TELESCOPE INNOVATIONS CORP.

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED NOVEMBER 30, 2024 AND 2023

(UNAUDITED)

TELESCOPE INNOVATIONS CORP.
Condensed Consolidated Interim Statements of Financial Position
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)
As at November 30, 2024

	Note		November 30, 2024		August 31, 2024 (*Audited*)
ASSETS					
Current assets					
Cash		$	1,043,822	$	337,008
Accounts receivable			518,682		1,550,360
Contract assets	**14**		-		32,217
Inventories	**5**		222,735		304,921
Sales taxes recoverable			14,255		65,263
Prepaid expenses and deposits			93,578		116,691
Total current assets			1,893,072		2,406,460
Equipment	**7**		1,215,300		927,750
Right of use asset	**11**		2,292,575		2,357,460
Total assets		$	5,400,947	$	5,691,670
LIABILITIES					
Current liabilities					
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		$	570,022	$	397,052
Amounts due to related parties	**10**		399,854		380,875
Deferred revenue	**14**		1,162,234		1,367,334
Total current liabilities			2,132,110		2,145,261
Lease liabilities – long term	**11**		2,090,612		2,029,127
Total liabilities			4,222,722		4,174,388
EQUITY					
Share capital	**8**		10,341,585		10,337,105
Equity reserves	**9**		3,246,581		3,246,581
Accumulated deficit			(12,409,941)		(12,066,404)
Total equity			1,178,225		1,517,282
Total liabilities and equity		$	5,400,947	$	5,691,670

Nature of operations and going concern (Note 1)
Commitments (Note 17)

Approved by the Board on January 24, 2025:

"Robert Mintak"
Director

"James Andrew Robinson"
Director

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

TELESCOPE INNOVATIONS CORP.
Condensed Consolidated Interim Statements of Comprehensive Income (Loss)
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)
For the Three Months Ended November 30, 2024, and 2023

	Note	2024	2023
Revenues			
Sales of products and services	**12**	$ 1,144,704	$ 1,504,852
Grant income	**13**	59,493	-
		1,204,197	1,504,852
Expenses			
Advertising and promotion		26,469	24,458
Amortization		163,163	125,703
Consulting	**10**	208,761	138,065
Foreign exchange loss (gain)		15,712	(2,293)
Insurance		17,332	21,153
Interest on right of use asset	**11**	61,485	55,251
Lab operations and supplies		78,009	83,568
Management fees	**10**	50,420	60,100
Office and miscellaneous		43,234	36,442
Parts	**5**	169,138	209,795
Professional fees		77,784	32,336
Regulatory and transfer agent fees		15,598	21,250
Rent		14,985	-
Salaries and wages		523,769	274,569
Share-based payments	**9**	-	111,510
Travel		81,875	97,947
		1,547,734	1,289,852
Net income (loss) and comprehensive income (loss)		**$ (343,537)**	**$ 215,000**
Basic and diluted income (loss) per share		**$ (0.01)**	**$ 0.00**
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding – basic and diluted		**53,671,443**	**53,665,569**

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

TELESCOPE INNOVATIONS CORP.
Condensed Consolidated Interim Statements of Changes in Equity
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	Number of Common Shares		Share Capital Amount		Equity Reserves		Accumulated Deficit		Total Equity
Balance, September 1, 2023	**53,665,569**	**$**	**10,337,105**	**$**	**2,982,978**	**$**	**(10,742,751)**	**$**	**2,577,332**
Share-based payments (Note 9)	-		-		111,510		-		111,510
Net and comprehensive loss for the year	-		-		-		215,000		215,000
Balance, November 30, 2023	**53,665,569**	**$**	**10,337,105**	**$**	**3,094,488**	**$**	**(10,527,751)**	**$**	**2,903,842**
Balance, September 1, 2024	**53,665,569**	**$**	**10,337,105**	**$**	**3,246,581**	**$**	**(12,066,404)**	**$**	**1,517,282**
Share-based payments (Note 9)	-		-		-		-		-
Exercise of share options	32,000		4,480						4,480
Net and comprehensive loss for the year	-		-		-		(343,537)		(343,537)
Balance, November 30, 2024	**53,697,569**	**$**	**10,341,585**	**$**	**3,246,581**	**$**	**(12,409,941)**	**$**	**1,178,225**

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

TELESCOPE INNOVATIONS CORP.
Condensed Consolidated Interim Statements of Cash Flows
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)
For the Three Months Ended November 30, 2024, and 2023

		2024		2023
CASH PROVIDED BY (USED IN):				
Operating Activities				
Net loss	$	(343,537)	$	215,000
Adjustments for non-cash items:				
Share-based payments		-		111,510
Amortization		163,163		125,703
Change in non-cash working capital items:				
Sales taxes recoverable		51,008		97,402
Accounts receivable – trade		1,031,677		(876,659)
Contract assets		32,217		-
Interest on right of use asset		61,485		55,251
Inventories		82,186		178,856
Prepaid expenses and deposits		23,114		62,739
Due to related parties		18,979		46,700
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		172,970		13,439
Deferred revenue		(205,100)		64,526
Cash provided in operating activities		1,088,162		94,467
Investing Activities				
Purchases of equipment		(385,828)		(8,622)
Cash used in investing activities		(385,828)		(8,622)
Financing Activities				
Exercise of share options		4,480		-
Cash provided by financing activities		4,480		-
Increase in cash during the period		706,814		85,845
Cash, Beginning		337,008		356,809
Cash, Ending	$	1,043,822	$	442,654
Supplemental Cash Flow Information:				
Income taxes paid	$	-	$	-
Interest paid	$	-	$	-

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

1. NATURE OF OPERATIONS AND GOING CONCERN

Telescope Innovations Corp. (the "Company" or "Telescope") was incorporated under the British Columbia Business Corporations Act on March 25, 2019. The Company is focused on doing business as a Contract Research Organization ("CRO") to develop intellectual property, contract research and build automation products. The address of the Company's corporate office and principal place of business is 301 – 2386 East Mall, Vancouver, BC, V6T 1Z3, Canada. The Company's common shares trade on the Canadian Securities Exchange ("CSE") under the symbol "TELI" and on the OTCQB under the symbol "TELIF".

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis which assumes the continued realization of assets and satisfaction of liabilities and commitments in the normal course of business.

During the period ended November 30, 2024, the Company incurred a net loss of $343,537 and had an accumulated deficit of $12,409,941, which has been funded primarily by equity financing. The Company has had a history of significant losses, accumulated deficits and negative cash flows from operations. The Company's ability to continue as a going concern is dependent upon its ability to continue to be profitable and generate positive cash flows, obtaining additional financing or maintaining continued support from its creditors. These factors indicate the existence of a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

These consolidated financial statements do not give effect to any adjustments which would be necessary should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern and therefore be required to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in other than the normal course of business and at amounts different from those reflected in these consolidated financial statements. Such adjustments could be material.

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

a) Statement of compliance

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB").

The consolidated financial statements were approved and authorized for issuance by the Board of Directors on January 24, 2025.

b) Basis of consolidation

These consolidated financial statements include the assets and operations of the Company and its wholly owned subsidiaries 1280225 B.C. Ltd and Telescope Innovations USA Corp. All significant intercompany transactions and balances have been eliminated upon consolidation. On August 30, 2022, the Company amalgamated with its wholly owned subsidiary ClearMynd Technology Solutions Corp.

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

c) Basis of measurement

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, with the exception of financial instruments which are measured at fair value, as explained in the accounting policies set out below. In addition, these consolidated financial statements have been prepared using the accrual basis of accounting, except for cash flow information. The functional and presentation currency of the Company and its subsidiaries is the Canadian dollar.

d) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash in the statements of financial position is comprised solely of cash held in bank accounts. The Company did not have any cash equivalents as of November 30, 2024 and 2023.

e) Income taxes

i) Current income tax

Current tax is the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the statement of financial position date, and includes any adjustments to tax payable or receivable in respect of previous years.

ii) Deferred income tax

Deferred income taxes are recorded using the liability method whereby deferred tax is recognized in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reverse, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the statement of financial position date. Deferred tax is not recognized for temporary differences which arise on the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting, nor taxable profit or loss.

A deferred tax asset is recognized for unused tax losses, tax credits and deductible temporary differences, to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be utilized. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized.

f) Revenue from contracts with customers

The Company applies IFRS 15, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers.* Accordingly, revenue is recognized when a customer obtains control of the goods or services. Determining the timing of the transfer of control – at a point in time or over time – requires judgement. Revenue is measured based on the consideration specified in the contract with a customer and excludes amounts collected on behalf of third parties.

The Company generates revenues through contracts with customers to provide the sale of automation products and contract research. Revenue relating to the sale of products and services is recognized when control and ownership of the product has transferred or the deliverable for services is provided to the customer and an amount that reflects the consideration the Company expects to receive in exchange for the goods and services. Revenues from contract research are recognized upon the achievement of agreed to milestones or periodically over the term of the contract when invoiced to the customer by the Company.

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

In instances where the Company cannot reasonably measure progress towards completing its performance obligations but expects to recover its costs incurred, the Company recognizes revenue only to the extent of costs incurred until it can reasonably measure the outcome of its performance obligations.

Deferred revenues represent amounts invoiced in excess of revenues recognized. For contracts with multiple performance obligations, the Company accounts for individual performance obligations separately if they are distinct. The transaction price is allocated to the separate performance obligations on a relative stand-alone selling price basis.

g) Grant income

The Company applies IAS 20, *Accounting for Government Grants and Disclosure of Government Assistance*. Accordingly, government grants are recognised in profit or loss on a systematic basis over the periods in which the company recognises expenses for the related costs for which the grants are intended to compensate. A government grant is recognised only when there is reasonable assurance that (a) the entity will comply with any conditions attached to the grant and (b) the grant will be received. Research grants relating to income are reported separately.

h) Inventories

Parts, work in process, and finished goods inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realizable value, with cost being determined using first-in-first-out ("FIFO") method. 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. The Company maintains two categories of inventory including parts and finished goods.

i) Financial instruments

Financial Assets

On initial recognition, financial assets are recognized at fair value and are subsequently classified and measured at: (i) amortized cost; (ii) fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVOCI"); or (iii) fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL"). The classification of financial assets is generally based on the business model in which a financial asset is managed and its contractual cash flow characteristics.

A financial asset is measured at fair value net of transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition except for financial assets at FVTPL where transaction costs are expensed.

All financial assets not classified and measured at amortized cost or FVOCI are measured at FVTPL. On initial recognition of an equity instrument that is not held for trading, the Company may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in the investment's fair value in other comprehensive income.

The Company derecognizes financial assets only when the contractual rights to cash flows from the financial assets expire, or when it transfers the financial assets and substantially all of the associated risks and rewards of ownership to another entity.

The classification determines the method by which the financial assets are carried on the statement of financial position subsequent to inception and how changes in value are recorded. The Company measures cash at FVTPL. The Company's accounts receivable is measured at amortized cost.

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Impairment of Financial Assets

IFRS 9 uses the expected credit loss ("ECL") model. The credit loss model groups receivables based on similar credit risk characteristics and days past due in order to estimate bad debts. The ECL model applies to the Company's receivables.

An ECL impairment model applies which requires a loss allowance to be recognized based on expected credit losses. The estimated present value of future cash flows associated with the asset is determined and an impairment loss is recognized for the difference between this amount and the carrying amount as follows: the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to estimated present value of the future cash flows associated with the asset, discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate, either directly or through the use of an allowance account and the resulting loss is recognized in profit or loss for the period.

In a subsequent period, if the amount of the impairment loss related to financial assets measured at amortized cost decreases, the previously recognized impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss to the extent that the carrying amount of the investment at the date the impairment is reversed does not exceed what the amortized cost would have been had the impairment not been recognized.

Financial Liabilities

Financial liabilities are designated as either: (i) fair value through profit or loss; or (ii) amortized cost. All financial liabilities are classified and subsequently measured at amortized cost except for financial liabilities required to be measured at FVTPL or if the Company has opted to measure them at FVTPL. The classification determines the method by which the financial liabilities are carried on the statement of financial position subsequent to inception and how changes in value are recorded. Accounts payable, leases, and due to related parties are measured at amortized cost.

The Company derecognizes a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled or expire. The Company also derecognizes a financial liability when the terms of the liability are modified such that the terms and/or cash flows of the modified instrument are substantially different, in which case a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognized at fair value.

j) Related parties

Parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability, directly or indirectly, to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial and operating decisions. Parties are also considered to be related if they are subject to common control. Related parties may be individuals or corporate entities. A transaction is considered to be a related party when there is a transfer of resources or obligations between related parties.

k) Equipment

Equipment is recorded at historical cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. Cost includes expenditures that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset.

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Residual values and useful economic lives are reviewed at least annually and are adjusted if appropriate at each reporting date. Subsequent expenditures relating to an item of equipment are capitalized when it is probable that future economic benefits from the use of the assets will be increased. All other subsequent expenditures are recognized as repairs and maintenance expenses during the period in which they are incurred. Gains and losses on disposal of equipment are determined by comparing the proceeds from disposal with the carrying amount of the asset and are recognized net within other income in the consolidated statement of comprehensive loss.

Amortization is recognized in profit or loss and equipment is amortized using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives of five years.

l) Research and development expenditures

Research expenditures are expensed in the period incurred. Product development expenditures are expensed in the period incurred unless the product under development meets specific criteria related to technical, market and financial feasibility for deferral and amortization. The Company's policy is to amortize deferred product development expenditures over the expected future life of the product once product revenues or royalties are recorded.

m) Lease and right-of-use asset

The Company applies IFRS 16, Leases. Accordingly, the standard provides a single lessee accounting model, requiring lessees to recognize assets and liabilities for all leases unless the lease term is 12 months or less or the underlying asset has a low value.

Upon lease commencement a lessee recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at the amount of the lease liability plus any initial direct costs incurred by the lessee. Adjustments may also be required for lease incentives, payments at or prior to commencement and restoration obligations or similar.

After lease commencement, a lessee shall measure the right-of-use asset using a cost model, unless:

i. the right-of-use asset is an investment property and the lessee fair values its investment property under IAS 40; or

ii. the right-of-use asset relates to a class of Property, Plant, and Equipment to which the lessee applies IAS 16's revaluation model, in which case all right-of-use assets relating to that class of Property, Plant, and Equipment can be revalued.

Under the cost model a right-of-use asset is measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments payable over the lease term, discounted at the rate implicit in the lease if that can be readily determined. If that rate cannot be readily determined, the lessee shall use their incremental borrowing rate.

Variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate are included in the initial measurement of the lease liability and are initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date. Amounts expected to be payable by the lessee under residual value guarantees are also included.

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

The Company applies the practical expedient in IFRS 16.15, electing not to separate non-lease components from lease components. Instead, the Company accounts for each lease component together with its associated non-lease components as a single lease component, in accordance with IFRS 16.

The lease liability is subsequently remeasured to reflect changes in the lease term (using a revised discount rate); the assessment of a purchase option (using a revised discount rate); the amounts expected to be payable under residual value guarantees (using an unchanged discount rate); or future lease payments resulting from a change in an index or a rate used to determine those payments (using an unchanged discount rate).

The remeasurements are treated as adjustments to the right-of-use asset.

Lease modifications may also prompt remeasurement of the lease liability unless they are to be treated as separate leases.

n) Share capital

The Company records the proceeds received net of direct issuance costs from the issuance of its common shares as equity. Proceeds received on the issuance of units, consisting of common shares and warrants are allocated between the common share and warrant component. The Company has adopted the residual value method with respect to the measurement of shares and warrants issued as private placement units. The residual value method first allocates value to the most easily measurable component based on fair value and then the residual value, if any, to the less easily measurable component.

o) Share-based payment transactions

Employees receive remuneration in the form of share-based payment transactions, whereby employees render services as consideration for equity instruments (equity-settled transactions). The cost of equity-settled transactions is recognized, together with a corresponding increase in share-based payment reserves in equity, over the period in which the performance and/or service conditions are fulfilled.

The cumulative expense recognized for equity-settled transactions at each reporting date until the vesting date reflects the extent to which the vesting period has expired and the Company's best estimate of the number of equity instruments that will ultimately vest. The expense or credit in statement of loss for a period represents the movement in cumulative expense recognized as at the beginning and end of that period and is recognized in share-based payments expense.

No expense is recognized for awards that do not ultimately vest, except for equity-settled transactions, for which vesting is conditional upon a market or non-vesting condition. These are treated as vesting irrespective of whether or not the market or non-vesting condition is satisfied, provided that all other performance and/or service conditions are satisfied.

When the terms of an equity-settled transaction award are modified, the minimum expense recognized is the expense as if the terms had not been modified, if the original terms of the award are met. An additional expense is recognized for any modification that increases the total fair value of the share-based payment transaction or is otherwise beneficial to the employee as measured at the date of modification.

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

When an equity-settled award is cancelled, it is treated as if it vested on the date of cancellation, and any expense not yet recognized for the award is recognized immediately. This includes any award where non-vesting conditions within the control of either the entity or the employee are not met. However, if a new award is substituted for the cancelled award, and designated as a replacement award on the date that it is granted, the cancelled and new awards are treated as if they were a modification of the original award, as described in the previous paragraph.

p) Income (loss) per share

The Company presents basic and diluted net income or loss per share data for its common shares, calculated by dividing the net income or loss attributable to common shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted net income or loss per share does not adjust the net income or loss attributable to common shareholders or the weighted average number of common shares outstanding when the effect is anti-dilutive.

q) Foreign currency

Transactions and balances in currencies other than the Canadian dollar, the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company and its subsidiaries operate (“the functional currency”), are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at exchange prevailing on the statement of financial position date are recognized in the statement of comprehensive loss.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGMENTS

The preparation of these consolidated financial statements requires management to make judgments and estimates and form assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the consolidated financial statements and the reported amount of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from these estimates. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised and in future periods affected.

Information about significant judgments and estimates in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect of amounts recognized in the consolidated financial statements is as follows:

Accounting estimates

a) Allowance for doubtful accounts

Management applies judgement in evaluating its accounts receivable for doubtful accounts based on the length of time an account has been outstanding and history of collection. In measuring doubtful accounts, management uses an estimate reflecting its expected recoverable amount.

b) Share-based compensation

Management uses the Black-Scholes option pricing model to determine the fair value of stock options and standalone share purchase warrants issued. This model requires assumptions of the expected future price volatility of the Company’s common shares, expected life of options and warrants, future risk-free interest rates, and the dividend yield of the Company’s common shares.

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGMENTS (continued)

c) Inventory allowance

In the valuation of inventory, management considers the net realizable value of its inventory which includes an estimate of expected future sales prices. When the sales amount expected to be realized exceed the carrying value of inventory based on cost, a provision is recorded to write-down the value of inventory to its net realizable value.

d) Useful lives of property and equipment

The Company estimates the useful lives of property and equipment based on the period over which the assets are expected to be available for use. The estimated useful lives are reviewed periodically and are updated if expectations differ from previous estimates due to physical wear and tear, technical or commercial obsolescence and legal or other limits on the use of relevant assets. In addition, the estimation of the useful lives is based on internal technical evaluation and experience with similar assets. It is possible, however, that future results of operations could be materially affected by changes in the estimates brought about by changes in factors mentioned. The amounts and timing of recorded expenses for any period would be affected by changes in these factors and circumstances. A reduction in estimated useful lives would increase the recorded expenses and decrease the non-current assets.

e) Lease and right-of-use asset discount rate

The Company estimates a discount rate pertaining to lease and right of use asset. The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments payable over the lease term, discounted at the rate implicit in the lease if that can be readily determined. If that rate cannot be readily determined, the lessee shall use their incremental borrowing rate. The discount rate is reviewed annually and present value of lease payments adjusted accordingly.

Accounting judgements

f) Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognized when performance obligations are identifiable and recorded when goods or services are delivered to customers. Transaction prices are derived from specific selling prices either at the time of delivery or when the contract is signed with the customer for future delivery of products or services. The Company determines revenue to be recognized at a point in time when the physical asset or service is immediately transferred or consumed by the end customer. Revenue is considered to be transferred over a period of time when a series of activities are performed over a longer period of time to deliver a service or good to the customer.

The Company applies the revenue recognition criteria set out below to each separately identifiable component of the sales transaction.

Contract Research Services

Once a contract is sufficiently advanced and the outcome of the contract can be measured reliably, contract revenue, costs and profits are recognized over the period of the contract by reference to the stage of completion of each contract. Revenue is recognized over time when one of the following criteria is met:

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGMENTS (continued)

I. the customer simultaneously receives the benefits provided by the Company's performance as the Company performs;

II. the Company's performance does not create an asset with an alternative use to the Company;

III. the Company has an enforceable right to payment for performance completed to date.

The stage of completion of a contract is determined based upon the proportion of work performed and timeline to complete each phase.

Prior to this recognition, stage receipts from customer are recorded in the statement of financial position as deferred revenue which is contract liability. If contract costs are expected to exceed contract revenue, the expected loss is recognized immediately in the statement of operations.

Contract revenue includes an assessment of the amounts agreed in the contract, plus or less any variations in contract work and claims to the extent that they are approved and can be measured reliably.

Once revenue has started to be recognized on an individual contract, the Company reports the position for each contract as either an asset or a liability. In instances where amounts recognized in revenue are in excess of amounts invoiced a contract asset is recognized. Similarly, a contract liability is recognized where billings to date exceed revenue recognized. The carrying amount of contract asset and revenue recognized from contract research services reflect management's best estimate about each contract's outcome and stage of completion but is subject to estimation uncertainty.

g) Going concern

As disclosed in Note 1, these consolidated financial statements have been prepared under the assumptions applicable to a going concern. If the going concern assumption were not appropriate for these consolidated financial statements then adjustments would be necessary to the carrying value of assets and liabilities, the reported expenses and the consolidated statement of financial position classifications used and such adjustments could be material. The Company reviews the going concern assessment at the end of each reporting period.

h) Valuation of deferred tax assets and liabilities

Deferred tax assets and liabilities require management judgment in order to determine the amounts to be recognized. This includes assessing the timing of the reversal of temporary differences to which deferred income tax rates are applied. Deferred tax assets are estimated with consideration given to the timing, sources and amounts of future taxable income.

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGMENTS (continued)

i) Renewal period for leases

The Company defines the lease term as the non-cancellable duration of the lease, including any periods covered by options to extend if it is reasonably certain they will be exercised, or options to terminate if it is reasonably certain they will not be exercised. Several of the Company's lease agreements include such extension and termination options. The Company uses judgment to assess whether it is reasonably certain to exercise these options, taking into account all relevant factors that may create economic incentives for renewal or termination. After the lease commencement date, the Company reassesses the lease term if significant events or changes in circumstances arise that are within its control and may impact its decision to exercise the renewal or termination options.

4. ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

a) New and amended IFRS standards that are effective for the current year

In the current period, the Company has applied the below amendment to IFRS Standards and Interpretations issued by the IASB that was effective for annual periods that begin on or after January 1, 2023. Its adoption has not had any material impact on the disclosures or on the amounts reported in these financial statements.

Amendments to IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements and IFRS Practice Statement 2 Making Materiality Judgments—Disclosure of Accounting Policies

The amendments change the requirements in IAS 1 with regard to disclosure of accounting policies. The amendments replace all instances of the term "significant accounting policies" with "material accounting policy information." Accounting policy information is material if, when considered together with other information included in an entity's financial statements, it can reasonably be expected to influence decisions that the primary users of general-purpose financial statements make on the basis of those financial statements.

The supporting paragraphs in IAS 1 are also amended to clarify that accounting policy information that relates to immaterial transactions, other events or conditions is immaterial and need not be disclosed.

Accounting policy information may be material because of the nature of the related transactions, other events or conditions, even if the amounts are immaterial. However, not all accounting policy information relating to material transactions, other events or conditions is itself material. The International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") has also developed guidance and examples to explain and demonstrate the application of the 'four-step materiality process' described in IFRS Practice Statement 2.

The amendment was applied effective January 1, 2023, and did not have a material impact on the Company's Financial Statements.

4. ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS (continued)

b) New accounting pronouncements issued but not yet effective

Accounting standards or amendments to existing accounting standards that have been issued but have future effective dates are either not applicable or are not expected to have a significant effect on the Company's consolidated financial statements. Management will determine treatment of new accounting pronouncements prior to effective dates.

Amendments to IFRS 7 and 9 - Classification & Measurement of Financial Instruments

The amendments change the requirements in IFRS 7 and IFRS 9 seek to clarify the date of recognition and derecognition of some financial assets and liabilities with a new exception for some financial liabilities settled through an electronic cash transfer system and add further guidance for assessing whether a financial asset meets the solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) criterion. Further, the amendments will add new disclosures for certain instruments with contractual terms that can change cash flows such as instruments with features linked to the achievement of environment, social and governance (ESG) targets and update the disclosures for equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI).

The new amendments will be effective for years beginning on or after January 1, 2026.

Introduction of IFRS 18 - Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements

IFRS 18 is the new standard on financial statement presentation and disclosure with a focus on updates to the statement of profit or loss. IFRS 18 will replace IAS 1, Presentation of Financial Statements, and retains many of the existing principles in IAS 1. IFRS 18 will define the structure for the statement of profit or loss. The new standard will require disclosures in the financial statements for certain profit or loss performance measures that are reported outside an entity's financial statements (that is, management-defined performance measures); and enhanced principles on aggregation and disaggregation which apply to the primary financial statements and notes in general.

IFRS 18 will be effective for years beginning on or after January 1, 2027.

Accounting standards or amendments to existing accounting standards that have been issued but have future effective dates are either not applicable or are not expected to have a significant effect on the Company's consolidated financial statements. The Company did not adopt any new accounting pronouncements during the period ended August 31, 2024, which had a significant impact on the consolidated financial statements.

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

5. INVENTORIES

Parts and finished goods inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realizable value, with cost being determined using a weighted average method. 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. The Company maintains two categories of inventory: parts and finished goods.

The company's inventory consists of:

	November 30, 2024	August 31, 2024
Finished goods	$ -	$ -
Parts	222,735	304,921
	$ 222,735	$ 304,921

The amount of inventory recognized as expense during the period ended November 30, 2024, was $169,138 (2023 - $209,795).

6. TECHNOLOGY ASSIGNMENT AGREEMENT

On November 29, 2021, the Company entered into an agreement with the University of British Columbia ("UBC") in which UBC has agreed to assign all interest in and to a provisional patent application related to the development of scalable synthetic psilocybin and other tryptamine compounds. The Company was also granted the option by UBC to acquire additional technological developments related to the patent application in the future. In consideration for the assignment of the interest, and the grant of the option, on January 10, 2022, the Company issued 1,000,000 common shares with a fair value of $850,000 to UBC which was included in expenses as patent costs. The Company continues to hold the provisional patent as at the period ended November 30, 2024.

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

7. EQUIPMENT

During the period ended November 30, 2024, the Company purchased $385,828 of furniture and lab equipment (August 31, 2024 - $39,602). The equipment is being depreciated using the straight-line method over a five useful life of the equipment.

		Office and Lab Equipment
Cost		
Balance, August 31, 2023	$	1,839,061
Additions		39,602
Balance, August 31, 2024		1,878,663
Additions		385,828
Balance, November 30, 2024	**$**	**2,264,491**
Accumulated amortization		
Balance, August 31, 2023	**$**	579,938
Additions		370,975
Balance, August 31, 2024		950,913
Additions		98,278
Balance, November 30, 2024	**$**	**1,049,191**
Net book value		
Balance, August 31, 2024	$	927,750
Balance, November 30, 2024	**$**	**1,215,300**

8. SHARE CAPITAL

Authorized

The Company is authorized to issue an unlimited number of common shares without par value.

Escrow shares

In connection with the Company's direct listing on the Canadian Securities Exchange during 2022, the Company entered into an Escrow Agreement dated September 27, 2021, whereby 11,643,741 common shares were held in escrow and are scheduled for release in accordance with the terms of the Escrow Agreement. As at August 31, 2024, there were 1,746,557 common shares in escrow. During the period ended November 30, 2024, the balance of shares in escrow were released.

Share issuance

During the period ended November 30, 2024, the Company issued 32,000 common shares related to the exercise of options.

During the year ended August 31, 2024 the Company issued no shares.

During the year ended August 31, 2023, the Company carried out the following common share transaction:

On November 10, 2022, the Company closed a private placement and issued 4,879,499 units of the Company at a price of $0.30 per unit for gross proceeds of $1,463,850. The Company allocated $1,415,055 of the proceeds to share capital and $48,795 for the fair value of warrants to reserves using the residual value method. Each Unit consists of one common share in the capital of the Company and one-half-of-one Common Share Purchase warrant. Each unit warrant entitles the holder to acquire an additional Common Share at a price of $0.75 per Warrant Share until November 10, 2024. The Company paid finders' fees of $33,796 related to the private placement, which was recorded as share issuance costs.

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

9. OPTIONS AND WARRANTS

Options

The Company has a stock option plan in place under which it is authorized to grant options to officers, directors, employees, consultants, and management company employees enabling them to acquire up to 5,366,757 common shares of the Company. Under the plan, the exercise price of each option shall not be less than the price permitted by the CSE stock exchange. The options can be granted for a maximum term of 10 years.

a. On May 5, 2023, the Company issued 350,500 stock options to employees with an exercise price of $0.14 for a period of five years. The option vested on September 5, 2023.

b. On August 2, 2023, the Company issued 800,000 stock options to directors with an exercise price of $0.27 for a period of five years. The options vest as follows: 66,667 options on August 31, 2023; 200,000 options on November 30, 2023; 200,000 options on February 28, 2024; 200,000 options on May 31, 2024; and 133,333 options on July 31, 2024.

c. On November 1, 2023, the Company issued 357,550 stock options to employees with an exercise price of $0.20 for a period of five years. The options vested immediately.

d. On February 15, 2024, the Company issued 400,000 stock options to employee and director of the Company with an exercise price of $0.36 for a period of five years. The options vest over a term of five years.

e. On October 24, 2024, the Company issued 807,000 stock options to employees with an exercise price of $0.43 for a period of five years. The options vest over a term of five years and commence vesting on March 1, 2025.

The value of stock options granted is determined using the Black-Scholes model and is accounted for as share-based payments reflected in expenses and equity reserves.

The following assumptions were used for the Black-Scholes valuation of stock options granted:

	May 5, 2023	**Aug. 2, 2023**	**Nov. 1, 2023**	**Feb. 15, 2024**	**Oct. 24, 2024**
Volatility*	149%	156%	134%	142%	137%
Risk-free interest rate	3.02%	4.04%	3.60%	3.40%	3.04%
Dividend yield	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Expected life	5 years	5 years	5 years	5 years	5 years
Expected forfeiture rate	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Weighted average grant date value	$0.13	$ 0.25	$0.14	$0.32	$0.43

*As the Company does not have publicly traded information for 5 years, volatility was estimated using publicly traded comparable companies.

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

9. OPTIONS AND WARRANTS (continued)

Stock option transactions are summarized as follows:

	Number of Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Balance at August 31, 2023	3,925,000	$ 0.46
Options granted	757,559	$ 0.28
Balance at August 31, 2024	4,683,050	$ 0.43
Options granted	807,000	$ 0.43
Balance at November 30, 2024	5,490,050	$ 0.43

The following table summarizes stock options outstanding and exercisable at November 30, 2024:

			Options Outstanding		Options Exercisable	
Exercise Price per share $	Number of Shares	Expiry Date	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life (years)	Weighted Average Exercise Price $	Number Exercisable	Weighted Average Exercise Price $
0.50	1,600,000	October 28, 2026	1.91	0.50	1,600,000	0.50
0.90	575,000	November 23, 2026	1.98	0.90	575,000	0.90
0.55	100,000	March 14, 2027	2.28	0.55	100,000	0.55
0.35	500,000	July 19, 2027	2.63	0.35	500,000	0.35
0.14	350,500	May 5, 2028	3.43	0.14	350,500	0.14
0.27	800,000	August 2, 2028	3.67	0.27	800,000	0.27
0.20	357,550	October 31, 2028	3.92	0.20	357,550	0.20
0.36	400,000	February 15, 2029	4.21	0.36	80,000	0.36
0.43	807,000	October 24, 2029	4.92	0.43	-	0.43
	5,490,050		3.08	0.43	4,363,050	0.44

Warrants

A summary of issued and outstanding warrants is as follows:

	Number of Warrants	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Outstanding August 31, 2023	2,439,749	$ 0.75
Outstanding August 31, 2024	2,439,749	$ 0.75
Expired November 10, 2024	(2,439,749)	$ -
Outstanding November 30, 2024	-	$ -

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

9. OPTIONS AND WARRANTS (continued)

The following warrants were outstanding at November 30, 2024:

Number of Warrants	Exercise Price	Expiry Date
-	$ -	-

10. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS AND BALANCES

Key management personnel include the Company's Board of Directors and Officers of the Company. The Company's related parties include key management personnel, and companies related by way of directors or shareholders in common.

(a) Key management personnel compensation is comprised of the following:

The remuneration of directors and other members of key management personnel during the period ended November 30, 2024 and 2023 were as follows:

		2024		2023
Consulting and management fees	$	254,826	$	105,386
Share-based payments		-		48,810
	$	254,826	$	154,196

(b) Amounts due to/from related parties

In the normal course of operations, the Company transacts with companies related to the Company's directors and officers. All amounts payable and receivable are non-interest bearing, unsecured and due on demand. The following table summarizes the amounts due to related parties at November 30, 2024, and 2023:

		2024		2023
Dr. Jason Hein	$	287,795	$	290,350
Dr. Jeffrey Sherman		9,797		-
Henry Dubina		102,262		-
Emprise Management Services Corp.		-		59,325
	$	399,854	$	349,675

(c) Other related party transactions

The Company recognizes Standard Lithium Ltd. ("STL") as a related party due to common directors. Dr. Andy Robertson serves as director of STL and Telescope Innovations Corp. As at November 30, 2024, there are no payables from STL to the Company and no amounts included in accounts receivable.

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

11. RIGHT OF USE ASSET AND LEASE LIABILITIES

In April 2023, the Company entered into a 120-month office lease agreement that commenced on October 1, 2023. In analysing the identified agreement, the Company applied the lease accounting model pursuant to IFRS 16 and considered all the facts and circumstances surrounding the inception of the agreement. The lease term matures on September 30, 2033.

For the period ended November 30, 2024, depreciation of the right of use asset was $64,885 (2023 - $34,584). The right of use asset is depreciated on a straight-line basis over 120 months.

Right of use asset, August 31, 2023	$	-
Additions		2,616,997
Depreciation of right of use asset		(259,537)
Right of use asset, August 31, 2024		2,357,460
Depreciation of right of use asset		(64,885)
Right of use asset, November 30, 2024	$	2,292,575

For the period ended November 30, 2024, finance charges on the lease liability was $61,485 (2023 – $55,251)

Lease liabilities, August 31, 2023	$	-
Additions		2,616,997
Accretion		236,542
Advance payments		(824,412)
Lease liabilities, August 31, 2024		2,029,127
Accretion		61,485
Lease liabilities, November 30, 2024	$	2,090,612

Current lease liabilities		-
Long-term lease liabilities		2,090,612
Total lease liabilities, November 30, 2024	$	2,090,612

As of November 30, 2024, the Company has no prepaid rent on hand with the landlord (2023 - $824,412).

12. SEGMENTED INFORMATION AND CONCENTRATION

An operating segment is a component of the Company that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenue and incur expenses, and for which discrete financial information is available. The Company has one operating segment that generates revenues from three revenue streams, contract research services, grant income, and sale of automation products. Revenue from the three sources for the period ended November 30, 2024 and 2023 are as follows:

		2024		**2023**
Contract research services	$	322,118	$	491,573
Grant income		59,499		-
Automation product sales		822,580		1,013,279
Total	$	1,204,197	$	1,504,852

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

12. SEGMENTED INFORMATION AND CONCENTRATION (continued)

The Company's customers are located in four geographical locations:

	2024	2023
Contract research services		
Canada	$ -	$ 423,756
United States	322,118	67,828
Europe	-	-
Asia	-	-
Total	$ 322,118	$ 491,573

	2024	2023
Grant income		
Canada	$ 59,499	$ -
United States	-	-
Europe	-	-
Asia	-	-
Total	$ 59,499	$ -

	2024	2023
Automation product sales		
Canada	$ 356,702	$ 122,491
United States	465,878	281,377
Europe	-	609,411
Asia	-	-
Total	$ 822,580	$ 1,013,279

13. GRANT INCOME

On June 26, 2023, the Company entered into Project Funding Agreement (the "Agreement") with Centre for Excellence in Mining Innovations ("CEMI"). CEMI received funding under the Strategic Innovation Fund – Stream 5 Program from Innovation Science and Economic Development Canada to establish the "Mining Innovation Commercialization Accelerator ("MICA") Network. Pursuant to the Agreement, the Company is eligible to receive a maximum of $292,333 for R&D activities, as outlined in Annex A of the Agreement (the "Project"). The Company is required to pay a 15% administration fee on any grant funds awarded to MICA. Additionally, the Company must remain a member in good standing of the MICA Network to continue receiving funds. As of the period ended November 30, 2024, the Company has received $221,167 (2023 – $nil).

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

14. CONTRACT ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

The Company may receive payments from customers based on the stage of completion of a contract. Contract assets relate to the Company's conditional right to consideration for the completed performance under the contract. Accounts receivables are recognized when the right to consideration becomes unconditional. Contract liabilities relate to stage payments that are received in advance of performance under the contract and are presented as deferred revenue.

15. MANAGEMENT OF CAPITAL

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern in order to develop its operations and scalable manufacturing processes and tools for the pharmaceutical and chemical industry. The Company does not have any externally imposed capital requirements to which it is subject to.

The Company considers the aggregate of all components of equity as capital. The Company manages the capital structure and makes adjustments to it in light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may attempt to issue new shares or dispose of assets or adjust the amount of cash.

16. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND FINANCIAL RISK

The Company's financial instruments include cash, accounts receivable, accounts payable, and due to related parties. The carrying amounts of these financial instruments are a reasonable estimate of their fair values because of their current nature.

The following table summarizes information regarding the carrying values of the Company's financial instruments:

	November 30, 2024	August 31, 2024
FVTPL (i)	$ 1,043,822	$ 337,008
Financial assets at amortized cost (ii)	518,682	1,582,577
Financial liabilities at amortized cost (iii)	(3,060,488)	(2,807,054)

(i) Cash and cash equivalents
(ii) Accounts receivable and contract assets
(iii) Accounts payable, due to related parties, and lease liabilities

Financial Instruments and Fair Value Measurements

IFRS 7, *Financial Instruments: Disclosures,* establishes a fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements. The fair value hierarchy has the following levels:

Level 1 - quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2 - inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices); and

Level 3 - inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

The following table sets forth the Company's financial assets and financial liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis by level within the fair value hierarchy as at November 30, 2024:

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

16. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND FINANCIAL RISK (continued)

		November 30, 2024		August 31, 2024
November 30, 2024				
Level 1				
Cash	$	1,043,822	$	337,008
Level 2		–		–
Level 3		–		–
Total financial assets	$	1,043,822	$	337,008

At November 30, 2024, cash of $1,043,822 (August 31, 2024 - $337,008) was classified as level 1. There were no transfers into or out of level 2 or level 3 during the year. There are no financial liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis.

Fair Value

The fair values of the Company's financial instruments approximate their carrying values as at November 30, 2024 and 2023 because of the demand nature or short-term maturity of these instruments.

The Company's financial instruments include cash, accounts receivable, accounts payable, and amounts due to related parties. The risks associated with these financial instruments and the policies on how to mitigate these risks are set out below. Management manages and monitors these exposures to ensure appropriate measures are implemented on a timely and effective manner.

Financial Risk

(i) Credit risk

Credit risk arises from non-performance by counterparties of contractual financial obligations. The Company's maximum credit risk is primarily attributable to its cash and accounts receivable. The Company limits its exposure to credit loss for cash by placing such instruments with large Canadian financial institutions. The Company has not recorded an allowance for doubtful accounts against its trade receivables as all balances owed are settled in full when due (usually 90 days or less).

(ii) Liquidity risk

The Company's approach to managing liquidity risk is to ensure that it will have sufficient financial resources to meet liabilities when due. As at November 30, 2024, the Company had a working capital deficit of $239,038 (August 31, 2024 - $261,199 surplus). All the Company's accounts payable and amounts due to related parties have contractual maturities of less than 30 days and are subject to normal trade terms.

Contractual undiscounted cash flow requirements for financial liabilities as at November 30, 2024 are as follows:

		<1 Year		2-5 Years		>5 Years		Total
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	$	570,022	$	-	$	-	$	570,202
Amounts due to related parties		399,854		-		-		399,854
Lease liabilities		-		1,779,273		1,877,621		3,656,894
	$	969,876	$	1,779,273	$	1,877,621	$	4,626,950

(iii) Interest rate risk

In management's opinion, the Company's interest rate risk is minimal as the Company does not have any indebtedness that bears interest at fixed or variable rates.

16. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND FINANCIAL RISK (continued)

(iv) Foreign currency risk

The Company's functional currency is the Canadian dollar. The Company's head office and operating expenses are mainly denominated in Canadian dollars although some of the Company's revenue is denominated in US dollars. If the US dollar depreciates compared to the Canadian dollar revenue would decrease in Canadian dollars.

As at November 30, 2024, $156,894 (2023 - $16,072) of the Company's liabilities and $951,384 (2023 - $1,189,822) of its current assets are denominated in US dollars, Swiss Francs, and Euros. A 10% change in the exchange rate would result in a $110,828 net impact on the Company's foreign exchange gain or loss. As at November 30, 2024, the Company is moderately exposed to foreign exchange fluctuations.

17. COMMITMENTS

In April 2023, the Company entered into a lease agreement for its laboratory and corporate offices which commenced on October 1, 2023. The lease agreement required the Company the pay a total of $824,412 for the first two years of the monthly payments in advance which is included in prepaid expenses and deposits at August 31, 2023. As at August 31, 2023, the lease has not commenced and the Company has not taken possession of the laboratory and office space, therefore, no lease liability and related right-to-use has been recognized as at the 2023 year-end. As at November 30, 2024, the lease had commenced on October 31, 2023 as the Company took possession of the laboratory and office.

		November 30, 2024
Not later than one year	$	-
Later than one year and not later than five years		1,779,273
Later than five years		1,877,621
	$	3,656,894