

DATINVEST INTERNATIONAL LTD.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the Years Ended December 31, 2020 and 2019

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

DATINVEST INTERNATIONAL LTD.

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To: the Shareholders of
Datinvest International Ltd.

Opinion

I have audited the financial statements of Datinvest International Ltd. (the "Company"), which comprise the statements of financial position as at December 31, 2020 and 2019, and the statement of loss and comprehensive loss, statement of cash flows and statement of changes in shareholders' equity for the years then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In my opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at December 31, 2020 and 2019, and its financial performance and its cash flow for the years then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs).

Basis for Opinion

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

Other Information

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

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

In connection with my audit of the financial statements, my responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or my knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work I have performed, I conclude that there is a material misstatement

of this other information, I am required to report that fact. I 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 IFRSs, 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

My 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 my 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, I exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. I 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 my 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 I conclude that a material uncertainty exists, I am required to draw attention in my auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify my opinion. My conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of my 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.

I 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 I identify during my audit.

I also provide those charged with governance with a statement that I 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 my independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

The engagement practitioner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Sam S. Mah, CPA, CA.

(Signed) "Sam S. Mah Inc."

Chartered Professional Accountant

Unit 114B-8988 Fraserton Court
Burnaby, BC, Canada V5J 5H8
April 26, 2021

DATINVEST INTERNATIONAL LTD.

Statements of Financial Position

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

As of December 31

	Note	2020	2019
ASSETS			
Current			
Cash		\$ 763,677	\$ 867,595
Marketable securities	3	1,750	1,125
Receivables		-	5,310
TOTAL ASSETS		\$ 765,427	\$ 874,030
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY			
Current			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	4	\$ 18,599	\$ 10,807
Loans and borrowing	5	12,000	12,000
TOTAL LIABILITIES		30,599	22,807
Shareholders' Equity			
Share capital	6	4,281,875	4,281,875
Contributed surplus	6	194,619	326,466
Deficit		(3,741,666)	(3,757,118)
TOTAL EQUITY		734,828	851,223
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		\$ 765,427	\$ 874,030

Subsequent event (Note 11)

Approved on behalf of the Board:

"Leighton Bocking"
Leighton Bocking, Director

"Kyle Stevenson"
Kyle Stevenson, Director

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

DATINVEST INTERNATIONAL LTD.
Statements of Loss and Comprehensive Loss
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)
For the Years Ended December 31

	Note	2020	2019
Consulting, corporate and administrative fees		\$ 94,500	\$ 75,000
Office		542	297
Professional fees		11,232	16,850
Transfer and filing fees		10,746	13,267
		(117,020)	(105,414)
Other			
Unrealized gain on investments	3	625	-
Net and comprehensive loss for the year		\$ (116,395)	\$ (105,414)
Loss per share		\$ (0.01)	\$ (0.02)
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding		9,979,407	5,912,643

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

DATINVEST INTERNATIONAL LTD.Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	Number of Common Shares	Share Capital	Contributed Surplus	Deficit	Total Shareholders' Equity
Balance, December 31, 2018	5,979,407	\$ 3,681,875	\$ 326,466	\$ (3,651,704)	\$ 356,637
Shares issued pursuant to warrant exercise	4,000,000	600,000	-	-	600,000
Net and comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	-	(105,414)	(105,414)
Balance, December 31, 2019	9,979,407	4,281,875	326,466	(3,757,118)	851,223
Cancellation of stock options	-	-	(131,847)	131,847	-
Net and comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	-	(116,395)	(116,395)
Balance, December 31, 2020	9,979,407	\$ 4,281,875	\$ 194,619	\$ (3,741,666)	\$ 734,828

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

DATINVEST INTERNATIONAL LTD.

Statements of Cash Flows

For the Years Ended December 31

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	2020	2019
Cash provided by (used in):		
Operating activities		
Net loss for the year	\$ (116,395)	\$ (105,414)
Items not affecting cash:		
Unrealized gain on investments	(625)	-
Changes in non-cash working capital items:		
Receivables	5,310	2,048
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	7,792	(9,319)
Net cash used in operating activities	(103,918)	(112,685)
Financing activities		
Change in restricted cash	-	272,266
Cash received for the issuance of shares	-	600,000
Subscriptions received	-	(272,266)
Net cash from financing activities	-	600,000
Change in cash	(103,918)	487,315
Cash and Cash Equivalents, beginning of the year	867,595	380,280
Cash and Cash Equivalents, ending of the year	\$ 763,677	\$ 867,595

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

DATINVEST INTERNATIONAL LTD.
Notes to the Financial Statements
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)
For the Years Ended December 31, 2020 and 2019

1. Nature of Operations and Going Concern

Nature of Operations

Datinvest International Inc. (the “Company”) was incorporated under the British Columbia Company Act on May 1, 1987.

The Company was unable to meet Tier Maintenance Requirements pursuant to the policies of the Exchange and was designated as Inactive on September 28, 2001. The Company’s shares are trading under the symbol DAI.H and are regulated by the NEX policies.

The address of the Company’s corporate office and principal place of business is Suite 918, 1030 West Georgia Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada V6E 2Y3.

The Company’s financial statements have been prepared using International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”) applicable to a going concern, which contemplates the realization of assets and settlement of liabilities in the normal course of business as they come due. For the year ended December 31, 2020, the Company reported a net loss of \$116,395 (2019: \$105,414) and as at that date had an accumulated deficit of \$3,741,666 (2019: \$3,757,118). As of December 31, 2020, the Company’s current assets exceeded its current liabilities by \$734,828 (2019: \$851,223). While in the past, the Company has been successful in obtaining funding from equity financings, option agreements, loans or through other arrangements, there is no assurance that these initiatives will be successful in the future.

These financial statements do not reflect the adjustments to the carrying values of assets and liabilities and the reported expenses and statement of financial position classifications that would be necessary were the going concern assumption deemed to be inappropriate. These adjustments could be material.

On March 11 2020, the World Health Organization characterized the outbreak of a strain of the novel coronavirus (“COVID-19”) as a pandemic which has resulted in a series of public health and emergency measures that have been put in place to combat the spread of the virus. The duration and impact of COVID-19 is unknown at this time and it is not possible to reliably estimate the impact that the length and severity of these developments will have on the financial results and condition of the Company in future periods, including the possible impact on future financing opportunities.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

a) Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”).

The policies applied in these financial statements are based on IFRS issued and outstanding as of April 26, 2021, the date the Board of Directors approved the financial statements.

b) Basis of Presentation

These financial statements were prepared on an accrual basis, except for cash flow, and are based on historical costs, except for certain financial instruments, which are measured at fair value.

DATINVEST INTERNATIONAL LTD.
Notes to the Financial Statements
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)
For the Years Ended December 31, 2020 and 2019

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies - continued

c) Critical Accounting Estimates, Judgments and Uncertainties

The Company makes estimates about the future that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities. Estimates and judgments are continually evaluated based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. In the future, actual experience may differ from these estimates and assumptions.

Critical Accounting Estimates and Assumptions

Critical accounting estimates are estimates and assumptions made by management that may result in material adjustments to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities within the next financial year.

Critical Accounting Judgments

Critical accounting judgments are accounting policies that have been identified as being complex or involving subjective judgments or assessments.

Recovery of deferred tax assets

Judgment is required in determining whether deferred tax assets are recognized in the statement of financial position. Deferred tax assets, including those arising from unutilized tax losses, require management to assess the likelihood that the Company will generate taxable earnings in future periods, in order to utilize recognized deferred tax assets. Estimates of future taxable income are based on forecast cash flows from operations and the application of existing tax laws in each jurisdiction. To the extent that future cash flows and taxable income differ significantly from estimates, the ability of the Company to realize the net deferred tax assets recorded at the date of the statement of financial position could be impacted.

Additionally, future changes in tax laws in the jurisdictions in which the Company operates could limit the ability of the Company to obtain tax deductions in future periods.

The Company has not recorded any deferred tax assets.

d) Functional and Presentation Currency

The Company's functional currency is the Canadian Dollar ("CAD"). The financial statements are presented in CAD which is the Company's presentation currency, unless otherwise noted.

All amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest dollar.

e) Income Taxes

Current tax is the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantially enacted at the reporting date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

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 purpose. Deferred tax is not recognized for the following temporary differences: the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit and loss, and differences relating to investments in subsidiaries and jointly controlled entities to the extent that it is probable that they will not reverse in the foreseeable future. In addition, deferred tax is not recognized for taxable temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of goodwill. 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 substantially enacted by the reporting date.

DATINVEST INTERNATIONAL LTD.
Notes to the Financial Statements
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)
For the Years Ended December 31, 2020 and 2019

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies - continued

e) Income Taxes - continued

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities, and they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity, or on different tax entities, but they intend to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis or their tax assets and liabilities will be realized simultaneously.

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) Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) that has arisen as a result of a past event, and it is probably that a future outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, provided that a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation using a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risk specific to the obligation. The increase in the provision due to passage of time is recognized as interest expense.

g) Earnings (Loss) per Share

Basic earnings (loss) per share is computed by dividing the net earnings (loss) attributable to common shareholders by the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the reporting period. Diluted earnings per share is computed similar to basic earnings (loss) per share except that the weighted average shares outstanding are increased to include additional shares for the assumed exercise of stock options and warrants, if dilutive. The number of additional shares is calculated by assuming that outstanding stock options and warrants were exercised and that the proceeds from such exercises were used to acquire common stock at the average market price during the reporting periods. Diluted loss per share is not separately presented, as the effect of securities exercisable into common shares would reduce the amount presented as loss per share.

h) Financial Instruments

The Company has adopted IFRS 9, Financial Instruments. A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

Financial Assets

Classification

The Company classifies its financial assets in the following measurement categories:

- Those to be measured subsequently at fair value (either through Other Comprehensive Income (“OCI”), or through profit or loss), and
- Those to be measured after initial recognition at amortized cost.

The classification depends on the Company’s business model for managing the financial assets and contractual terms of the cash flows. For assets measured at fair value, gains or losses are recorded in profit or loss or OCI.

DATINVEST INTERNATIONAL LTD.
Notes to the Financial Statements
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)
For the Years Ended December 31, 2020 and 2019

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies - *continued*

h) Financial Instruments – *continued*

Measurement

At initial recognition, the Company measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss (“FVTPL”), the transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at FVTPL are expensed in profit or loss. Financial assets are considered in their entirety when determining whether their cash flows are solely payment of principal and interest.

Subsequent measurement of financial assets depends on their classification. These are the measurement categories under which the Company classifies its debt instruments:

- **Amortized cost:** Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest are measured at amortized cost. A gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measured at amortized cost is recognized in profit or loss when the asset is derecognized or impaired. Interest income from these financial assets is included in finance income using the effective interest rate method.
- **Fair value through OCI (“FVOCI”):** Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the financial assets where the assets’ cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, are measured at FVOCI. Movements in the carrying amount are taken through OCI, except for the recognition of impairment gains and losses, interest revenue, and foreign exchange gains and losses which are recognized in profit or loss. When the financial asset is derecognized, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in OCI is reclassified from equity to profit or loss and recognized in other gains (losses). Interest income from these financial assets is included as finance income using the effective interest rate method.
- **Fair value through profit or loss:** Assets that do not meet the criteria for amortized cost or FVOCI are measured at FVTPL. A gain or loss on an investment that is subsequently measured at FVTPL is recognized in profit or loss and presented in the Statement of Loss and Comprehensive Loss in the period which it arises.

Impairment of Financial Assets at amortized cost

Impairment and uncollectibility of financial assets

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. A financial asset is considered impaired if objective evidence that can be estimated reliably indicates that one or more events have had a negative effect on the estimated future cash flows of that asset. If a financial asset measured at amortized cost is impaired, an amount equal to the difference between its carrying value and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the original effective interest rate is recognized as an impairment loss in the consolidated statement of operations. If it has been determined that the impairment has reversed, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to its recoverable amount to a maximum of the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment charge been recognized in prior periods. Reversals of impairment charges are recognized in the consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive loss in the period in which they occur.

DATINVEST INTERNATIONAL LTD.
Notes to the Financial Statements
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)
For the Years Ended December 31, 2020 and 2019

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies - *continued*

h) Financial Instruments – *continued*

Financial Liabilities

The Company classifies its financial liabilities into the following categories: financial liabilities at FVTPL and amortized cost.

A financial liability is classified as FVTPL if it is classified as held-for-trading or is designated as such on initial recognition. Directly attributable transaction costs are recognized in profit or loss as incurred. The fair value changes to financial liabilities at FVTPL are presented as follows: the amount of change in fair value that is attributable to changes in the credit risk of the liability is presented in OCI; and the remaining amount of the change in the fair value is presented in profit or loss. The Company does not designate any financial liabilities at FVTPL.

Other non-derivative financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value less any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, these liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method.

The Company classifies its accounts payable and accrued liabilities, loans and borrowing are classified as financial liabilities held at amortized cost.

The table below illustrates the classification of the Company's financial instruments under IFRS 9.

Cash	FVTPL
Marketable securities	FVTPL
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	Amortized cost
Loans and borrowings	Amortized cost

i) Recent Accounting Pronouncements

At the date of authorization of these financial statements, the IASB and International Financial Reporting Committee (“IFRIC”) have issued the following revised and new standards, amendments and interpretations which became effective during the year ended December 31, 2020:

Effective for periods beginning on or after January 1, 2020, the Company adopted the following new accounting standard and amendment:

Amendments to IFRS 3, Business Combinations (effective January 1, 2020) assist in determining whether a transaction should be accounted for as a business combination or an asset acquisition. It amends the definition of a business to include an input and a substantive process that together significantly contribute to the ability to create goods and services provided to customers, generating investment and other income, and it excludes returns in the form of lower costs and other economic benefits. The amendment had no impact on the Company.

DATINVEST INTERNATIONAL LTD.
Notes to the Financial Statements
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)
For the Years Ended December 31, 2020 and 2019

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies - continued

j) Share Capital

- (i) Financial instruments issued by the Company are classified as equity only to the extent that they do not meet the definition of a financial liability or financial asset. The Company's common shares and share purchase warrants are classified as equity instruments.
- (ii) Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or warrants are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.
- (iii) 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 more easily measurable component based on fair value and then the residual value, if any, to the less easily measurable component. The fair value of the common shares issued in the private placements was determined to be the more easily measurable component and were valued at their fair value, as determined by the closing price on the measurement date. The balance, if any, was allocated to the attached warrants. Any fair value attributed to the warrants is recorded in contributed surplus.

k) Share-based Payments

The Company grants stock options to acquire common shares of the Company to directors, officers, employees and consultants. An individual is classified as an employee when the individual is an employee for legal or tax purposes, or provides services similar to those performed by an employee.

The fair value of stock options is measured on the date of grant, using the Black-Scholes option pricing model, and is recognized over the vesting period. On the exercise of stock options, the applicable amounts of reserves are transferred to share capital and consideration paid for the shares on the exercise of stock options is credited to share capital. On the expiry or cancellation of stock options, the applicable amounts of reserves are transferred to deficit.

In situations where equity instruments, such as stock options and warrants, are issued to non-employees and some or all of the goods or services received by the entity as consideration cannot be specifically identified, they are measured at fair value of the share-based payment. Otherwise, share-based payments are measured at the fair value of the goods or services received.

l) Cash Equivalents

Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments, such as term deposits with major financial institutions, having a term to maturity of three months or less at acquisition, that are readily convertible to specified amounts of cash.

m) Risk Instruments and Risk Management

Financial Risk Management

The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework.

The fair values of cash, other receivables, marketable securities, loan receivables, accounts payable and accrued liabilities, and loans and borrowings; approximate their book values because of the short-term nature of these instruments.

Financial Instrument Risk Exposure

The Company is exposed in varying degrees to a variety of financial instrument related risks. The Board approves and monitors the risk management processes.

DATINVEST INTERNATIONAL LTD.
Notes to the Financial Statements
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)
For the Years Ended December 31, 2020 and 2019

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies – continued

m) Risk Instruments and Risk Management – continued

Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will cause a financial loss for the other party by failing to discharge an obligation. The Company's credit risk is primarily attributable to its bank accounts and accounts receivable. Bank accounts are with Canadian Schedule 1 banks. Management believes that the credit risk with respect to accounts receivable is remote.

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company may be unable to meet its financial obligations as they fall due or that it will be required to meet them at excessive cost. The Company reviews its working capital position regularly to ensure there is sufficient capital in order to meet short-term business requirements, after taking into account the Company's holdings of cash. The Company manages its liquidity risk through private placements.

The Company's operating cash requirements including amounts projected to complete its existing capital expenditure program are continuously monitored and adjusted as input variables change. These variables include but are not limited to commodity prices, cost overruns on capital projects and changes to government regulations relating to land tenure, allowable production and availability of markets. As these variables change, liquidity risks may necessitate the need for the Company to pursue equity issuances, obtain project or debt financing, or enter into joint arrangements. There is no assurance that the necessary financing will be available in a timely manner.

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in market interest rates.

The Company's financial assets and financial liabilities are not exposed to interest rate risk due to their short-term nature and maturity. The Company is not exposed to interest rate risk at December 31, 2020.

n) Leases

On January 1, 2019, the company, adopted on a modified retrospective basis, for the first time, IFRS 16 - Leases. Under this approach, the cumulative effect of initially applying IFRS 16 is recognized as an adjustment to equity at the date of initial application. Comparative figures are not restated to reflect the adoption of IFRS 16.

IFRS 16 introduces a single lessee accounting model and requires lessees to recognize assets and liabilities for all leases, except when the term is 12 months or less or when the underlying asset has a low value. The Company recognizes a right-of-use asset and a lease liability for its leases with lease terms greater than one year. The right-of-use asset is measured at cost and depreciated over its estimated useful life. At the commencement date, the lease liability is measured as the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at that date. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or if that rate cannot readily be determined, the Company's incremental borrowing rate. If the lease terms are subsequently changed, the present value of the lease liability is remeasured using the revised lease terms and applying the appropriate discount rate to the remaining lease payments. The Company recognizes the amount of the remeasurement of the lease liability as an adjustment to the right-of-use asset. However, if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset is reduced to zero and there is a further reduction in the measurement of the lease liability, the Company recognizes any remaining amount of the remeasurement in profit or loss.

DATINVEST INTERNATIONAL LTD.
Notes to the Financial Statements
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)
For the Years Ended December 31, 2020 and 2019

3. Marketable Securities

The Company's other investments, which are classified as FVTPL have been valued at their market prices.

2020		2019	
Cost	Market	Cost	Market
\$10,000	\$1,750	\$10,000	\$1,125

On August 12, 2010, the Company received 250,000 shares of Orestone Mining Corp. in settlement of the \$25,000 owed by Intuitive Exploration Inc., which was acquired by Orestone on June 3, 2010. On September 18, 2012 Orestone consolidated its shares on 1 for 4 basis as a result the Company now hold 12,500 shares. The Company classifies these shares as FVTPL and, accordingly; any unrealized gains and losses in fair value are included in net income or loss for the year.

4. Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Trade accounts payable	\$ 10,599	\$ 2,807
Accrued liabilities	8,000	8,000
	\$ 18,599	\$ 10,807

5. Loans and Borrowings

As at December 31, 2020, the Company owes \$12,000 (December 31, 2019: \$12,000) to certain shareholders. The loans are without interest and are due on demand. Since these loans are non-interest bearing and have no fixed terms, their carrying costs approximate the amortized costs.

6. Share Capital and Contributed Surplus

Authorized: Unlimited common shares without par value

On January 30, 2019, the Company issued 4,000,000 common shares at a price of \$0.15 per share pursuant to the exercise of warrants.

Stock Options

On March 16, 2018, the Company granted 500,000 stock options to consultants and directors of the Company. The stock options vested immediately at the grant date. The fair value of the stock options granted was determined to be \$202,842 using the following assumptions: Risk-free rate of 1.73%; Expected life of 5 years, Expected volatility of 227% and dividend yield of nil.

Of the 500,000 incentive stock options granted on March 16, 2018; 450,000 of the incentive stock options were granted to directors and officers of the Company.

During the year ended December 31, 2020, 325,000 stock options were cancelled unexercised and accordingly, \$131,847 was reclassified from contributed surplus to deficit.

Warrants

As at December 31, 2020, the Company had no warrants outstanding (December 31, 2019 - nil). During the year ended December 31, 2019, all 4,000,000 warrants were exercised at a price of \$0.15 per warrant.

DATINVEST INTERNATIONAL LTD.
Notes to the Financial Statements
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)
For the Years Ended December 31, 2020 and 2019

7. Income Taxes

The Company has accumulated non-capital losses for Canadian income tax purposes of approximately \$1,448,000 which expire in various years to 2040 as follows:

2026	67,000
2027	191,000
2028	133,000
2029	51,000
2030	50,000
2031	62,000
2032	72,000
2033	77,000
2034	54,000
2035	83,000
2036	126,000
2037	88,000
2038	157,000
2039	113,000
2040	124,000
	\$ 1,448,000

The Company also has capital losses of approximately \$1,086,777 which may be carried forward indefinitely.

The reconciliation of income tax provision at the federal and provincial statutory rate of 27% to the reported income tax provision is as follows:

	2020	2019
	27.0%	27.0%
Net loss for the year	\$ (116,395)	\$ (105,414)
Income tax benefits computed at Canadian statutory rates	31,427	27,407
Unrecognized tax losses	(31,427)	(27,407)
	\$ -	\$ -

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7. Income Taxes -continued

Significant components of the Company's future tax assets and liabilities, after applying enacted corporate income tax rates are as follows:

	2020	2019
Future income tax assets		
Temporary differences in assets	\$ 1,000	\$ 1,000
Non-capital losses carried forward	391,000	357,000
Net capital losses carried forward	293,000	293,000
Cumulative resource development costs	16,000	16,000
	701,000	667,000
Valuation allowance for future income tax assets	(701,000)	(667,000)
Future income tax assets	\$ -	\$ -

The conditions required to recognize potential future tax assets based on establishment of likely future profitability have not been met. Accordingly, a 100% valuation allowance has been provided.

8. Capital Risk Management

The Company's objectives when managing capital are: to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern; to maintain optimal capital structure, while ensuring the Company's strategic objectives are met and to provide an appropriate return to shareholders relative to the risk of the Company's underlying assets.

The capital structure of the Company consists of equity attributable to common shareholders, comprised of issued capital, stock options, contributed surplus and deficit.

The Company maintains and adjusts its capital structure based on changes in economic conditions and the Company's planned requirements. The Company may adjust its capital structure by issuing new equity, selling and/or acquiring assets, and controlling its capital expenditures program.

The Company has no business or operations and is currently reviewing new projects. As such, the Company is dependent on external financing to fund its activities. In order to pay for its operating expenses, the Company will spend its existing working capital and raise additional amounts as needed and if available.

Management reviews its capital management approach on an ongoing basis.

9. Fair Value Measurement

Measurement of the fair value of financial instruments is made under a fair value hierarchy comprising three levels reflecting the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements, described as follows:

Level 1 - quoted prices 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).

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

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9. Fair Value Measurement - *continued*

At December 31, 2020, the levels in the fair value hierarchy into which the Company's financial assets and liabilities measured and recognized in the balance sheet at fair value are categorized are as follows:

	2020	2019
	<u>Level 1</u>	<u>Level 1</u>
Cash	\$ 763,677	\$ 867,595
Marketable securities	\$ 1,750	\$ 1,125

10. Related Party Transactions

Key management personnel include those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Company. The Company has determined that key management personnel consist of executive and non-executive members of the Company's Board of Directors and corporate officers.

Key management personnel compensation

During the year ended December 31, 2020, cash compensation of key management personnel and share-based compensation were \$nil (2019 - \$nil) and \$nil (2019 - \$nil); respectively.

11. Subsequent Event

On March 31, 2021, the Company signed a non-binding letter of intent with GVB Biopharma (“GVB”) and Irwin Naturals (“Irwin”) to complete a business combination (the “Transaction”). The Transaction will result in a reverse-takeover of the Company and upon completion of the Transaction, the Companies will become subsidiaries of the Company and the combined entity (the “Resulting Issuer”) will continue to carry on the businesses of Irwin and GVB. The closing of the Transaction will be subject to a number of terms and conditions including the receipt of all necessary regulatory and third-party consents and approvals, the listing of the Resulting Issuer on the Canadian Securities Exchange (the “CSE”) and the concurrent delisting of the Company from the TSX Venture Exchange (the “TSXV”). Each of the Company, Irwin and GVB are arm’s length from one another. The LOI is expected to be superseded by a definitive agreement (the “Definitive Agreement”) to be signed by the parties on or before June 30, 2021.