceeds of \$250,000.

All common shares of the Corporation acquired in the secondary market prior to the completion of a QT by a Control Person, as defined in the policies of the Exchange, are required to be deposited in escrow. Subject to certain permitted exemptions, all securities of the Corporation held by principals of the resulting issuer will also be subject to escrow. 1,000,000 shares have been escrowed at December 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019.

Skyscape Capital Inc.
Notes to the Financial Statements
For the Years Ended December 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019
(in Canadian Dollars)

3. SHARE CAPITAL– continued

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 until the Final Exchange Bulletin is issued.

(ii) Initial Public Offering

On March 6, 2018, the Corporation completed its Initial Public Offering (“IPO”) of 1,000,000 common shares at \$0.50 per share (\$500,000). The Corporation paid a commission of 10% of the gross proceeds to Canaccord Genuity Corp. (the “Agent”), and granted the Agent warrants to acquire 10% of the common shares issued in the IPO exercisable for a period ending twenty-four months from the closing of the IPO, exercisable at \$0.50 per share. The Corporation also paid a corporate finance fee and reimbursed the Agent for legal fees and other reasonable expenses incurred pursuant to the Offering. Cash issuance costs of \$72,202 were associated with these issuances and the value attributed to warrants granted to the Agent is \$26,444.

Options

The Corporation has established a stock option plan for its directors, officers and consultants under which the Corporation may grant options from time to time to acquire a maximum of 10% of the issued and outstanding common shares. The exercise price of each option granted under the plan shall be determined by the Board of Directors.

Options may be granted for a maximum term of ten years from the date of the grant. They are non-transferable and are exercisable as determined by the Board of Directors when the option is granted. Options expire within 90 days of termination of employment or holding office as director or officer of the Corporation and, in the case of death, expire within a maximum period of one year after such death, subject to the expiry date of the option.

Any shares issued upon exercise of the options prior to the Corporation entering into a QT will be subject to escrow restrictions.

The following table reflects the continuity of stock options and warrants:

	Number of Stock Options and Warrants	Weighted Average Exercise Price (\$)
Balance, January 9, 2018	-	-
Granted (i)	100,000	\$0.50
Granted to directors and officers (ii)	200,000	\$0.50
Balance, December 31, 2019	300,000	\$0.50
Expiration of agents warrants (i)	(100,000)	(\$0.50)
Balance, December 31, 2020	200,000	\$0.50

- i. On March 6, 2018, the Corporation granted 100,000 compensation warrants to the Agent, which are exercisable at an exercise price of \$0.50 per share for a period of 24 months following the date that the common shares are listed on the Exchange. These warrants were valued on the date of issue using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following assumptions: dividend yield 0%, risk-free interest rate of 1.75%, expected volatility of 100% and an expected life of two years. The value attributed to these warrants was \$26,444.

3. SHARE CAPITAL– continued

- ii. On March 6, 2018, the Corporation granted 200,000 options to directors and officers, which are exercisable within five years from the date of grant at an exercise price of \$0.50 per share. These options were valued on the date of issue using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following assumptions: dividend yield 0%, risk-free interest rate of 1.97%, expected volatility of 100% and an expected life of five years. The value attributed to these warrants was \$74,919.

The following table reflects the actual options and warrants issued and outstanding as of December 31, 2020:

Expiry Date	Exercise Price	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life (years)	Number of Options Outstanding	Number of Options Vested (Exercisable)
March 6, 2023	\$0.50	2.43	200,000	200,000

4. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

Capital Management

The Corporation's objective when managing capital is to maintain its ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders.

The Corporation includes equity, comprised of share capital and deficit, in the definition of capital.

The Corporation'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 potential acquisitions. To secure the additional capital necessary to pursue these plans, the Corporation may attempt to raise additional funds through the issuance of equity or by securing strategic partners.

The proceeds raised from the issuance of common shares 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 from the issuance of shares or \$210,000 may be used to cover prescribed costs of issuing the common shares or administrative and general expenses of the Corporation. These restrictions apply until completion of a Qualifying Transaction by the Corporation as defined under the Exchange policy 2.4.

Risk Disclosures and Fair Values

The Corporation's financial instruments, consisting of cash held in trust and accrued liabilities approximate fair value due to the relatively short-term maturity of the instruments. It is management's opinion that the Corporation is not exposed to significant interest, currency or credit risks arising from these financial instruments.

Skyscape Capital Inc.
Notes to the Financial Statements
For the Years Ended December 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019
(in Canadian Dollars)

5. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

During the year ended December 31, 2020, the Corporation incurred legal fees of approximately \$135,280 (2019 - \$203,762) for services provided by a law firm whose partner is a director of the Corporation. As at December 31, 2020, \$126,874 (2019 - \$5,727) is included in accrued liabilities for these services.

There were no other transactions with related parties and no remuneration was paid to key management personnel during the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019.

6. INCOME TAXES

A reconciliation of combined federal and provincial corporate income taxes of statutory rates of 26.5% (2019 – 26.5%) and the Corporation's effective income tax expense is as follows:

	2020	2019
Net loss for the period	\$ (159,330)	\$ (241,140)
Expected income tax recovery	(42,223)	(63,900)
Share issuance costs booked to equity	-	(19,134)
Deferred tax assets not recognized	42,223	63,900
Income tax recovery	\$ -	\$ -

Deferred taxes are provided as a result of temporary differences that arise between the income tax values and the carrying amount of the assets and liabilities. The Corporation has not recorded deferred tax assets in respect of these items as it is not probable that future taxable profits will be available against which these can be deducted. Deferred tax assets have not been recognized in respect of the following deductible temporary differences:

	2020	2019
Share issuance costs	\$ 30,900	\$ 45,340
Operating tax losses carried forward	265,700	227,210
Capitalized legal fees	345,360	210,080

The Canadian operating tax losses carry forwards expire as noted in the table below. Share issue and financing costs will be fully amortized in 2023. The remaining deductible temporary differences may be carried forward indefinitely.

The Canadian operating tax losses can be carried forward to be applied against future taxable income. These losses expire to the extent unutilized against future taxable income as follows:

2038	181,710
2039	45,500
2040	38,490

7. QUALIFYING TRANSACTION AND SUBSEQUENT EVENTS.

Subsequent to year end, the Corporation announced the execution of an amalgamation agreement between the Corporation, PesoRama Inc. (“PesoRama”) and 11518003 Canada Corp. (“Subco”), a wholly owned subsidiary of the Corporation, which sets forth the terms and conditions upon which the Corporation will acquire PesoRama by way of reverse takeover. PesoRama is a private company incorporated and existing under the Canada Business Corporations Act. It is intended that the Transaction will constitute the “Qualifying Transaction” of the Corporation, as such term is defined in the policies of the Exchange.

The transaction is subject to customary approvals of the shareholders and the Exchange.